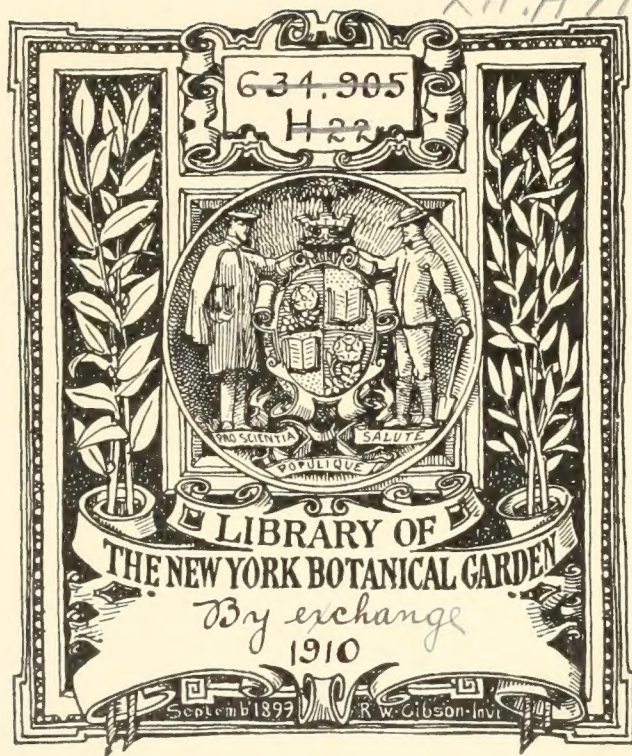
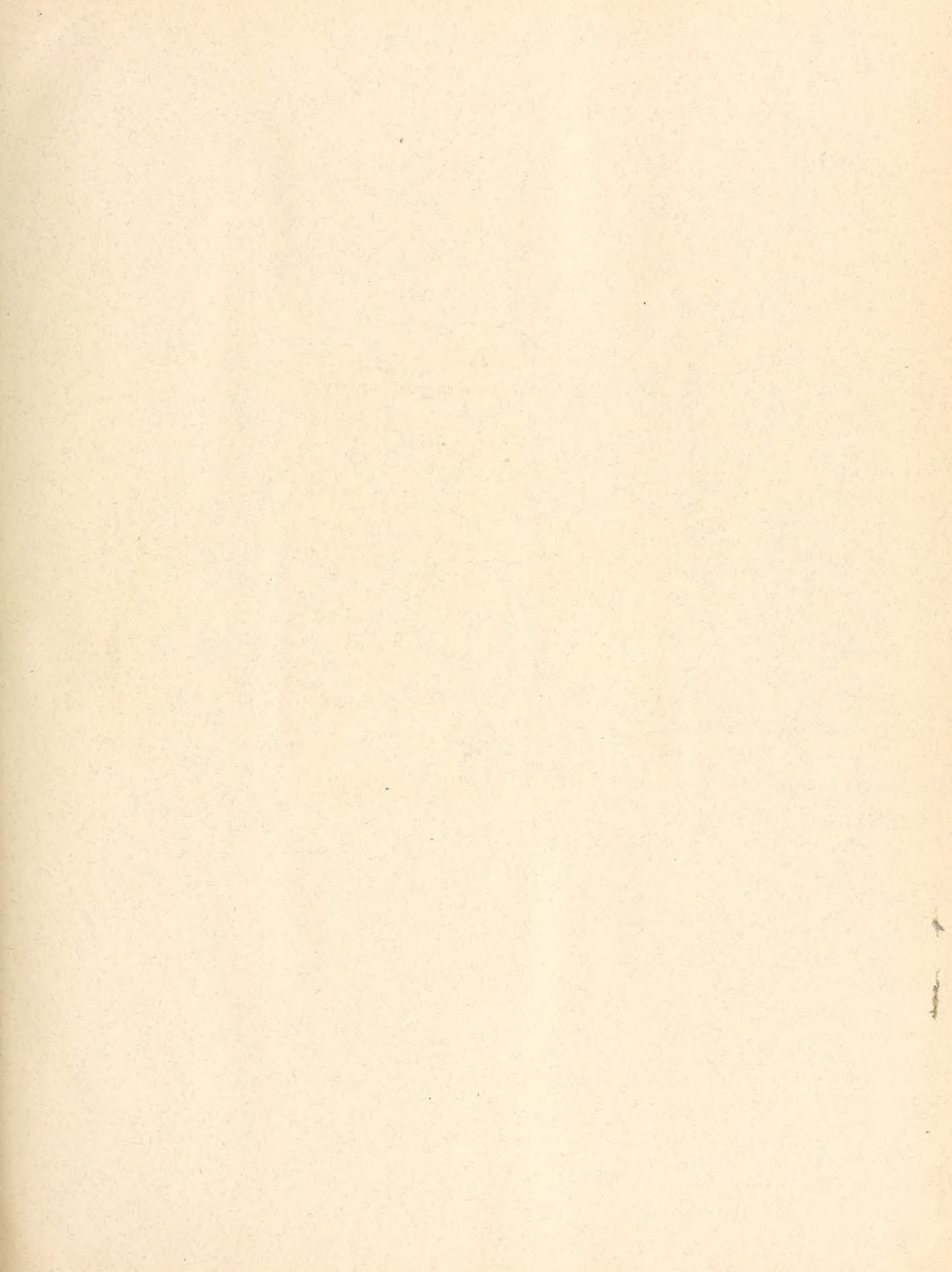


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Aardwood Record

Fifteenth Year,
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CHICAGO, APRIL 25, 1910

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65% 1s and 2s. 27% No. 1 Com. 8% No. 2 Com.

All the stocks are band sawn and dry.

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3-8 in. and 13-16 in. in all standard widths and grades.

No Better Hardwood Floors made than our 13-16 inch
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15,000 4-4 1's and 2's Basswood, 13 in. & up
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100,000 6-4 No. 2 Com. and Better Soft Elm
70,000 4-4 to 16-4 log run Rock Elm
100,000 4-4 Basswood, all grades
150,000 6-4 Basswood, all grades
300,000 5-4 Basswood, all grades
150,000 4-4 No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Basswood
125,000 5-4 No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Basswood
250,000 8-4 No. 1 Com. and Bet. Hard Maple
100,000 4-4 Birch, all grades
100,000 12-4 No. 1 Com. and Bet. Hard Maple
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A full line of Basswood, Birch, Beech, Elm
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in $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple
in all standard widths and grades, will
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1 car 4-4x2-½ to 5-½ Clear Ash Strips.	10 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Cottonwood.
4 cars 4-4x13 to 17 in. 1st & 2d Sap Gum.	10 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Cottonwood.
5 cars 5-4x6 & up 1st & 2d Sap Gum.	1 car 3-8 1st & 2d Plain Red Oak.
6 cars 6-4x6 & up 1st & 2d Sap Gum.	3 cars 1-2 1st & 2d Plain Red Oak.

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Forman's Famous Flooring
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Faultless Grades, Perfect Milling, Quick Shipment
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Our slow method of air-seasoning and kiln-drying enables us to offer you a superior product—one which has stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century.

Write today for prices and booklet.

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DIMENSION STOCK

RED GUM

THIN STOCK A SPECIALTY

All Gum Dipped in a Special Solution to Prevent Stain

PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH AND ELM

Capacity 100,000 feet per day.

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☞ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

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We are now in position to supply single ply veneers of native woods, from our Birchwood mill.

Twenty-two years' experience in high-grade built up work assures our familiarity with all its special requirements. We produce stock **THAT IS IN SHAPE TO GLUE.**

OUR ALGOMA FACTORY, for the past seventeen years, has made a specialty of high-grade glued up work only. We manufacture panels of all sizes, either flat or bent to shape in all woods. Mahogany and Quarter-Sawn Oak a specialty.

We do not make any 2-ply stock or do not use slice cut quartered oak in any of our work. Our quartered oak is all sawed

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Our prices ARE NOT the lowest, but our product is guaranteed **THE BEST.**

Factory and Veneer Mill: ALGOMA, WIS. Veneer and Saw Mill: BIRCHWOOD, WIS. Home Office: ALGOMA, WIS.

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Railway Exchange, **CHICAGO** Phone Harrison 6440

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Poplar

1 in. Wagon Box Boards 11 in. to 23 in. wide, 12 ft., 14 ft., 16 ft. long
1 car 1½ x 16 in., 10 ft. and 12 ft. Box Boards.
1 car 1½ x 16 in. and up 1 and 2 grade.
2 cars 2 x 14 in. to 16 in., 1 and 2 grade Sign Boards, 14 ft., 16 ft., and 18 ft. long.
2 cars ¾ in., 1 and 2 grade.

WE WISH TO SELL

2 or 3 cars 2 in., 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.

We want to sell car or cargo lots of any kind of lumber. If we accept your order, will produce the goods. Write us.

1 car 2½ in. and 3 in. 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.
5 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Poplar.
500,000 ft., 1 in., No. 1 Common and Better Plain Red and White Oak, Bone Dry.
1 in. No. 2 Common Oak out of the above lot.
3 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Red Gum, Dry.
6 cars 1 in. Gum Box Boards, 13 in. to 17 in. wide, Dry.
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1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8- and 10 in. No. 2 and Better White Pine.

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YOU
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AFFORD NOT
TO DEAL
WITH US

CAR STOCK

YOU
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WHITE PINE

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Band Mills, Complete Planing Mills and Dry Kilns
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MANUFACTURERS BAND-SAWED HARDWOODS

Mixed car shipments including Oak Flooring our specialty

We are long on

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also want to move several cars of

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Write for special price.

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REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Mills:

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4-4 Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Soft Yellow Poplar 1-4 Log run Cypress M.C.O.
4-4 Common and Better Chestnut (except for pin worm holes)
4-4 Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Com. Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Tenn. White Pine.

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WE WANT:

Quartered Red and White Oak, all grades, 4-4 to 8-4
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 common and better plain white and Red Oak
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 Shop Select, 1's and 2's Cypress
Log Run Basswood

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We are interested in **No. 2 Common 8-4 Quartered White
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Whitewood, Oak, Chestnut, Elm, Basswood
Maple and Birch.

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Mills at: Swanton, East Fairfield
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Mills at New Bridge, N. Y. 45 Broadway, New York

Hardwood Bill Timber, 2-in. to 10-in.—20 ft and under.

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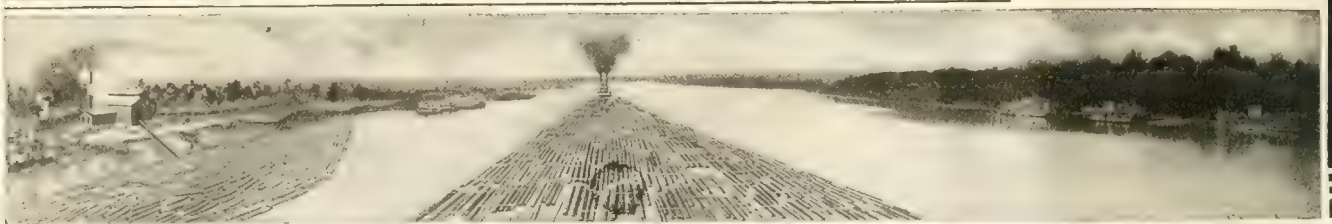
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**PLAIN OAK, QUARTERED OAK,
CHESTNUT, WALNUT, HICKORY,
POPLAR, ASH, MAHOGANY.**

BIG DRY STOCKS

We want a share of your business and will treat you right.

Write to one of us or all of us to-day.

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LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS
VENEERS, THIN LUMBER AND PANELS**

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Have the largest stock of MAHOGANY in the United States right in Louisville.



The Hardwood Lumber Gateway

In the center of the producing
and consuming territory.

A “SQUARE DEAL” IS OUR MOTTO

Cincinnati Lumbermen can and will
gladly take care of your requirements.

WHY GO BEYOND!=====STOP HERE!

Cincinnati manufacturers and dealers
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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

KENTUCKY LUMBER CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO

MANUFACTURERS OF SOUTHERN HARDWOODS AND POPLAR

Higher grades of all kinds are scarce, but we still have some to sell.

5-4, 6-4, 8-4, No. 1 Com. & Better Pl. W. Oak	4-4, 6-4 Com. & Better Ash
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 " " Poplar	4-4 to 8-4 " " Red Gum
6-4, 8-4 " " Chestnut	4-4 to 8-4 " " Sap Gum

Also large stock low grade Poplar, Gum, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, W. Pine, Hemlock. Want to move quick a few cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Pl. W. Oak.

C. CRANE & CO.

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

MILLS AND YARDS IN
CINCINNATI

Annual Capacity, **100,000,000 Ft.**

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Manufacturers of
VENEERS and thin lumber of
every description

Importers of **MAHOGANY** and
FOREIGN WOODS

Write us when you want Figured Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, English Brown Oak, Curly Birch, Birds-Eye Maple, Rosewood, White Holly. We have complete stocks of everything in Veneers and Thin Lumber.

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The Hardwood Lumber Co.

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**OAK, ASH, POPLAR, CHESTNUT
COTTONWOOD and GUM**

Write for Prices

We are the lumber purchasing department of the Buick Motor Co., and are always in the market for 18 inch and wider No. 1 and panel poplar.

Main Offices: 1401-1408 Union Trust Building

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MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

SPECIALISTS IN

OAK--ASH--POPLAR

**ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS**

OFFICE AND YARDS
SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

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WE HANDLE DRY HARDWOODS

For
Domestic and Foreign Markets

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

A FEW SPECIAL ITEMS FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

3 cars — 4-4 Panel or Box Boards Cottonwood, 18 to 21 inches wide	
5 " — 4-4 1s and 2s	" 13 to 17 " "
3 " — 5-4 1s and 2s	" 6 to 12 " "
5 " — 4-4 No. 1 Common	" 13 inches and up "
1 car — 4-4 Clear One Face	" 4 inches to 7 inches "

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Write us for any items YOU NEED

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Producers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER AND TIMBERS

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Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

We are in the market for 7x9 White Oak Switch Ties, 6x8-8 White Oak and Chestnut Ties and Oak Car material.

WE HAVE FOR SALE:

10 cars 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Red Oak
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5 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
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2 cars 4-4 Clear Sap Poplar

The Asher Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

HARDWOODS

POPLAR A SPECIALTY

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B. A. KIPP & CO. HARDWOOD LUMBER

CINCINNATI, OHIO

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Also Manufacture White Pine and Hemlock
Poplar Bevel and Drop Siding-Ceiling and Flooring

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Rough and Dressed Lumber

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Low Prices Made on the Following

1 Car 5-8 1's and 2's Walnut	2 Cars 6-4 No. 2 Com. Walnut
1 " 3-4 1's and 2's "	1 Car 8-4 " 1 " "
10 Cars 4-4 No. 2 Com. "	1 " 8-4 " 2 " "
2 " 6-4 " 1 " "	3 Cars 4-4 " 2 " Cherry

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OAK **and** **WALNUT**
CHERRY **QUARTERED OAK** **EXPORT**
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The 4 L Co. brand needs no introduction. It represents a plant known widely and a product known wider

The 4 L Co. manufacture other things besides hardwood flooring. But they manufacture their hardwood flooring on Berlin Hardwood Matchers.

And they get the maximum quality and quantity from those machines.

They bought these machines in competition and bought the best they could get.

And consequently they got the best because we proved that a hardwood matcher had to be built for hardwood flooring and that our machine was built for that purpose.

They trademark their hardwood flooring the same as the "Acorn Brand," "Eureka," "Sure Fit," Licking River and others trademark theirs.

A trademark means the guarantee of uniform quality.

It means the company is back of the trademark every minute.

The brand soon becomes synonymous with "Quality" and builds the reputation of the Company widely.

But a trademarked brand is a dangerous thing unless you back it up.

The trademark, like a rooster's spurs, backs up its crow.

And the plant that uses our Hardwood equipment can crow as loud as it likes.

There is one concern who use 8 Berlin Hardwood Matchers whose crow has built their business to an enormous size.

You can correspond with that concern if you like.

Berlin Hardwood Matchers

mean a hardwood flooring machine built for the sole purpose of manufacturing hardwood flooring economically.

With our Automobile Feed Drive, you have power and oceans of it transmitted readily to the rolls without loss.

You have a long life durable construction that holds down gear breakage to the minimum.

You have a speed of feed impossible on other Hardwood Machines.

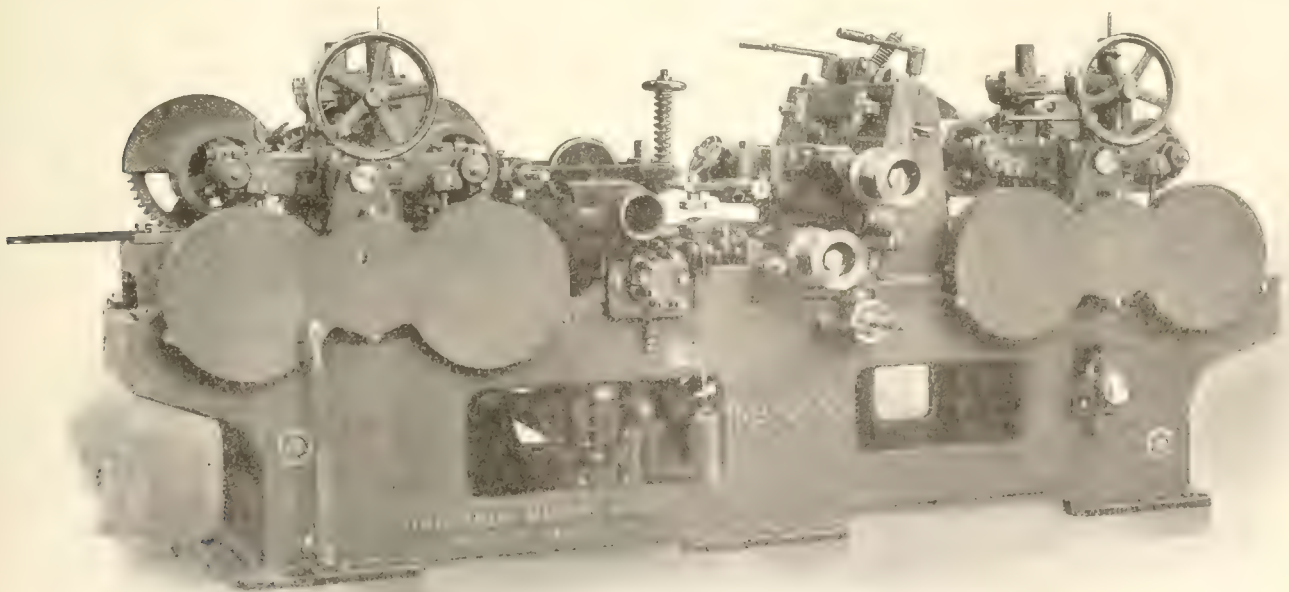
You have a cylinder construction both simple, yet containing more metal than any other 6-knife head.

You have no parts to wear out nor head troubles to expect. You can secure right bevel for the wood handled which can not be accomplished on other machines we know of.

More little points you don't know. Our business is to study them.

Our 12-bitted Side-heads, Reverse Feed Device, Double Roller Hold-Down, Grinders and Jointers, Matcher Legs are features shown to you at YOUR Request.

When you are interested, write. There is nothing you can't find out.



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Send for our handsome new book showing photographs in natural wood colors. We are sure that you can use our goods and add class to your flooring business.

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FOR LUMBERMEN

BY LUMBERMEN



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MAPLE FLOORING
BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
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MANUFACTURE ARE UNEXCELLED

OAK FLOORING

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Dried
Bored
Polished



Hollow
Backed
and
Bundled

SAP GUM

1 1/2" x 6" & 4" wide	27,000' 1sts & 2nds	4-4" x 20" & up wide	12,000' 1sts & 2nds
3" x 6"	40,000'	5-4" x 6"	95,000'
3" x 15"	112,000'	5-4" x 14"	5,000'
3 3/4" x 15"	14,000'	6-4" x 6"	14,000'
4-4" x 6"	50,000'	5-4" x 6"	20,000'
4-4" x 14"	100,000'		

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is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

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WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING DRY SPECIALS:

100,000 Feet	1 1/2" inch	No. 1 Common Sap Gum
50,000 Feet	1 1/2" inch	
50,000 Feet	1 1/2" inch	
200,000 Feet	1 1/2" inch	No. 2 Common Sap Gum
250,000 Feet	1 1/2" inch	
300,000 Feet	1 1/2" inch	
100,000 Feet	1 1/2" inch	1st and 2d Clear Sap Gum

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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HENRY H. GIBSON, President

LOUIS L. JACQUES, Sec'y and Treas.

Sixth Floor, Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Telephones Harrison 8086-8087-8088

REPRESENTATIVES

Eastern Territory - - Jacob Holtzman, 5254 Larchwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Northern Territory - - - C. F. Dedekam, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago
Southern Territory - - - E. W. Meeker, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago

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Coming Association Meetings

MICHIGAN HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The spring meeting of this organization will be held at the Ponchartrain Hotel, Detroit, on Thursday, May 5.

J. C. KNOX, Secretary C. A. BIGELOW, President.

NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

The next annual meeting of this organization will be held at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., Thursday and Friday, June 9 and 10, 1910.

F. F. FISH, Secretary. O. O. AGLER, President.

General Market Conditions

A condition of hesitancy still prevails in sales conditions covering hardwoods, although undeniably these woods are in better shape than any of the building woods. Dry stocks in firsts and seconds and No. 1 common, in first hands and in the possession of jobbers, are sold up very close. This is true of practically every line of hardwood production. The effort to move the lower grades at a concession in price is not meeting with much success. Buyers apparently will not interest themselves in an attempt to utilize low grades, especially as there is not an urgent demand for any line of goods which requires hardwood lumber in its manufacture, and are playing a waiting game, apparently hoping against hope that they will eventually be able to secure all the high-grade stock they want. There is a good sale even at increasing values on most items of good lumber, and of course, an especial shortage in oak and poplar, and a considerable one on the good end of cottonwood, maple, birch and red gum, but these items constitute such a small proportion of the general aggregate of lumber production that stock probably is accumulating considerably on the whole.

The crux of the situation lies in traffic conditions. Railroad traffic is decreasing this month instead of increasing, as is usual at this period of the year, and the statement of car surpluses and shortages compiled by the American Railway Association shows an increase of 39,215 cars in the total, while the shortage has been reduced 12,256 cars during the two weeks ending April 21.

These figures are significant of the general falling off in heavy traffic, but may be attributed more to the suspension of coal shipments than to lumber shipments. There was an increase of 4,693 cars in the box car surplus, and a decrease of 5,089 cars in the shortage of this class of equipment, which is a significant feature, and the total surplus of 84,887 cars is an increase of 39,215 cars, while the shortage of 7,530 cars is a decrease of 12,256.

In every group except three there were notable gains in the surpluses, the division embracing Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas showing an increase of 3,518 cars, the largest given in last week's record.

Of course, weather conditions prevailing during the last fortnight have had considerable to do with the trade decadence, and there is nothing alarming in the situation because undeniably hardwood trade will resume its normal trend within the next month.

Financial conditions still remain easy although collections in many quarters are dragging.

There is nothing in the situation that pessimists can seize on as indicating a general diminution in trade, as on the whole the outlook is bright for increased demand and augmented values in most lines of hardwood production.

The Low-grade Problem

The one subject that is today absorbing the attention of every student of hardwood affairs is the low-grade problem. It is the bugbear of the hardwood business, which militates against material profits. Such lumbermen as have timber properties that are suitable only for the regrowing of forests are fortunate because many of them are now, by selection, taking out only their mature and hypermature trees, thus securing a large percentage of high-grade lumber, at the same time leaving their timber in such shape that it naturally regenerates and furnishes a permanent supply.

Other operators who are working in sections where the agricultural value of their lands, when the trees are removed, is even greater than when timbered, are of necessity compelled to cut close, which results in securing a lumber value on their product little above the cost of stumpage, woods work and saw mill expense. This method of production is resulting in the acquisition of a comparatively small percentage of firsts and seconds and No. 1 common as compared with the general product of the log. There is an accumulation of low-grade lumber, and apparently a diminution rather than an increase in the demand for this class of material.

For some years the hardwood trade has depended quite largely in unloading its low-grade stock on the box, shook and crate manufacturer. During the last year tremendous inroads have been made on the wooden package business by substituting various materials for package purposes. The trend of the times apparently is to use paper pulp and fiber cases for packing, which in some instances, of course, are reinforced with strips or crates of wood. This sort of package is

not nearly so good as a wooden one from any point of view, save the item of cost. The railroads are experiencing all sorts of losses through the crushing of packages, breakages and damages, and they are being urged to make a higher classification on goods shipped in substitute packages in order to protect themselves. Of course, the wooden package manufacturer would like to see this course pursued, but the railroads are apparently between the "devil and the deep sea" in the matter. They can not determine as to the wisdom of adopting this drastic measure in order to insure more safety of carriage in the freight they handle.

With the present tendency to produce goods of all descriptions at the lowest possible cost, without regard to quality, it seems that the wooden package business must be a serious sufferer by the substitution process. In this country today the slogan of "how good can we make an article," seems to have been supplanted by the iniquitous cry of "how cheap can we make it!"

Students of lumber affairs have a big problem ahead of them to figure out a profit on a reduction of the total stand of the remaining low-grade timber area into the form of manufactured lumber. If the average hardwood operator takes out only his choicest timber, his forest and the principality of wealth it represents is not being properly conserved and wasteful methods ensue. If he cuts his forest clean, the loss on the low-grade product eats up the profit on the good end. It is certainly a dilemma!

To the RECORD there seem to be but two possible solutions of profit-making in low-grade hardwood lumber. One is to install at points of production cut-up plants and produce not the ordinary haphazard dimension stock that has usually been made there out of slabs, mill-culls and stick-rotted lumber, but to make it a logical business that shall take out clean cuttings from green timber in proper sizes, well-seasoned, well-cured and cared for, and deliver this class of product to the manufacturers in the area and territory where goods are made out of wood. This means that the consumers of hardwoods in the territory now utilizing a large proportion of it, i. e., in southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England, must be educated up to the economy of purchasing dimension stock, and still be willing to pay for it a price at least within ten per cent of the cost of the dimension they now produce from firsts and seconds and No. 1 common. With average freights on hardwood lumber from southern distributing fields to manufacturing points in Michigan, for example, ranging well towards \$10 a thousand, and the best of this low-grade lumber only showing a fifty per cent cutting value, and consequently a freight of well towards \$20 a thousand, it would seem logical that this dimension material could be cut at points of lumber production, and shipped in its clean and clear volume of dimension stock with an economy of \$10 a thousand feet, which would not only pay for the cost of producing it in this form, but leave a handsome margin of profit besides.

The alternative is that the furniture, interior finish and kindred wholesale consuming trade of the districts named install their own plants at or near points of hardwood production, and there manufacture in their own way the stock they require for utilization. The cut-up and seasoning division of a remanufacturing plant is but a small part of the general aggregate of the institution, and requires but comparatively few employes. Tentative efforts have been made by some few furniture and interior finish manufacturers to do this during the last few years, but up to this time they have not met with much success. They have not had the hearty coöperation of lumber manufacturers in their enterprise. They have not been able to buy satisfactory stock at fair prices. Quite a number of them have been discouraged and have abandoned their efforts.

The utilization of the lower grade product at a profit for both the producer of lumber and the eventual user of it resolves itself down to a matter of mutual coöperation to attaining this end. If lumber manufacturers enter into the making of dimension stock they must first learn the requirements of the eventual user and be able to deliver to him stock that is entirely suitable for his purpose, and furthermore, the user must realize that high-class dimension material can not be made out of slabs, mill-culls and stick-rotted lumber,

and that he must pay for it a price approximately the same as for firsts and seconds lumber with the waste considered.

Furthermore, he must standardize his sizes and tell the lumber manufacturer in what relative quantity he can use the various pieces that go to make up furniture, interior finish and other items of manufactured stock.

The problem can be worked out, and it is up to the manufacturer of lumber and the user of it to effect a big economy, and make a profit all along the line if they will work with intelligence and harmony on the subject.

The New Orleans Meeting

The great meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, held at New Orleans last week, resulted in an innovation in the history of lumber association affairs. Selfish interest took a "back seat," and a dignified and earnest attempt was made to nationalize the total lumber interests of the country. The trend of every paper was an honest effort toward doing something for the total good of the industry rather than for individual aggrandizement. The number present at this meeting, being only delegates from lumber manufacturing concerns, of necessity was small, but if there was ever an association meeting at which the papers read and the discussions prevailing were worthy of the earnest attention of every lumberman, it is the work that was done at this one.

This issue contains only a digest of the proceedings, but appended are several of the important papers delivered. The RECORD urges upon every lumberman a careful perusal and analysis of these documents. Almost without exception they are "state papers," and will have a lasting effect on the good of the industry.

Conservation of the natural resources of the country was the great theme. Immediate profit was ignored in the discussion of this magnificent propaganda of sensible and important work for the benefit of the future of the lumber trade.

Gathered at this meeting were the greatest minds and the most successful men in the lumber industry in this country. They told each other the truth. They reasoned matters out, and the permanent result of their work will be of incalculable benefit to the lumber business of this country as the years go on. These men, recognized as authorities, spoke to each other as men of practical experience; counseled, advised, recommended and acted. In the vast mass of thoughtful and interesting matter presented in these speeches it is hard to select the most vital and important, but special attention is called to the address of John B. White of Kansas City on the "Utilization of Waste in Forest or Mill Materials"; the invaluable statistics presented by R. S. Kellogg on "Lumber Production in the United States"; "The Problem of Private Forestry," from the viewpoint of Prof. Henry Solon Graves, chief forester of the United States; "The Future of Forest Stumpage and Lumber Values," by that expert on this subject, James D. Lacey of Chicago. Mr. Lacey made one especial point that probably has escaped the attention of the average lumberman, and that is that there never has been and never will be a decadence in timber values; that timber is a permanent investment and is not subject to the inexorable commercial law of supply and demand as in the case of lumber. Timber represents investment, and it is not necessary to market it save when values warrant its being put into the form of lumber. Mr. Lacey's document is well worth a careful perusal.

There is a lot of good matter in the address of President Hines. He carefully analyzed many phases of lumber affairs and laid especial stress on the matter of magazine and lay press muckraking on the subject of the lumber trusts. His analysis shows beyond peradventure that a lumber trust does not and can not exist, and that there is no attempt on the part of lumber manufacturers to do anything that bears the least resemblance to price agreements. The only thing that lumber associations do is to educate their members on timber and lumber cost. Mr. Hines pays particular attention and has shown marked interest in forest conservation and in the perpetuation of the industry.

Manager Leonard Bronson's address was full of good material and

is worthy the consideration of the trade. Every lumberman should read every line of these addresses; such as are not printed in this issue of the RECORD will be given space at an early date.

Ohio Valley Exposition

Cincinnati, the "Mother of Expositions," is going to have another big industrial show, which will be carried on from August 29 to September 24, 1910, inclusive. It will be known as the Ohio Valley Industrial Exposition, and will be representative of the resources and industries of the Ohio Valley in the Southland. It will pay particular attention to the resources of the territory of the nineteen states nearest Cincinnati, embracing a population of more than forty-one million people.

Of the association having the matter in charge, Robert J. Reynolds is president, and Si P. Egan of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, the great woodworking machinery house of Cincinnati, is first vice-president. Among the directors and committeemen are many lumbermen and other leading citizens of the Queen City.

While the carrying on of a great industrial show of this sort is a monumental piece of work, it can safely be said in advance that in this case everything will be done in a way that will redound to the credit of the general commercial interests of Cincinnati, and will act as a distinct impetus to its vast developing trade, notably in the region lying south of it.

Many new features will be incorporated in this exposition. It will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of steamboat navigation on the Ohio River, and it will be the first Industrial show to have a complete graphic description of the Panama Canal where one can see at a glance the stupendous work in miniature. Inland waterways will form a prominent feature of the show.

Business Ethics

That paragon of commercial sanity and integrity in the line of lumber affairs, William B. Stillwell of Savannah, Ga., in his address before the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at New Orleans, last week, voiced his sentiments on business ethics, and it may be said that the truth was never uttered more trenchantly and forcibly than in the following extract from Mr. Stillwell's speech:

The matter of ethics is closely connected with and scarcely second to the subject of inspection. I allude to that phase of business ethics which has to do with the wilful substitution of one grade for another by a dealer or manufacturer who takes an order for a high grade and knowingly fills it with a lower grade, or conversely "sweetens" or "juggles" grades so as to make a sale or win a customer from someone else, or "kicks" without just cause to avoid a merited loss or get unearned profit. This class of trouble is more deeply seated, more vicious and more difficult to deal with than even inspection irregularities. It partakes of moral depravity and no suggestion will thoroughly reach the trouble except one that will reform the individual.

Here association work is peculiarly appropriate, as personal work along lines of reformation is nearly always resented. Much can be accomplished, however, by personal work along parallel lines and particularly by convincing delinquents that they can not possibly derive lasting benefit from such practices.

A Decision of Importance to Shippers

The Charleston Gazette says that some time ago the legislature of South Carolina passed a law requiring railroads to pay a heavy penalty and fine for failure to adjust, within ninety days, claims for freight lost in transportation. This statute, which the roads fought vigorously through a long maze of legislation, has now been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Merchants and shippers and the business world in general will welcome this decision, for it guarantees reparation in one of the most frequent abuses that has ever marked our shipping industry. Indeed, delay in settlement of claims for losses, has been very deeply responsible for whatever feeling of opposition has developed during the past decade, toward railroad companies. Nothing is more exasperating to a shipper or consignee than to have his goods lost in transit, and then to receive no measure of satisfaction or courtesy from the railroad company. In many instances claims have reached the railroad officials only to be pigeon-holed, there to remain for

months or even years. Under Georgia's new railroad regulations this practice has happily been diminishing.

South Carolina found it necessary to enact a specific law to meet the situation. The power of the state court to impose a fine in cases of delay, extending beyond ninety days, was called into question by the railroad, and a legal fight ensued. That the law, including fine, is thoroughly constitutional is proved by a decision of the Supreme Court.

Delays in adjusting claims for loss of freight is, usually, due to indolence and incompetence on the part of the subordinate railroad officials; for certainly it is as much to the railroads' interests as to the shippers, that all such claims be settled as speedily as possible. If a claim is just it ought to be paid. If it is unjust and the claimant is stubbornly persistent, the sooner the courts are called upon the better.

Legislation at both the National and state capitals nowadays is making history by loading down the business public with laws, retarding commercial progress and costing lumbermen lots of money.

Equipment of Cars for Lumber Carriage

The railway publication, Freight, says that those interested—the lumber shippers of all sections of the country—will recall the recent strenuous efforts of the lumber trade through unreckoned expenditure of time, money and personal service, and the intermediation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to induce the transportation companies to provide suitably equipped cars for the carriage of forest products; in other words to afford shippers of lumber as fair treatment as is accorded by the carriers to shippers of other commodities. They will also recall, with irritation well justified, the failure of these efforts.

With enforced resignation, lumbermen as a whole have accepted that failure as an addition to their list of necessary evils, and under protest, largely have regarded the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission as the concluding, determining word in the contest for recognition of their plain rights—rights inadequately presented, in the opinion of many who followed the course of the contest which is now unpalatable history.

Editorial Notes

The statement was made at a recent lumber convention that in New York City it costs \$5.60 per thousand feet for the retail yard man to handle lumber in and out of yards and through planing mills in the metropolis. If the same cost prevails in Chicago, and there is no reason to believe it is less, certainly the margin of profit for the hardwood men who sell stock by the wagon load is a pretty thin one under present and existing systems of doing business.

* * *

The best evidence in the world that there is no lumber trust, and a fact not generally known, is that one J. P. Morgan is practically the owner of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation of Georgetown, S. C., a big loblolly pine enterprise. He has been the principal owner of this institution for nearly ten years, and if by any possible chance there could have been a scheme devised to "trust" the lumber business, it surely would have been "trusted" long ago. The redoubtable "J. P." knows that a lumber trust is an impossible proposition.

* * *

In the English and German markets fresh arrivals of black walnut logs have been coming to hand pretty freely of late. It is now thought that the supply is a little in excess of the demand. Buyers contend that prices are high, and the wood is more wasteful in conversion than mahogany. The foreign buyer deprecates the shipment of inferior logs, and even small logs of any quality. There is a particular demand at the present time for fourteen inch and up prime walnut boards which are scarce and command high prices. Medium boards are somewhat difficult to sell in consequence of rather heavy imports, and low grades are a drug. It is thought that if mahogany advances a little farther in the scale that there will be a good thing in sight for walnut producers, as many cabinet makers will again look with favor upon so useful a cabinet wood.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent

The Bacheloraiyat

Myself, when young, did eagerly
The weddings of my friends, or, on odd,
And, watching them, thanked even when
escaped
Not free, by that same door when I was

Into the awful yoke, and why not knowing
I've seen them walk, not less when they were
going:

Then out again, at Reno or Sioux Falls,
The bitter seeds of alimony sowing!

And so the girls I've set my heart upon
I've jollied, wooed a little—and anon,
Just when they thought to slip the fatal
noose
About my neck, they found the bird had flown!

Al, well, they say that sometimes, side by side
A cat and dog may peacefully abide.

Perhaps, perhaps, but that is only when
The cat and dog are not together tied!

—HELEN ROWLAND

What Every Waiter Knows

That what people call gratuities are in reality earned.

That people who live in hospitals shouldn't eat pie.

That ham and eggs become much more palatable if called by a French name.

That people with the most money do not always give the largest tips.

That he is much more careful in the dining room than in the kitchen.

—ELIAS O. JONES.

He's Coming Back



There'll Be Something Doing When Teddy Gets Home.

Two Kinds of Friends

If your abode's on Easy street, and trouble's out of reach, 'most all the fellows that you meet will tell you you're a peach. They'll tell you that in all their days they never, never knew, in all this wilderness of jays, as smooth a bird as you. While you have bullion in the keg, and rhino in the jar, they'll come around to pull your leg and say how smart you are. They'll glory in your growing fame, they'll bow and scrape and fawn; they'll load their babies with your name and sleep upon your lawn. But when misfortune comes along, and jolts you in the neck, and everything is going wrong, and even hope's a wreck, and when with Dame Despair you sup, and have your fill of woe, your

gold-brick friends will pass you up, and say: "I told you so!" And then some quiet chap will come, and prove to be your friend; he'll say: "When things are on the bum, they're always sure to mend!" And he will dry your tearful eyes, and guide your weary feet, and help you once again to rise—clear back to Easy street. And you will note that he is one who sang no servile tunes when you were loaded down with mon' and insolence and prunes.

—WALL MASON.

Occasionally a man who never drank, gambled or had any other bad habits can show money that he saved by his abstinence.

It isn't a question of how much money you have made, but how much good you have done with it.

It's easy to convince a superstitious man that finding a dollar is luckier than finding a horse-shoe.

If you are unable to learn anything while trying to teach others, it's a sure indication that you are a has-been.

Economy too often is the spending of a dime at ten different times for cheap articles, instead of paying a dollar once for something really good.

To be successful? Never doubt your success. To acknowledge the possibility of failure means to fail.

Utilization of Hardwoods

ARTICLE XXXIX HALL FURNITURE

That the manufacture of hall furniture is of considerable importance as a source of consumption of hardwood is made evident by a trip through any of the large plants turning out this line of goods. The information embodied in this article, and the illustrations used in connection with it, were secured through the courtesy of the Lewis Hanson Company, the big Chicago furniture concern. This firm is an extensive producer of hall furniture, in addition to its large output of mirrors, parlor and library furniture, and

of stock is not necessitated, number 1 common being the best grade used. With a view to complete the economy of material, a system, whereby all parts of one article are manufactured simultaneously—and thereby the waste from one unit being used for the other and smaller units—is in operation in progressive plants.

Mahogany and birch are both used to a limited extent for hall furniture, the former usually being used in solid boards for tops, and the latter in cheap articles, it being stained to imitate mahogany. One inch to three inches are the usual thicknesses for birch. Dimension stock is consumed in smaller quantities, going mostly into small parts, tables, etc. For this purpose square stuff from 1½ to 3 inches thick, 26 to 32 inches long, is used.

All lumber, upon being received, is placed in

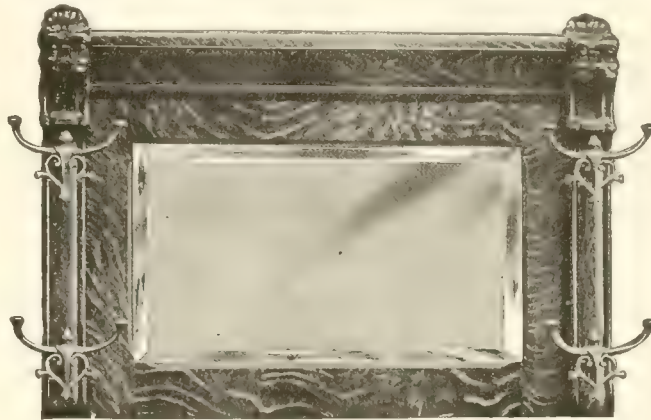
the factory kilns for a period of three to four weeks, absolute dryness being, of course, essential. In the case of the Hanson Company the kilns have a capacity of 125,000 feet, insuring a continuous supply of dry stock.

After re-drying, the lumber is allowed to remain on the trucks from three to four days before using, and is transported on the same trucks directly to the machines. As wide material, especially quartered oak, is not produced in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, narrower widths must, of necessity, be used, and particular care is required in matching at joints. To facilitate this process, it is the custom among manufacturers to plane one side of each board, as the first step to utilization.

In the manufacture of hall trees, seats, and similar articles, sawing to pattern is the next step, the waste being used for arms, frames and similar parts. In making cheaper products, however, it is the custom to turn out 150 to 200 hall trees in one process. From the time the lumber enters the planer to the ulti-



HANDSOME HALL TREE IN OAK



A POPULAR COMBINATION HALL BENCH AND MIRROR.

wooden bathroom equipment, and for the last year has carried a special line of parlor and library tables.

To give an idea of the extent of the industry, it might be to the point to say that the Lewis Hanson Company alone uses annually 1,500,000 feet of quartered white oak, 500,000 feet of plain white oak, 300,000 feet of birch and 50,000 feet of mahogany. The oak comes, of course, from the southern forests, and is shipped in various lengths and widths, quartered oak being cut 1 and 1½ inches thick, and plain oak 2, 2½ and 3 inches thick. Owing to the numerous ways in which small waste ends can be utilized, a high class



CHEVAL GLASS OF GOOD DESIGN.

strong fumes of ammonia, the resulting stain penetrating for some distance into the wood. Next it is sandpapered and then re-treated or touched up with ammonia, the usual shellac and wax dressing being finally applied. This finish has attained great popularity, and should make a permanent place for itself.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag

To Estimate Timber from the Remaining Stump

WATERLOO, N. Y., April 12.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Will you kindly inform me if there is any book or statistics which I can procure which will instruct me how to accurately estimate the amount of lumber in trees which have been cut and removed, leaving only the stumps as a guide?—F. B. HUDSON.

So far as I know there is no book or statistics published that will assure any accuracy in estimating timber when the stumps only are in evidence. An estimate of timber felled and removed is simply guess work.—EDITOR.

Wants Ladder Rounds

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 18.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I am in the market for hardwood in the shape of ladder rounds. I should like to have the address of anyone who can supply me with them. Tough oak is the best material for this purpose.—

Anyone interested in securing a market for ladder rounds can have the address of this writer on application.—EDITOR.

Wants Basswood and Birch

BREMEN, GERMANY, March 29.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I want to buy lindenwood in logs, as well as $\frac{5}{8}$ birch lumber, and should feel obliged if you will serve me with the address of firms handling these woods.—

This foreign correspondent has been given the names of several possible sources of supply for the material he wants. Any others desiring his address can have it on application.—EDITOR.

Concrete Foundations for Lumber Piles

HARDWOOD RECORD of August 10, 1909, contained an elaborate article, illustrated with sketches of plans and concrete foundations for lumber piles, and giving suggestions covering methods of piling lumber. The data for this article was supplied by Henry Ballou, superintendent of that foremost lumber and flooring manufacturing house Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., of Cadillac, Mich. For some time Mr. Ballou has experimented carefully with concrete foundations, and the result of his work shows that this system involves a distinct economy, improves the stability of lumber piles and leaves his yards clear of debris, thus making a better fire risk.

The accompanying halftone shows in a general way the method of building the concrete foundation, and also shows a pile of lumber on such foundations. In a letter to the editor, Mr. Ballou says that something over a year

Wants to Market Black Walnut Stumps

LODGE, O., April 7. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: At times previous to this we have known of a market for black walnut stumps. Can you place us in communication with any parties who use this class of walnut? Any information in regard to this matter will be greatly appreciated.—LUMBER COMPANY.

The writer of the above communication has been given a list of sundry veneer manufacturing concerns that are users of black walnut stumps. Any others who would like to communicate with this inquirer can have the address on application.—EDITOR.

In Commendation

FITCHBURG, MASS., April 8.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We wish to thank you for sending the circulation statement of HARDWOOD RECORD. From our point of view this is one of the few really sensible circulation statements we have received from a publication. In fact, it is the only one that we know of, and, if there were not such a hopeless fear that they would fail to "make good" on the part of other lumber papers, we would have lots more of them.—SIMONDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, R. D. Baldwin.

Wants Yellow Pine Pole Stock

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 9.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: If you can put us in touch with any mills who can get out long leaf yellow pine pole stock we would much appreciate the information.—LUMBER COMPANY.

The writer of the above letter has been given a list of sundry manufacturers of this class of material, but if any others are interested the address is at their disposal on application.—EDITOR.

A Compliment

CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY, W. Va., April 9.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We would state for your information that we would not be without your paper for any amount, as we consider it the best lumber journal on the market today. I herewith make enclosure to the amount of your invoice of the seventh.—CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER COMPANY, G. Frank Wilkens, Supt.

mate completion of the high grade trees, a period of two weeks elapses.

Where joints occur they are tongued and grooved and put together with standard glue-jointers, the other details of assembling and fastening parts differing in no essentials from other furniture manufacture. In the manufacture of mirrors, which are usually found in connection with hall racks, the stock is first glued up and then band-sawed to pattern, following which a jigsaw is used to take out the center.

The thick stuff previously referred to, is used in making costumers for restaurant and similar use. Oak forms by far the largest part of the stock used for this purpose, though birch and mahogany are manufactured to a less extent. This process is extremely simple and consists mainly of sawing. The bases are band-sawed from stock heavy enough to resist wear even while sawed more or less across the grain. Golden oak and mission are the prevailing finishes for this class of article.

The same finishes which are applied to furniture in general, are used for hall furniture. At present the most popular seems to be Old English, a dark green mission, but of late there has been a tendency to switch to fumed oak. The production of this effect is an interesting process; stock is first placed in an air-tight receptacle, and then treated with

ago he commenced investigating this matter, and in spite of former experience in handling concrete, found it necessary to make some changes in the forms and in the mixture first employed. He now uses four parts of bank gravel and one part of cement in place of five parts of gravel and one part of cement when he first began the work. He now eliminates all the wooden blocking and makes his cement blocks the following sizes:

16"x16"—4" thick.

16"x16"—6" thick.

16"x16" at the bottom tapering to 12"x12" at the top, 6" thick.

12"x12" at the bottom tapering to 8"x8" at the top, 6" thick.

In making these blocks Mr. Ballou employs a plank platform made of dressed lumber laid on the ground on which the mixing is done, and a similar platform for moulding the

blocks. These forms are made encasing dressed boards 4" and 6" wide without any bottom to them. These forms are laid on the platform, filled with cement flush with the top edge of the forms and the surplus cement scraped off with a straight edge. As soon as the cement is firmly set the blocks are removed from the forms and stacked up for thorough seasoning before using them. It is well to paint the inside of these forms with common black lubricating oil so the cement will not stick to them. The bevel-shaped blocks will readily come out of the forms by turning them over, but the cement blocks with the straight edges are hard to remove without taking a hammer and drawing the nails slightly at one corner of the form. The forms for rectangular blocks could be hinged together at three corners and the fourth supplied with a hasp and staple, and readily be released from the concrete.

The picture shown in connection with this article is a view of one full 16-foot pile containing 20,000 feet of partly seasoned lumber, and beside it are the uncovered foundations of

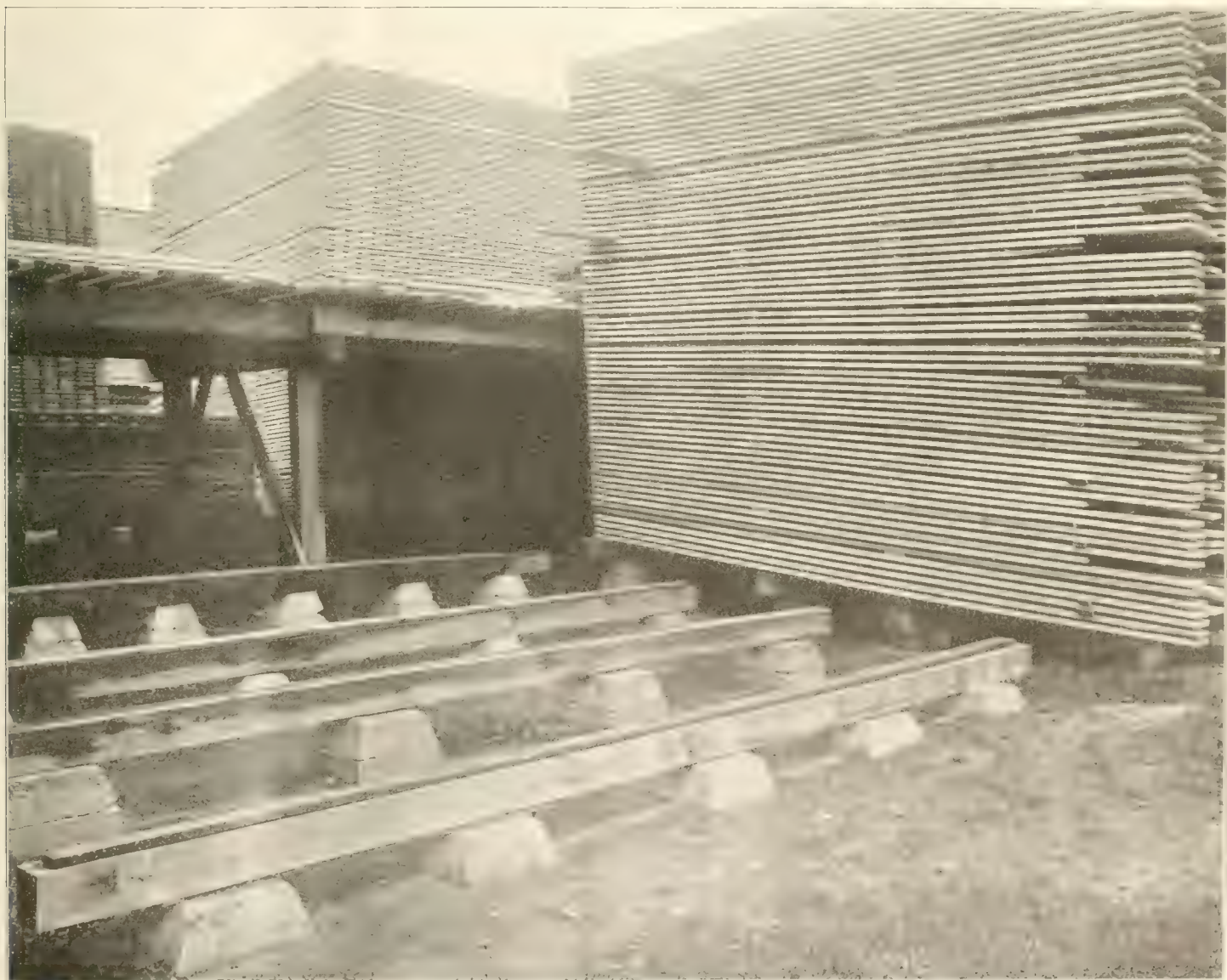
a pile from which the lumber has recently removed. It will be noted that this view shows four sticker bottoms, but, of course, as many of these bottoms can be used as desired, depending upon custom and the length of the lumber. It will also be noted that Mr. Ballou employs six concrete foundations on the front sticker, five on the rear sticker and four on the two inner stickers.

He has now discontinued using any plank-ing for foundations, and is eliminating the use of timber for blocking as fast as it rots out. So far he has found the cement scheme very desirable. When the lumber is removed from the bottoms each time, he finds there is no rotten plank to handle, and his yards are much more acceptable as a fire risk, as there is no debris to catch fire from sparks that fall from the mill or locomotive smokestacks. The object in making the rectangular blocks in two thicknesses is for building the foundations, as sometimes a 6 inch block will be thicker than will be required for an inner foundation. Mr. Ballou arranges his piling bottoms to slope three-fourths of an inch to

the foot in length of pile.

In mixing the cement for these blocks, the mixing boards can be located anywhere that is handy for the delivery of the gravel, cement and a supply of water, and then carried on tramway cars or lumber trucks to the points where they are to be used.

The scheme of employing concrete foundations for lumber piles, as outlined by Mr. Ballou, certainly seems worthy of adoption by anyone maintaining a lumber yard at one place for more than a single year. If this foremost Cadillac house, which could employ low cost cull, hardwood hearts for foundation purposes, finds it desirable to substitute concrete, it certainly will be much more economical for handlers of higher priced timber to adopt this plan. Beyond the economy of the scheme is the fact that it eliminates the trouble encountered from rotting of the wooden foundations, and throwing piles out of line or upsetting them entirely, and leaves the yard free from the general run of foundation debris. Concrete foundations mean the making of ideal lumber yards.



CONCRETE PILE FOUNDATIONS EMPLOYED IN THE BIG HARDWOOD YARDS OF CORBS & MITCHELL AND COMPANY



MAKING UP STRINGS AND RAFTS OF YELLOW POPLAR IN UPPER BIG SANDY

THE STORY OF YELLOW POPLAR

Illustrations from Photographs by Editor Hardwood Record

Chapter VII

The great splash dam of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, at the head of the breaks of the Big Sandy in Dickinson county, Virginia, has fulfilled the purpose for which it was erected. Today the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company has more than one-fourth of its 40,000,000 feet of logs, cut in the Virginia mountains last year, delivered at its log harbor at Coal Grove, Ohio. The remaining 30,000,000 feet is in floating water in the Big Sandy river in the form of rafts ready to be dispatched down the river as the logs are required at the Coal Grove mill.

Leon Isaacson, the head of this great yellow poplar house, has removed his general camp headquarters to Vacey P. O., Dickinson county, Va., some six miles from their location last year, and is now engaged in building twenty miles of main tramroad and twenty miles of laterals to clean up another principality of poplar growth which will be delivered at Russell fork, five miles above the main dumping ground employed last year. This year's operations will include cutting the poplar from 15,000 to 18,000 additional acres of mountain land, and the construction of a secondary splash dam five miles above the big concrete dam built last year just above the breaks. This herculean task scheduled for accomplishment this year will be a duplicate of the work the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company did during the year 1909. The big sticks of yellow poplar from this operation will be splashed with the upper dam down to the pond above the big concrete dam and then splashed through the breaks of the Big Sandy. It has been demonstrated that it takes just forty-five minutes to drive logs from the big concrete splash dam through the ten miles of breaks and the upper reaches of Russell fork to

floating water in the Big Sandy river, thus a current of twelve and a half miles an hour is induced by the tremendous tide.

The first picture with which this article is illustrated shows the putting together of the logs that have been caught as they floated about loose in the upper stream in the form of great "strings." These strings are again grouped in the form of rafts and in this way are floated down the Big Sandy to Catlettsburg, where the rafts are grouped together into fleets, and then towed across and down the Ohio to the log harbor of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company at Coal Grove, Ohio. The state law of Kentucky provides that the log catchers get 25 cents per stick for catching logs and putting them in the form of strings ready for the raftsmen. The rafting is done by contract.

The second picture shows part of one of the large fleets of logs as it lies in the Ohio river above the company's big mills at Coal Grove. Here the rafts are gradually broken up and the logs are dispatched up the log-slide to the mill.

At the present time the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company is operating its double band mill thirteen hours and is daily producing 130,000 feet of yellow poplar. The demand for this company's product is so great that it is succeeding in but gradually accumulating its usual large stock. In the case of poplar panel, which it produces for the automobile trade to the extent of a full carload daily, a considerable portion is being shipped green from the saw.

By the foresight of its principals, the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company has achieved the distinction of being the only large producer of yellow poplar in the country that has a stock of logs of any size on hand, and thus it will be able to realize remarkably hand-



A FLEET OF YELLOW POPLAR LOGS IN LOG HARBOR AT COAL GROVE.

some returns for its enterprise. At the present writing nearly every river mill except that of this company is shut down for want of logs.

Reports from the upper Cumberland river region state that the tides this year have been discouraging, and that so far there has not been enough water in the stream to float any timber. Mills generally are lying idle. It is estimated that in the Upper Cumberland region the oak and poplar cut in that district will not average forty per cent. of the usual one.

The condition in the lower Cumberland river is not much better, as nearly every mill is shut down for want of logs. Even if a June tide prevails the supply of logs will not be more than two-thirds of normal.

In the Kentucky river country the report is that the time of year to expect tides is practically over. It is just possible that there will be enough water in the stream later on to bring down the supply of logs, but it is very improbable. Up to date not fifteen per cent. of the stock ordinarily obtained has been received and the total average of the mills on that river will not be more than twenty-five per cent. of normal.

On the tributaries of the Ohio river the condition of log tides has been the worst ever experienced. Nearly every mill on the Ohio, except that of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, depending on logs from the Big Sandy and Guyandotte, is shut down.

Everyone who has kept up with the weather reports of the country knows that there has been no water south of the Ohio river of any volume for the last nine months. This region covers the tributaries of the Ohio, the Kentucky, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, the main logging streams. There was a small run-out of logs in January, when no one was ready to send their logs down to their mills and no one dared to send them fearing ice, consequently the mills are all closed for want of logs.

There are now few poplar logs in sight except those of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, and there will not be unless there is a long and continuous rain, and it generally takes about a week of wet weather to make a good log tide. The ground after the long drought which has prevailed, especially during the months of March and April, when the rainfall was less than an inch, is dry and cracked

and will absorb one or two pretty heavy rains before the streams are affected by the water. Even if a heavy June tide in the streams should prevail, it is not going to deliver any vast quantity of poplar timber, as not over forty per cent. of the normal stock was put in this year. This, of course, was owing to the inability of loggers to secure poplar stumpage. The best and most valuable stands are pretty well cut off, and the companies who have been able to put in railroads and trams back up to their timber lands are not numerous. As a rule this source of supply only takes care of railroad mills. This cut will not be over thirty per cent. of what has been produced in former years.

There is a general inclination on the part of poplar owners to hold back the cutting of their stumpage, as the increase in value of the timber as it stands in most cases is fully as much as could be made out of actual lumber operations. Stumpage values are showing heavy advances, and in poplar are going up by leaps and bounds, as indicated by recent sales.

Every poplar manufacturer's mail brings many inquiries for high-grade stock, and very few buyers are able to secure even a modicum of their requirements. It certainly has the call of all the American woods, and the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company is to be congratulated on the fact that it is probably the one concern in the United States that will be able to deliver any large amount of poplar lumber during the present active season of demand.

As before noted the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company will produce during the season forty million feet of lumber from its high-class virgin yellow poplar timber that is now either at the Coal Grove harbor or in reach of its mills. Of course, this company has an opportunity to advance prices on this stock to a marked degree, but this is not the policy of this corporation. It invariably "takes care" of its customers in the best way possible, and at prices reasonably commensurate with the value of the particularly high grade stock it produces.

The continuation of this story of yellow poplar will involve the splendid manufacturing and remanufacturing plant of this company at Coal Grove, and show something of the admirable system it pursues in manufacturing and handling its output.

Annual National Lumber Manufacturers' Association

The eighth annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association convened at New Orleans on Tuesday, April 19, and was one of the most important in the history of this organization. The meeting extended over three days, the first two of which were given up almost entirely to the business sessions of the body, and concluded with an enjoyable banquet on Wednesday night. This meeting marks a distinct advance in the lumber industry of the United States and will produce far-reaching results, difficult to estimate, but of marked importance.

This organization is the most notable lumber association in the United States, as it holds within its membership the leaders in all other lumber manufacturing associations, and in reality is an association of associations. The addresses showed evidences of careful research and wide experience in the subjects discussed. Many of them mark the concentrated information based on a wealth of experience in sundry lines which their authors discussed. Within the limits of *HARDWOOD RECORD* it is impossible to print a detailed report of the general discussions prevailing at this meeting, but appended to this brief summary are some of the most important papers presented, which will be of especial interest to the hardwood trade.

The following delegates were in attendance:

Delegates in Attendance

NORTHERN PINE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

L. K. Baker, Odanah, Wis.
William Irvine, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Edgar Dazell, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. A. Barton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Huntington Taylor, Cloquet, Minn.
J. E. Rhodes, St. Paul, Minn.
H. S. Childs, Minneapolis, Minn.

NORTHERN HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

R. S. Kellogg, Wausau, Wis.
YELLOW PINE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
E. S. Crossett, Davenport, Iowa.
J. W. Watzek, Davenport, Iowa.
F. R. Gilchrist, Laurel, Miss.
J. Lewis Thompson, Houston, Tex.
E. V. Babcock, Pittsburg, Pa.
John L. Kaul, Birmingham, Ala.
J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo.
George H. Boyd, Atlanta, Ga.
S. N. Fullerton, St. Louis, Mo.
W. D. Harrigan, Fulton, Ala.
Ed A. Hauss, Century, Fla.

GEORGIA-FLORIDA SAWMILL ASSOCIATION

William B. Stillwell, Savannah, Ga.
E. C. Harrell, Tifton, Ga.
F. E. Waymer, Panway, Fla.

NORTH CAROLINA PINE ASSOCIATION

E. B. Wright, Boardman, N. C.
Ira Johnson, Norfolk, Va.
R. H. Morris, Norfolk, Va.

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss.
W. A. Gilchrist, Memphis, Tenn.
F. E. Gary, Turrell, Ark.
Lewis Doster, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PACIFIC COAST LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

J. H. Bloedel, Bellingham, Wash.
Victor H. Beckman, Seattle, Wash.

MICHIGAN HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

C. A. Bigelow, Bay City, Mich.
F. L. Richardson, Alpena, Mich.
Bruce Odell, Cadillac, Mich.
John C. Ross, Bay City, Mich.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

John W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WESTERN PINE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

A. W. Cooper, Spokane, Wash.

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

George W. Dodge, Napoleonville, La.

A. T. Gerrans, Houma, La.
J. F. Wigginton, Bowie, La.
John A. Bruce, Strader, La.

To President Hines must be accorded a vast deal of credit for the present standing and forcefulness of this great organization, and his acceptance of reelection to the important office of president must mean a good deal of sacrifice to a man whose time is so valuable as his and who is kept constantly busy looking after the many important lumber and timber interests that are under his charge.

The convention was called to order at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning at the Hotel Grunewald, President Hines presiding. Rev. William McF. Alexander of New Orleans delivered the invocation, and after roll call of the affiliated associations, Hon. Martin Behrman, mayor of New Orleans, delivered an address of welcome. President Hines made an admirable response to the enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Wilbert then gave the convention visitors an added welcome, and President Hines again responded.

President Hines then delivered his formal address, which is as follows:

President's Address

The eighth annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association meets under conditions materially different from those which prevailed when last we gathered in Seattle July 12 of last year. At that time the physical conditions could not have been more favorable. We met in the Hoo-Hoo house on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition in the magic city of Seattle. Nothing could have been more charming than the surroundings, nothing more inspiring than the welcome we received from our associates on the Coast.

Today we meet in a city beautiful for different reasons, and in addition to its beauty, the possessor of a history so identified with the history of the United States as it is today, that it is of peculiar interest to all of us.

When I look at the program I am willing to admit that this metropolis of the South has prepared to do justice to its reputation for hospitality. But in other ways the conditions are better now than when we were in Seattle; we had not quite reached the end of the bitter tariff campaign then; now we know the worst, and that worst is not quite as bad as we feared. Then, we were in the depths of a business depression; now the country is at least across the threshold of a new era of prosperity, though the lumber industry is lagging somewhat behind the rest. Then the business sky was overcast, though the clouds were breaking a little; now the sun is shining clear.

Today finds us with another year of experience in our National association work behind us, and that experience, and the lessons we have been taught have defined to us the problems we have to meet. A brief statement of some of these problems and how the association, through its officers and board of governors, is attempting or proposing to solve them, seems in order, but, first, it might be proper for me to briefly outline the work of my own office.

WORK OF THE PRESIDENT

At the annual meeting in Seattle it was decided to enlarge the work of the association, particularly in the line of a publicity campaign, which should educate the people as to the true situation and needs of our industry. Somewhat definite plans were discussed at the meeting of the board of governors at that time, and in

pursuance of those instructions, I set about finding a man who would fill the position of manager. It was not until December that I was able to call the board of governors together to pass upon what I should lay before it. I was able to present to the board the names of several gentlemen who had been proposed for the position. A meeting was held December 6. At that time it was decided to employ, if they could be secured, the services of Mr. Leonard Bronson, of Chicago, the man seeming to have the necessary qualifications in the larger concerns of the lumber business, special abilities as a writer, of large acquaintance, and having the experience that would enable him to handle the national matters which this association was organized to represent. He was able to assume the duties of his office soon after the first of the year, his headquarters being located in Chicago, as, on the whole, the most central to all the affiliated associations.

At this same meeting of the board of governors it exercised the discretion given to it by the constitution and by the Seattle meeting, by fixing the annual dues to be charged each affiliated association at \$2 a million feet of the product of the members of this association; and to raise the necessary additional funds to carry forward the work of the manager's office, which must be prepared to spend considerable sums, perhaps, in forwarding the work of the association, it decided to establish a class of memberships. Our active members are associations, represented each by a member of the board of governors, and in the annual meeting by delegates.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS

These honorary members may, however, be individuals or companies. Two classes were established, annual and life, and those to whom have been issued a certificate signifying such honorary membership can feel that they have contributed materially toward a work which we believe will result in placing the lumber industry of the United States on a higher plane of public opinion and of business stability. In the honorary membership list are some of the leading lumbermen of the United States. They are as follows:

J. W. Cochran, Ashland, Wis.
Robert A. Booth, Eugene, Ore.
John Millen, Duluth, Minn.
Jacob Mortenson, Oak Park, Ill.
W. E. Wheeler, Portville, N. Y.
Isaac Stephenson, Marinette, Wis.
George J. Farnsworth, Chicago, Ill.
Perley Lowe, Chicago, Ill.
F. W. Gilchrist, Alpena, Mich.
J. S. Stearns, Ludington, Mich.
William Deary, Potlatch, Ida.
H. B. Hewes, Jeanerette, La.
Cummer Lumber Company, Jacksonville, Fla.
William Carson, Burlington, Iowa.
George E. W. Luehrmann, St. Louis, Mo.
J. H. Himmelberger, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
C. M. Crawford, Coal Grove, Ohio.
H. P. Svendsen, Spokane, Wash.
Crookston Lumber Company, Bemidji, Minn.
Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber Company, Spooner, Minn.
Nichols-Chisholm Lumber Company, Frasee, Minn.

William Irvine, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

L. K. Baker, Odanah, Wis.
T. B. Walker, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. A. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. P. McGoldrick, Spokane, Wash.
D. L. Hebard, Philadelphia, Pa.
F. A. Blackwell, Spirit Lake, Ida.
Henry Turrish, Duluth, Minn.
Humbird Lumber Company, Sandpoint, Ida.
J. L. Grandin, Jr., Tidioute, Pa.
E. B. Grandin, Tidioute, Pa.

J. Lewis Thompson, Houston, Tex.
O. W. Fisher, Birch Tree, Mo.
F. Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul, Minn.
George W. Dulaney, Hannibal, Mo.
Central Coal & Coke Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company, Arbor Vitae, Wis.

Louisiana & Texas Lumber Company.

Allow me to suggest that those who have an annual certificate might appropriately increase their contribution and so be relieved from further requests by a life membership.

DEATH OF JAMES ELLIOTT DEFEBAUGH

At this meeting also resolutions in memory of the death of James E. Defebaugh, who had acted as chairman of the committee of this association in charge of the tariff campaign at Washington, were adopted. Mr. Defebaugh devoted the last six months of his life almost exclusively to the most arduous work in behalf of the cause, in which he most sincerely believed, and which lumber producers of the United States felt to be of vital importance to them. He was not able to be at Washington during the closing two weeks of the campaign, but his work there had been done, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that it had had so large a measure of success.

I had the sad privilege of presenting his widow a few weeks ago an engrossed copy of these resolutions, personally signed by every officer and member of the board of governors of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

CAR STAKE WORK

Under my instructions the manager of the association cooperated with the car stake committee of the National association, and appeared before the committee on interstate and foreign commerce at the House of Representatives January 26 and 27.

NEW ASSOCIATION

Under my advice also the manager visited the annual meetings of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association and the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, and secured the membership of these two associations.

YALE FOREST SCHOOL ENDOWMENT

One of the matters which has given me concern has been the endowment of the chair in the forest school of Yale University. To complete the \$100,000 for the endowment of the chair of applied forestry and practical lumbering, about \$35,000 being needed for that purpose, and to be able to avail ourselves of the offer of Mr. Frederick Weyerhaeuser to contribute \$10,000 if the remaining \$25,000 is raised by June 1, the different sections of the country were requested to contribute specific amounts. I personally signed 500 letters to individuals requesting contributions to this end. There has not been time for the results of this solicitation to appear, but the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association has nearly or quite raised the \$10,000 apportioned to southern pine interests. The details of this matter will be given in the report of the committee in charge, Mr. F. E. Weyerhaeuser, chairman.

As reports of the appropriate officers will show, the finances of the association are in good shape. It has now thirteen members instead of twelve, and expects that before the year closes three more members will be added, viz., the Redwood Manufacturers' Association, the Spruce Manufacturers' Association and the Empire State Forest Products Association.

One of the ambitions of your management is to organize the now open territory of New England. There is no lumber manufacturers' association in those states, and therefore there is a weak point in the rim of the wheel. All unorganized territory should be organized as soon as

possible, in order that on national questions we may have the complete strength of the industry.

THE LUMBER TARIFF

A review of the work now before the association, and which may be appropriately carried on by it, is, I think, in order. During the last two years the lumbermen of the United States have learned a severe lesson. During the tariff campaign our particular commodity was singled out to be offered as a sacrifice, a sort of political scapegoat. For years lumber manufacturers were so absorbed in their own affairs, and so unconscious of anything wrong in their methods that they had failed to note the rising storm of public sentiment. Lumber prices had gone up and some lumbermen seemed to have made money. Therefore it was assumed that a lumber trust was controlling the lumber business at the expense of the people. This storm of public sentiment had been conjured up out of a clear sky by the political demagogues of both parties. Yet no doubt there were many who were perfectly sincere in their belief, for there is no subject so little understood by the average layman, and so misunderstood by many, as the lumber business.

The experience gained during the tariff campaign brought about some good in teaching us a lesson and resulted in a determination to organize active, intelligent work, through a department especially equipped to carry forward publicity, which should educate the people along practical lines and place the lumber industry in its proper light before them. Considering the short period of time this department has been in existence—only about three months—I feel we are to be complimented on the results so far accomplished, and which should encourage the association in continuing the work along the broadest lines.

THE MANAGER'S OFFICE

The board of governors know how active this department has been. I believe all the members are more or less familiar with some of the results through the publication in the press of the country of able and interesting articles written not for the lumbermen but for the people. Mr. Bronson now has plans laid for the enlargement of this work. It is a matter that requires much skill and some patience in its successful handling. You would be surprised if you could know the obstacles thrown in our way, the chief obstacle being the pride of the newspapers in their position, and their fear of what might be called the average reader. For these reasons many papers at first refuse to print even the plainest statements of authenticated facts that are in support of the lumbermen's cause. I believe, however, that, after all, the people want to know the truth, and that in the long run they will listen to a clear and simple presentation of facts and arguments. The success already secured points to a complete success as the work is prosecuted.

The manager's office, furthermore, under the board of governors, is becoming organized to take up various phases of work. Plans are being laid for the thorough investigation of various subjects of national importance. Statistics are being gathered, and such information being furnished to the board of governors and to the special committees as will enable them to form correct judgments as to the plans they have laid out for the good of the lumber industry. The members of the board of governors have been flooded with matter from the manager's office, and the members of the affiliated associations have some idea of its activities. During the short period of its existence it has furnished the members of the affiliated associations with information regarding the national income tax, and the methods by which it might be handled by the individual and by the large corporations. It has cooperated actively in the handling of the car stake matter, and it is hoped that before the new interstate commerce law is enacted

there will be inserted in it (largely as the result of our efforts) a provision which will require the carriers to furnish or pay for the stakes necessary to complete an open car for the carriage of lumber. The manager's office has, as you know, responded to a multitude of inquiries, and has given special information on any number of subjects.

TIMBER LAND TAXATION

A matter which has been under national investigation for some time past and which has been attracting growing public attention, is the subject of timberland taxation, which must be considered with the national conservation movement. A just conclusion as to this subject has always been hampered by the fact that exact information was not available. We have information in spots. We know some things and guess at others, but all students of the subject, even Professor Fairchild, who is to address you, will concede, I think, that we are sadly lacking in knowledge of the conditions.

A national movement is on foot for unifying the state laws on many subjects. One of these is taxation, and in connection with this the unifying of the state laws relating to the taxation of timber lands is proposed. It has been urged upon this association to take decided ground and actively use its influence to secure the adoption of laws by the different timber states exempting growing timber from taxation and letting the tax follow the saw. This is upheld not only by many lumbermen but by foresters and political economists; yet there are many features of this matter to be taken into account before the association acts.

Therefore, the lumber industry will be asked by this association to give, in confidence, the facts which are necessary for a sound conclusion upon which perfected action may be based. Lumber manufacturers are, like other men, in business for profit. They are anxious to do what they can for conservation and for the welfare of the country, and to cooperate with movements that are intelligent and practical; so, if you receive within a few days or weeks, as you probably will, a request from the manager of this association for information bearing upon some of the most intimate details of your business, please do not withhold that information, for I assure you, and the board of governors assures you, that you will be entirely safe in giving it to him.

FOREST FIRE PREVENTION

Timber owners and operators must guard against the tendency in some of the states, and which will grow if encouraged, to throw upon them the whole burden of protection against fire. It is just that they should bear some portion of this expense and because of their personal interest can be expected to give it special attention; but damage by fire to commercial timber lands themselves is not only to the present stand but to the small and growing timber, with which the present owner is not much concerned, but which is of importance to posterity. Furthermore, forest fire endangers not merely the property of the timber owner but the property of other individuals and interests. For these reasons the states should cooperate with timber owners in the prevention of forest fires. Timber owners should also see to it that laws which are enacted not only properly divide the expense but that where they make restrictions upon cutting the regulation should be reasonable. Since this subject has become national in scope and it is attempted to cover its main features by uniform state laws the National association is the proper body to handle the matter. The subject of fire protection is simply a part of the broader subject of forest conservation.

FOREST CONSERVATION

This subject also has been taken up in such a national way that the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association is the proper body to deal

the United States. Hence the importance of handling it through the national association.

A feature in this same low grade proposition will be presented to you during the sessions by a gentleman who has taken the lead in securing a lower classification for all commodities shipped in wooden packages than those that are shipped in paper or fiber. This also should appeal to the railroads. They not only add to their total tonnage because of the greater weight of the wooden package but they have the carriage of the lumber from which the boxes are made from the saw mill to the box factory. This is an important item to them, and, further, they will thus assist in practical conservation, because thereby a market will be protected or enlarged for much wood which is now going to waste.

WATERWAYS

While we are considering railroad freight rates we should not overlook the importance, of securing water transportation, especially for the heavy, rough material in which the poor end of our product usually is presented for carriage. Just as on the Great Lakes it has been possible to move low grade lumber that cannot be moved by rail because of its low price, so by improved rivers and canals we should be able to move and give a value to much more lumber than is now possible.

This matter of our waterways, in my judgment, is one of the subjects that should have special consideration by manufacturers of lumber all over the country, but particularly in the great southern districts where yellow pine, cypress and hardwoods are manufactured on a gigantic scale. The waterway movement also should be supported by the manufacturers of all articles in the great central markets in order that they may receive their raw material on better freight terms, and may reach their own markets, whether domestic or foreign, at the lowest possible cost.

In many lines the world market fixes the producer's price. In grain every cent saved to the farmer in transporting his product to Liverpool means a cent added to his farm price. The waterways question is emphatically a national one and concerns every citizen, whether he be a lumberman, a farmer, farm implement manufacturer, machinery manufacturer, a manufacturer of whatever sort, or simply a consumer.

If you are of such mind it should be the pleasure and the duty of every lumberman in the strongest possible manner to emphasize it to his congressman or United States senator in order that he may feel that the country is back of him in an intelligent and liberal treatment of the subject.

GREAT LAKES TRAFFIC

While a comparison between the railroads and the Great Lakes is not exact, yet the Great Lakes furnish a good illustration of the value of water to carriage. The receipts of domestic coal at Great Lake ports during 1909 by lake were 11,239,112 net tons, the equivalent, at 60,000 pounds to the load of 574,637 cars. It would have been a physical impossibility for this coal to have been transported over the railroads to the same points.

The ore and mineral traffic was still greater. The receipts during last year at our own ports, and shipped from our own ports, were 42,104,174 gross tons, or about 1,500,000 cars. If we consider all the ore transported on the Great Lakes the records show that it amounted to 42,586,869 gross tons, the equivalent of 1,589,910 cars of 60,000 pounds each, or 31,798 trains of fifty cars each. This is equivalent to 9,033 3-5 miles of cars of 30 feet each. The average water freight on these shipments is only 55 cents a gross ton.

The receipts of lumber during 1909 at domestic ports and shipped from domestic ports, and therefore not counting Canadian importations, amounted to 1,154,551,000 feet. The total carload, including Canada, amounted to about 1,450,000,000 feet. The average freight was about

\$2 a thousand feet, making an aggregate cost of \$2,900,000 for transportation of this quantity on the Great Lakes; but if this amount of lumber had been transported by rail, since it may be estimated to weigh, on an average, 3,000 pounds a thousand feet, the cost of carriage at a reasonable rate of 15 cents a hundred pounds would have been \$14,450,000, or about 5½ times as great, or a saving of \$3,625,000 to the manufacturer, requiring 72,500 cars of 20,000 feet capacity each, and 1,450 trains of fifty cars each, besides his being able to move the lumber promptly and regularly.

The economic carriage of heavy freights on dependable waterways is admitted and if anything like the results achieved on the Great Lakes could be had on the rivers and canals an enormous saving would be made to the lumbermen and lumber consumers of the United States. The rail cost is invariably from two to three times the water cost of freight where comparisons are available.

TARIFF

Leaving for a time this line of thought I wish to refer again to the tariff campaign and make some suggestions based upon experience.

When we met in Seattle last year the tariff legislation was in its last stages, but after the meeting I had to go at once, through Chicago, to Washington, in consequence of the threatening aspect of matters at that time. If a protective tariff was not the policy of this government I think all of us would have different claims to make regarding our own industry; but so long as our tariff policy is based upon the protective theory we insist and still insist that lumber should be treated no differently from any manufactured commodity.

We claimed that the old rate of \$2 a thousand feet on rough lumber was a low one. It amounted to less than twelve per cent ad valorem, as against about forty-five per cent as the average of the dutiable list. We held that it should not be lowered but that, on the other hand, if it were possible it should be raised. Yet we did not ask for any such step, nor did we strongly object to some reduction. When Congress took up the matter the ways and means committee of the House was almost unanimous in favor of free lumber. Its members were influenced undoubtedly by the cry of lumber trust and of extortionate prices. These demagogic claims absolutely came to be believed. If you only shout loud enough and repeat your claim times enough you are likely to be believed unless there is effective contradiction. We propose to be in a position in the future to give this contradiction to the charges of the demagogues and to show the people what the facts are, and through our National association have both political parties feel the importance of the lumbermen of the United States and the importance of having no plank in their platform effecting our industry without a proper hearing and presentation of our case before their platform committee.

That we were right in holding that the lumber duty should not be reduced has been shown by experience since then. Canada had piled up a large amount of low grade lumber which since that time has been coming across the Great Lakes and has had an appreciable influence on the prices of our own low grade output.

While lumbermen in their organized capacity are not in politics, and we have in the membership of our various affiliated associations men of all political beliefs, yet, under the situation as it is, I believe we should stand firmly for just recognition of the needs of our industry.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association stands for the lumber producers of the country in that matter, and so long as its organization is maintained it will be ready to stand by what it believes to be right and just in regard to all matters, national or state, affecting our interests.

HOME OF THE ASSOCIATION

I wish to make a suggestion in regard to the organization and work of this association. While its conventions are not mass meetings, they should, with profit, be attended by a very large number of lumber manufacturers and timber owners, but so far the meetings have been, for the most part, held in the extremes of the country. We who could attend them enjoyed these trips to faraway places, were delighted with the hospitality we met and enjoyed the acquaintances we made, and yet only a comparatively few could go, and it has not even been possible to secure such a complete attendance of the board of governors as is desirable. It seems to me, therefore, that it would be well to adopt for the future some definite, central point at which our meetings, both of the delegates and of the board of governors, would be held, which by its convenience of access would draw a big attendance of manufacturers at these most inspiring meetings, at which the work of the association would be concentrated, which could become statistical headquarters for the lumber industry, and where, in their travels about the country, the lumbermen could visit headquarters and avail themselves more readily of the facilities which we hope to extend to them. I would be glad if you would give this matter of establishing permanent headquarters, not only for the work but for the meetings of the association and of its board of governors, your careful consideration at this meeting.

In this connection I wish to extend to you, individually, a most cordial invitation to call at the manager's office whenever you are in or passing through Chicago, giving to our manager any information which you might think would be of benefit to him or the office, or be disseminated by him to the various affiliated associations of the other lumber manufacturers.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

I cannot close without referring briefly to the business outlook. The lumber trade in general, as well as business of all kinds, can be congratulated on the improved conditions during the last year as compared with previous year. Lumber has not fully shared with the general prosperity, for, as in the past, it is the last thing to improve, but the underlying conditions were never so good.

The farmer, and he must be seriously considered, never had more money, everything he produces being higher in price than ever before in the history of this country. Crops, generally speaking, never were better, nor the future brighter from the agricultural standpoint. In fact, there never was a period when that which the farmer produces would purchase as much lumber or other material as at present. The financial situation is a sound one. Just now the financial authorities are surprised and a little alarmed over the heavy exports of gold, but it is evidently a temporary condition, due in the main to worldwide prosperity, and also influenced a little by speculative activity abroad, especially in England.

The banks are, on the whole, in good condition, as the handsome profits their recent reports show, and indicate a good demand for money at remunerative rates.

All lines of manufactures seem to be prospering. All steel mills are sold ahead. The United States Steel Corporation shows such enormous earnings that it has announced that the wages of its employees will be advanced to an aggregate of possibly \$10,000,000. Cars are scarce and the railroads must soon replenish their supplies. Two railway presidents within the last two weeks have told me they were going to broaden out in the way of expenditures, in improvements, in the equipment and extensions.

Over all sections of the country, in all lines of business, reports are highly favorable, with the exception perhaps of some of our own, and

of that associate department, the box industry. While there are substitutes for lumber in the box industry, there is yet no substitute for lumber, in a general way, that is seriously affecting our business. I believe we will find that while, per capita, the consumption of lumber may be at a standstill, or even decreasing, because of the increased use of fire proof or fire resisting materials, and materials of longer life than wood, that the increase in the population will for a long time show an increase in the demand for lumber. A veteran timberland owner and operator, James D. Lacey, will talk to you about some of these things tomorrow; but I will venture the prediction that the decrease in the supply of standing timber in private hands, as the years go along, the withdrawals from private use of government timber, and the restrictive measures that are certain to be adopted by the states, will cause a steady and substantial increase of the value of stumpage sufficient to pay an interest return and profit on investment, whatever the decrease per capita in consumption may be.

Before closing I wish to extend thanks to the board of governors and the other officers of the association for the hearty support accorded me, and to thank each for his faithful attention to the many matters that have been presented to them.

THE BLUE BOOK

I especially wish to compliment George K. Smith, who has been the secretary of the association from its inception, and is today, for his loyalty and the accurate manner in which he has handled the details of the work. In relieving him to a considerable extent by the appointment of a manager his duties toward the National Lumber Manufacturers' Corporation have been enlarged. The Blue Book has been remarkably successful, showing a gain of 157 subscriptions for the last ten months, and its circulation among manufacturing and wholesale lumbermen should only be limited by the acquaintance of the trade with it. It has and is constantly becoming more of a credit to the association, and soon will be a substantial asset, as will be shown by the secretary's report. I would recommend that the secretary be encouraged in largely increasing the circulation of this book during the coming year and that the manager be requested to assist him in all possible ways from his end. With such a large field considering the number of lumber manufacturers in the United States, there is room for great improvement in the circulation of this most valuable book, and it should be the pride of every manufacturer to be a subscriber to it. He can subscribe to no more valuable asset of his business, and it should be his duty if he is a member of any of the affiliated organizations or a lumber manufacturer to assist in supporting this cooperative branch of our industry. Those who in the past have been uncertain regarding the ultimate success of this book can no longer doubt the wisdom of the movement and its entire success.

SUPPORT OF THE MANAGER, GEORGE K. SMITH

Finally, I wish again to urge your support of the office of the manager, whose experience, intelligence and good judgment I believe will be of growing value to the lumber industry along many lines, but especially in educating the people regarding the condition and needs of the lumber industry. His efficiency can be greatly increased by your calling upon him whenever in the city, giving to him any new ideas you may have which affect our industry, suggesting the importance of his giving certain questions thought, and thus continuously bringing to him subjects for his careful consideration.

In calling on Secretary George K. Smith for his annual report, President Hines said he wished to bring to the special attention of the members the treasurer's report, which, in

the absence of Treasurer Freeman, was read by the secretary. This, President Hines stated, was very gratifying, and he thought it might be well to have a copy of the report sent to all the banks of the country, as it shows that the association is in fine condition so far as finances are concerned.

Before offering his report, Secretary Smith stated that at the time the division of the work of the association was made and the office of manager created, the work left for the secretary to do was to keep a record of the change in membership of the affiliated associations and to look after the collection of funds. All that Secretary Smith reported, therefore, was that the association is composed of thirteen allied organizations, having a total membership of 1,344 and a combined output for 1909 of 13,420,000,000 feet. On the assessment made by order of the Board of Governors for 1910, based on the output of 1909, the revenue will be \$26,000.

Secretary Smith then read the report of the treasurer, showing total receipts of \$13,365.79; expenses, \$9,747.21.

Wednesday morning was devoted to the delivery of papers on various subjects of vital interest to the lumber manufacturing trade, and in the afternoon the reading of these papers continued. On motion of E. V. Babcock of Pittsburg, the entire proceedings of the meeting were ordered in pamphlet form for general distribution.

Mr. Shippen of Ellijay, Ga., brought up the question of a fund for the erection of a memorial to the memory of the late J. E. Defebaugh of the American Lumberman, reading the resolution adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States at its annual meeting last February. The suggestion was indorsed by J. E. Rhodes of St. Paul, and on motion President Hines appointed a committee to handle the matter.

U. S. Epperson, the insurance expert of Kansas City, spoke on the question of safeguarding policy holders of sprinklered risks, and pointed out the benefits of interinsurance.

J. B. White urged that the conservation committee attend the dedication of the new forest laboratory at Madison, Wis., on June 4.

The matter of the endowment of a field for practical lumbering at Yale University was brought up and announcements of sundry contributions to this fund were made.

The report of the committee on credentials showed eleven associations represented at the association and seventy-seven votes present. The committee recommended that the number of delegates be increased, one for each 100,000,000 feet, and that there be three alternatives for each delegate. The rules were suspended and on motion the question was left to the board of directors for decision.

J. B. White of Kansas City presented arguments in favor of Kansas City as the next meeting place of the conservation congress, and on motion the convention went on record as favoring Kansas City as the most desirable place of meeting.

John W. Blodgett of Grand Rapids, Mich., pointed out the dangers of magazine articles written by persons who do not understand the movement, and asked for the appointment of practical men as delegates to the congress.

A discussion then prevailed on the Code of Ethics.

Election of Officers

The matter of the election of officers for the ensuing year was then taken up and Edward Hines was enthusiastically and unanimously elected president, and as vice-presidents E. G. Griggs, W. B. Stillwell, R. H. Downman and R. H. Vansant. J. A. Freeman was elected treasurer.

In accepting his reelection as president, President Hines said:

Now, gentlemen, I can hardly find words to express to you how I appreciate the honor you have conferred on me. I deem it a great honor, indeed, to be elected president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, an association embracing members from every section and from coast to coast, ranging far into the thousands in number, and in my judgment composing a class of men second to none of the manufacturing interests of this country. I feel greatly indebted to you, so much so that it will be a pleasure, so far as I am concerned, to give this association all the thought and time that it is possible to give it in furtherance of its best interests throughout the coming year, and with the board of governors you have elected, the three additional vice-presidents, and under the able management we shall have, surrounded by our able officers, we can expect to accomplish the best results possible to obtain by means of such an organization.

The election of the Board of Governors resulted as follows: William Irvine, Chipewewa Falls, Wis.; W. C. Landon, Wausau, Wis.; F. H. Pardoe, Wausau, Wis.; J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo.; E. C. Fosburgh, Norfolk, Va.; F. E. Wayman, Sardis, Miss.; R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss.; W. C. Miles, Globe, Wash.; J. H. Bloedel, Bellingham, Wash.; A. T. Gerrans, Houma, La.; William Deary, Potlatch, Idaho; L. J. Wentworth, Portland, Ore.; C. A. Bigelow, Bay City, Mich., and a member from the Redwood Manufacturers' Association.

An elaborate banquet, at which John A. Bruce of Hammond, La., was toastmaster, was held at the Grunewald Hotel on Wednesday evening, at which the guests and their hosts sat at table for three hours. The menu was very elaborate and typical of New Orleans cuisine.

Sundry papers delivered at the meeting follow:

THE PROBLEM OF PRIVATE FORESTRY

ADDRESS OF PROF. HENRY SOLON GRAVES, CHIEF FORESTER OF THE UNITED STATES

It is evident that the country at large is now alive to the need of forest conservation. Among the strongest supporters of forestry and of Forest Service have been the lumbermen. The subject of public forests or of public forestry I shall not take up today. The problem of immediate interest to lumbermen concerns the handling of private lands.

It is not necessary for me to discuss whether there will be a benefit to the people at large and to the lumber trade in particular through the application of forestry on private lands, because everyone must immediately concede such a benefit. The questions are, rather, how far the private owner has a responsibility to handle his forest lands along the lines of forestry; what forestry actually consists of; what the results will be; what it will cost; whether it will be practicable from every standpoint; and just what measures are required to introduce forestry.

FORESTRY DEFINED

There are two distinct sides of forestry. The first concerns the utilization of grown timber, the second the growth of timber. Forestry always carries both ideas. Many persons think

that forestry includes only the growing of trees. Lumbering is an essential part of forestry. On the other hand, the underlying idea of forestry is continuity of use. Forestry aims to utilize the present product of the forest with the greatest possible economy and profit to the owner, but at the same time to provide for the continuance of the forest and for the production of timber in the future. Decided progress already has been made among lumbermen in the prevention of waste, and to my mind they deserve very great credit for this.

On the productive side of forestry, the first step is to protect the forest from injury by fire. In certain regions lumbermen have initiated systematic plans of fire protection. There has, however, been very little attempt on any large scale among private owners to provide for the replacement of timber by new growth. Conservation is promoted by every measure of close utilization, but even if every cubic foot of wood were utilized with absolutely no waste, forestry would not be accomplished unless the continuance of the forest is provided for. It is here that a conflict of opinion often appears between those who discuss conservation from the standpoint of public economy and those who discuss it from the standpoint of private business. There is, further, often a lack of clear conception as to just where forestry begins and where it stops.

FORESTRY INVESTMENTS MUST BRING ADEQUATE RETURNS

There is for every type of forest a maximum of production. By the expenditure of enough labor, it is possible in time to bring a given forest up to this condition of maximum productivity. For example, it would be possible to plant open lands with good species of trees. But the measures necessary to secure this maximum production would involve a large investment, and one which might not yield an interest return at all satisfactory to the owner.

Now the forester, although he aims to secure as high a productivity of the forest as possible, does not handle the property with this in view regardless of business considerations. Investments in forestry are justified only when there will be adequate returns either in money or in some other desired form, and investments cannot be expected unless such returns can be shown. Under our present conditions it is usually not possible to secure the maximum productivity of the forest and meet the financial requirements of the investment.

How much then must one produce from a forest in order to practice legitimate forestry? In other words, what is the minimum of forest production which may be established as the dividing line between forestry and destructive lumbering? The simplest principle and the one which I believe in the long run is most practical is that those areas which are to be held permanently for forest use should be managed in such a way that the production by yearly growth should not be progressively reduced, but should at least be maintained. If by failure to provide for replacement or if through destructive fires the productivity of the forest is constantly decreasing, ultimately there would be little or no forest at all; and that is exactly what is happening in many places under present methods. If, on the other hand, there is provision for new growth and conservative handling of growing timber so that the growth equals that which produced the present stand, the forest's productivity is not decreasing, even if it does not approximate what might be secured by a larger outlay of money.

DETERMINING MEAN ANNUAL FOREST GROWTH

This measure of production is a very easy matter to determine, if it is based on the mean annual growth of the forest. If, for example, the first forest is 200 years old and yields 10,000 feet to the acre, the annual growth is 50 board feet. In this case, if the forest is handled so that the mean annual growth of the next crop will be 50 feet, it falls within what I should call the dividing line between forestry, or a system of maintaining forest production, and exploitation, in which there would be a constant lowering of the yield. I may add that on account of the small yield of the virgin forest compared with what might be produced under forestry such a return is exceedingly slow. Any system that does not produce at least 100 feet per annum is pretty poor forestry. But between this minimum rate of growth of the virgin forest and the possible maximum growth lies the range of forest production under legitimate forestry. Just what point will be reached within that range depends entirely on the object of the owner in handling his forest.

As the purposes of owners differ, so also must the methods and practice of forestry differ. The indirect benefits of the forests and the provision for an adequate supply of timber in the future may fully justify an investment in a publicly owned forest which would not satisfy the private owner. Sometimes a private owner holds property for other purposes than the financial returns from the timber, as for example wealthy owners of large private estates, shooting clubs, water companies, etc. But for the lumberman forestry is a business proposition pure and simple. The uppermost question is whether it will pay.

This question is ordinarily discussed from the standpoint of the cost of producing timber from the seed. The elements of cost are the value of the land, the cost of planting the trees, and the annual expenses of taxation, administration and protection. The interest on all expenses is compounded and the aggregate compared with the probable returns when the timber is merchantable. Forest planting will pay where the forest can be protected at a reasonable expense, where the taxes are not heavy, and where a sufficiently good market for the timber can be counted on. But under such circumstances as confront the average timberland owner, planting on a large scale is not at the present time an attractive investment when the necessary initial outlay, the risks, and the returns from the plantation are considered. If you should ask my advice as to whether you should buy denuded lands in the South and plant them on a large scale as an investment, I should advise against it.

MANAGEMENT OF PRESENT FORESTS MOST PROFITABLE FORESTRY

In my judgment the question of the financial returns from private forestry should not be looked at from a theoretical standpoint of purchasing land and planting trees, but rather from the standpoint of the management of forests already under timber. Such forests are those in which you are now operating or intend to operate. The opportunities for paying forestry at the present time are to be found in the conservative handling of lands already stocked with immature trees and young growth. It is today possible in many instances to purchase land well stocked with young timber up to 75 years of age for the same amount or less than it would cost to buy denuded lands and plant a new stand. There are in the South hundreds of thousands of acres of young timber which, can, I am told, be bought comparatively cheap because the trees are not yet of merchantable size. When the old yellow pine is exhausted the supply is going to come from this small timber. It is relatively young and growing rapidly. It will be merchantable in a comparatively short time, not only because of the growth which will take place, but also because the market will be better. Such timber will in some cases occur in separate bodies, in some cases in patches mingled with old timber, and sometimes as individuals and small groups among the very old mature trees.

Investments in it should attract capital even under our present conditions. The original investment called for is comparatively small, and both sure and early profits are clearly in sight. In my judgment, the forestry which will most generally appeal to private owners now is of this class, where thrifty and rapidly growing trees can be reserved as a basis for later cutting at the same time that renewal of the forest for an entirely new crop is provided for.

There is, of course, a speculative element in such an investment. The profit will come partly through improved markets and increase in stumpage value, and only partly through the actual growth of the forest. But when you buy timber which you do not expect to cut immediately you consider, in making your investment, what you expect the stumpage will be worth when you are ready to cut. There is no practical reason why forestry should be expected to justify itself on the basis of present prices, for there is good reason to think that the market price will go up while the timber is growing. The possibility of speculative profit is as properly a part of the forest proposition as it is a part of any other timber land purchase proposition.

EARLY RETURNS ON INVESTMENT DESIRED

A more serious objection which you may raise to my presentation of the opening for forestry is that, as I have described it, it is forestry with forestry left out, for earlier in this address I myself insisted that reproduction is necessary in order to have true forestry. I believe that the average American lumberman is not much more interested in natural reproduction than he is in plantations. He is interested in a conservative forest policy which will mean a return in 10, 15 or 25 years. It is hard for him to interest himself in returns one or two generations hence. Nevertheless, I believe that the question of reproduction is well worth your attention on practical grounds, even though you have not the interest of the owners, who are planning a heritage for their children and grandchildren, or of the corporations organized on such a permanent basis as to look far into the future.

Already in the best settled portions of our country land well stocked with young growth brings a higher price than denuded land. Even the land speculator who has no interest in permanent forestry may well take this into account. Reproduction can be secured naturally in most cases where a second cut is contemplated. If there is enough rapid-growing timber of medium size to make holding it for a second cut good business—which I believe to be usually the case—natural reproduction can be secured from the reserve trees, provided fires are controlled. The holding of immature timber necessitates a certain amount of protection, which with com-

paratively little additional outlay will suffice to secure reproduction.

But the question which you will ask is whether this is worth while at all if it requires any additional outlay. I believe that it is emphatically worth while, in the first place, for the sake of the increased sale value of natural forest land after the present stand has been removed, if it is then well stocked with young growth. In the second place, I believe that the permanent interests of the lumber business not only justify but demand such a handling of your forest property.

PRESENT MARKET UNFAVORABLE TO PRACTICE OF FORESTRY

If I have sensed the present situation properly, the majority of the lumbermen feel that the present market conditions are so unfavorable that there is but little incentive and no obligation to practice forestry. But the public also is concerned. Take for example a state like Louisiana, one of whose greatest natural resources is the timber, a good deal of it, I understand, owned by nonresidents. If this timber is cut off without providing for the continuance of the forest, the state suffers an injury. If clearing of forest lands which are not suitable for agricultural purposes occurs very extensively there may be a very serious impoverishment of the state, or portion of the state, exactly as has happened in some other states with which every one is familiar. There is no question that there is a strong tendency toward state legislation looking to some kind of restriction on private lands. Bills have actually been introduced in state legislatures having in view legal restrictions as to how the timber should be cut.

The American people when aroused to the need of a given reform are impatient to have it accomplished at once. It seems a good deal simpler to place the burden of forestry on the private owner than to distribute it among the public at large. Undoubtedly, it would be easier to get legislation compelling private individuals to practice forestry than, for example, to secure large appropriations for the purchase of state forests. Purely from the standpoint of technical forestry the restrictive legislation so far proposed is for the most part unwise. I believe also that to begin with such legislation is to begin at the wrong end. But I believe also that unless lumbermen recognize that they have a responsibility to the public, restrictive legislation is bound to come sooner or later. If private owners will not conserve the forests, the public will.

INDIVIDUALS AND STATES MUST SHARE RESPONSIBILITY

My own program would be for the private owners to recognize that they have a responsibility to handle the property so that it will not result in an impoverishment of a state, and that the state should recognize its responsibility to aid the private owners in carrying out the necessary conservation management. In the first place the state should cooperate with private owners to control fires, through fire laws, education of public sentiment against fires, and a fire-fighting organization; such an organization, for example, as is being introduced in a number of the northern states. In the second place, there should be a fair system of taxation so that owners need not fear that all possible profits in forestry may be eaten up by taxes. A third obligation resting upon the state is to assist owners on the technical side of forestry through advice as to methods of reproduction and fire protection.

I should like to see lumbermen practice forestry, not because they are forced to do so by legislation but because it is to their interest to do so. Personally I believe that it is to their interest to do so, from the financial and every other standpoint. At any rate, I am perfectly convinced that we shall soon reach a point where it must be decided whether or not conservative forestry can and will be introduced voluntarily on private lands.

Probably many of you will agree to the general principles I have discussed, but have your doubts as to the actual practical application of them under the present conditions. In my judgment it would not be practicable for most large owners to introduce immediately the practice of forestry over their entire holdings. The reasons are as follows:

1. It would require a considerable immediate investment.
 2. It is not possible to determine now in any individual case just what it would cost.
 3. There is required an actual demonstration of the necessary methods of cutting and fire regulation.
 4. There is required a demonstration of the actual results from the business standpoint.
- By examination and study of a given forest, one could make a plan of work and an estimate of the cost of forestry, but this is not what you need. Each owner requires rather an actual test of forestry by himself in connection with the regular operation of his own business.

THE PLAN PROPOSED

The definite proposition which I have to make is as follows:

1. That those lumbermen who are interested

in this matter make an immediate use of the practice of forestry on their holdings.

2. That this be regarded as a beginning with a view of ascertaining the possibility, rather than attempt to establish an organized system of forestry over entire holdings.

3. That to accomplish this object they associate themselves together either through their trade associations, or by a new association, in order that through cooperation and partnership the expenses of forestry may be reduced to a minimum.

4. That each owner set aside from 1,000 to 10,000 acres as a practical demonstration ground.

5. That there be employed by the association a forester to direct the technical work, his salary and expenses to be properly prorated among all the members.

6. That each owner employ such local guards or rangers as are necessary to carry out the fire regulations, restrictions of cuttings, etc.

Under this scheme each owner bears a proportionate share of the cost of the forestry expert and such expenses as are necessary for the operation of his particular tract. The total expenses of such a beginning to each owner would be exceedingly reasonable.

Within from two to five years it would be possible for an owner to learn precisely what it would cost to practice forestry, whether it is practicable, and what the best methods are from the standpoint of the conduct of his own business.

You would then be in a position to go to a state legislature and demand such legislation as it necessary to enable you to extend forestry over the whole of your holdings, knowing precisely what you need to practice forestry and what you must have from the state in fire protection, in tax laws, and in other ways. You would be in the position of having demonstrated your intention to practice forestry and to meet the responsibilities of conservation which you have as owners of a great natural resource upon whose preservation the prosperity of the people depends.

HOW THE FOREST SERVICE CAN HELP

I have recently had placed upon me the responsibility of directing the work in the federal Forest Service. I feel very strongly my own responsibility to assist private owners in working out the problem on their property. I happen to have sufficient knowledge of the forest conditions and of the economic and market conditions to appreciate the handicaps with which you are contending in the matter of forestry. We can assist you in the way of investigations as to the possibilities of forestry, the growth of timber, methods of cutting, and other technical matters. The practical application of forestry, however, must lie with you and not with us. Such assistance as we are able to provide must be from the standpoint of assisting you to establish the practice of forestry. We cannot work out the problem for you, because we do not own the property, nor can we operate it. In other words, the introduction of forestry on private lands must be based on our cooperating with you to establish forestry on your own lands, and not upon your cooperating with us while we do the work.

I believe that the failure so far to work out cooperative schemes on private lands has been largely due to the fact that the plans of work have been too much developed by the government for individuals rather than by the owners themselves with the assistance of the government. The Forest Service stands prepared to assist the lumbermen in this matter in every way possible. You have further an opportunity to call upon the Yale Forest school, to which you have generously given an endowment, both for advice and for men to help you to carry out the work. The Yale Forest school has spent four seasons with its students in the South, and, so far as the practice of forestry on private lands in this region is concerned, should be a source of practical assistance.

The more I study into this subject of private forestry the more I am convinced that what is needed is not immediate legislation but an immediate beginning of the practical operation of forestry along the lines I have suggested, and I am convinced that the results of such a beginning will be conclusive evidence that American lumbermen are fully capable of meeting the conservation problem both from the standpoint of the permanent requirements of the lumber trade and from that of the conservation of the property of the people at large.

FUTURE OF STUMPAGE AND LUMBER VALUES

ADDRESS BY JAMES D. LEE, CHICAGO AND NEW ORLEANS

When I accepted your kind invitation to say a few words on the subject of Stumpage and Lumber Values, I was not only surprised, but particularly so, because I am not a professional forester, and I realize that a broad scope it covers, and how impossible it will be for me intelligently to dis-

cuss it in all its details in the few moments devoted to this purpose.

The word "stumpage" is a term used to express all kinds of timber standing in the tree, but it covers at the same time so many different kinds and qualities of wood that it is impossible to give a definite, fixed value to the word, which in a general sense expresses standing timber. In order to discuss the subject at all it is necessary to combine with it many other features and conditions that directly or remotely have heretofore affected or will in the future affect its value.

The general impression prevails that stumpage is excessively high in proportion to the present value of lumber. This probably is true, but conditions affecting stumpage are somewhat different from those controlling the price of lumber; one being held as a permanent investment or a reserve asset, while the other is a commodity that is immediately and constantly affected by the law of supply and demand. Probably there is no other commodity that has varied so much in value during the last fifty years as has stumpage, although if we trace its history back that far, we will find that the variation has always been upward, never downward. In my own experience hemlock stumpage in Pennsylvania fifty years ago was a really waste material, the bark being the real product. However, as the dense forests of Pennsylvania were penetrated, and as lumbering was carried on on a large scale, the value of stumpage advanced in keeping with demand and the disappearance of the timber supply, until what is left there today is worth from \$5 to \$8 a thousand.

FORMER STUMPAGE PRICES

Government timber lands were to be had in Michigan as late as 1866 at \$1.25 to \$2.50 an acre. White pine stumpage in Michigan passed the dollar mark in the early '70s and advanced to \$5 a thousand and upwards in 1880. In 1880 pine stumpage in northern Minnesota ranged in price from 50 cents to \$1 a thousand, and in the same year I bought shortleaf pine in what was then known as "The Irish Wilderness" in southern Missouri at 5 cents a thousand. Anywhere in the southern coast states pine stumpage could be had from the United States government at \$1.25 an acre (about 10 cents a thousand) and from the state governments at from 25 to 75 cents an acre. As you all know, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota stumpage advanced very rapidly after 1880 until reduced transportation and change of base of the Michigan and Wisconsin lumbermen to the South aided in the development of that territory, and brought southern lumber into competition with northern white pine. The same condition existed on the Pacific coast until within the last six or seven years, with practically the same low range of prices. These variations in price, however, have been largely due to the change of operating centers and the stumpage localities of the North to the cheaper priced stumpage localities of the South and the Pacific coast.

High priced stumpage has followed civilization and the development of other resources, not preceded them. The pioneer stumpage buyer who had the foresight to open the trail into new and unexplored regions was the one to secure for himself and his followers the benefit of minimum stumpage, and the development of the lumber industry has followed in his wake, as the exhausting supply in one locality changed the base of operations to a more undeveloped territory. Such conditions, however, do not exist to any extent today, for practically the entire timber area of the United States has been reached by rail or water transportation, thus making available the stumpage of almost every locality, and more generally creating uniform values, at the same time equalizing the price to a greater extent than ever before. As a matter of fact, this condition has cheapened instead of increased stumpage value, for notwithstanding the apparently enormous increase in stumpage value, it has been relative only principally due to the conditions stated. A great handle has been made out of high priced stumpage by the political "trust busters," but as a matter of fact the stumpage from which the higher product of today is cut is lower than the stumpage from which the lumber product of twenty-five years ago was cut. You will agree with me in the statement I have made, back and recollect that the lumber producing area was then largely confined to the white pine territory, where stumpage was selling at from \$4 to \$7 a thousand, while now the average price of stumpage throughout the United States will not exceed \$3.50 a thousand, although it will vary in price according to quality, locality, scarcity and availability to shipment, from 50 cents to \$20 a thousand.

CAUSE OF INCREASED LUMBER COST

The query naturally is, What makes lumber sell at from \$10 to \$50 a thousand? The answer is, Quality of product, labor, provisions, supplies and transportation. Twenty-five years ago, we were paying from \$15 to \$30 a month and board for mill and woods hands, and giving a bill of fare consisting of pork and beans, pota-

toes, onions, white and corn bread, tea, coffee and molasses, served in tin dishes. Now we are paying for the same class of labor, but not as efficient, from \$30 to \$50 a month and board, supplying the table with china and glassware and furnishing a menu equal, if not superior, to that furnished by the average hotel table. Then the men were healthy, hungry at mealtimes, and satisfied with their food. Now, as we all know, the greatest "kick" in the business comes from the men about the food furnished at the company boarding house.

In those days water transportation from the mills to the large consuming centers was not over 20 per cent of the selling price of the lumber. Today rail transportation adds from 30 to 100 per cent to selling cost at the mill for shipment to the same consuming centers.

WATER TRANSPORTATION OFFERS SOLUTION

Even now a great saving could be made by water shipment, if concerted action were taken and proper barge lines and terminal facilities established on the rivers. What we really need, besides a reasonable maintenance and improvement of the waterways we have, is the securing of adequate docks, landings and modern methods for handling freight quickly at low cost and enforced interchange of freight by the railroads with the water routes. There was water enough in the rivers and lakes years ago to transport the products of the country from one locality to another and at a low cost per ton. This same means of transportation could be utilized again if we were to employ it instead of wasting time and money in talking about impossible waterways and depths of channels that the most practical engineers never expect to see established.

The Illinois legislature wasted nearly two sessions in electing a United States senator and wrangling over deep water projects, and adjourned both sessions without appropriating money enough to keep in service the only channel between Chicago and New Orleans, when, with but a trifling expenditure, the Illinois and Michigan canal from La Salle to Chicago could be made navigable for suitable barges to transport lumber and other heavy commodities to and fro between these two great commercial centers. I have made two round trips between these cities, through this canal up and down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers during the last two years, and I can testify that the canal is a disgrace to Illinois and a polluted nuisance to the people living along its banks.

No matter how soon we start in to duplicate our timbered areas by reforestation, it will take at least fifty years to grow medium size softwood trees, which will produce only low grade lumber, and from 200 to 500 years to obtain large, high grade stock from the same trees. In the more valuable woods, such as cypress, redwood, sugar pine, cedar, spruce and fir, the period will run from 300 to 2,000 years to attain the present growth of these old forests. As stumpage owners you know that these are indisputable facts and that to plant and cultivate a forest for the shortest period mentioned it will cost, with interest on the investment and other carrying charges, \$15 to \$20 a thousand stumpage, and the yield will be chiefly a coarse grained, common grade of lumber. When you go beyond that period for harvesting the crop, you make the operation practically an economic impossibility. No matter how soon we begin, or to what extent we replant, the original old growth forests now remaining contain the only large sized, high grade timber that will be available for ages to come. Extravagant waste may continue until the lumbermen themselves and the public in general more fully realize these facts and regulate production accordingly, but cheap stumpage can not be reproduced by any known process of planting. We therefore, may be assured that values of stumpage produced by reforestation will be greater than the present average price now obtained for lumber.

CUTOVER LANDS NEEDED FOR AGRICULTURE

Again, as a growing nation, we can not replant the entire cutover lands or present timber areas, for we must have more food products to supply our rapidly growing population, and a large portion of these areas must be put into cultivation to furnish food for the people. Besides, the arable land is too valuable when put into annual crop cultivation to replant with trees and wait fifty years for the crop. This applies with particular force to the southern states, where at least 60 per cent of the timber land is more available for farming than tree growing, and which, under intelligent cultivation, will produce an annual crop of greater value an acre than is now being obtained for the timber crop that is being removed. There are also large areas that should be planted in nut and fruit producing trees instead of replanting with timber.

There has been much talk about conservation and reforestation during the last few years, but practically little has been done in the matter. The waste at the mill and in the forest today is greater on account of the low price of lumber than it was before former President Roosevelt and Congress ordered an investigation of that

giant of corruption, the "lumber trust," an industry which includes over 33,000 saw mills, 47,000 firms or companies, 23,000 wood-working establishments and 25,000 retail dealers. What a pipe dream they must have had to think that a trust in restraint of trade could be created out of such a vast ownership. Nothing can be done in our generation to cheapen lumber but confiscatory legislation to an extent that partially destroys or paralyzes the industry. On the contrary, high grade lumber must inevitably advance.

SAVING BY UTILIZING WASTE

In connection with this question of waste, I wish to call your attention to the saving that should be made by utilizing the waste material that now is being left in the woods and consumed by the burner at the mill. Fully 25 per cent of the tree is destroyed by methods in use at the present time that might be converted into ethyl alcohol, at a low cost, and in this item alone there would be a saving of over 40,000,000 bushels of corn that are now being consumed in the making of alcohol. With the prevailing prices for corn and pork, I know that this saving would be appreciated by the mass of the people. In the same manner we are annually wasting more than enough wood pulp to supply the country with all the paper required and more turpentine, tar and rosin from the pine of the South and the fir in the West than is needed to supply the country with those commodities. This question of waste soon will have to be considered, for Canada already is realizing that the extensive cutting of pulpwood is destroying her forests by removing the small growth of timber used for pulpwood, and depriving her of her method of cropping the land over twenty-five or thirty years for sawlog timber, as she has been doing, and thereby deriving a revenue from the sale of stumps. Canada, therefore, probably will prohibit the exporting of pulpwood to the United States, and we must either destroy the young growth of our own forests or change our methods of doing business and combine the working up and utilization of byproducts from the tremendous waste now going on.

Lumbermen have been slow to change their methods from simply sawing wood to the larger plan of combining byproduct plants with that of the sawmill operation. It was but a few years ago that butchers became packers, and packers became manufacturers and utilized all the material formerly wasted. We can also remember when kerosene oil was the chief product of petroleum, while today it is only one of the many products from the crude material. Southern lumbermen will have to look back but a few years to remember when cotton seed was a waste product and not even considered a good fertilizer. Today it is one of the valuable food products for man and beast. This combination of sawmill and byproduct plants is as essential today in the South and West as was the salt block in connection with the saw mill in Michigan, and it can be made much more profitable if given a part of the thought and attention we now devote to lumber alone, and it will proportionately add to our stumps and lumber values by converting into a valuable product the portion of the tree that is wasted in the woods and destroyed at expense in the saw mill.

This thoughtless waste of 25 per cent or more of the tree has existed in the past because there was plenty of low priced timber to draw from in the new sections of the country; but we have made the circle from New England to New York state, then to Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the southern states and then over the mountains to the Pacific slope, where our timber domain ends. In order to get the full value from what is left, we must study the most practical methods of utilization and apply them to the purpose while the opportunity exists to add a profit to our remaining forest resources equal to, if not greater, than that obtained in the past from lumber itself.

BEARING OF TAXATION ON THE QUESTION

Taxation as now practiced has a pertinent bearing on the future stumps values. As taxes are now assessed, poorest lands that should be a part of the stumpage cost and are so treated by the owner and charged with compound interest annually added. Therefore, if one holds a tract of timber twenty years, he adds twenty years' taxes and nineteen years' compound interest to the stumpage cost, which the consumer must pay when he buys the lumber; for the consumer eventually pays the bill, whether it is a free trade product or a high tariff importation. On the other hand, if the taxes now assessed on the timber land are transferred to the manufactured product and collected annually from the lumber saved and shipped, it would also be absorbed by the consumer, but, as a rule, lumber is converted into buildings or other permanent improvements that produce an income, and create an interest bearing investment which would take care of the interest, instead of compounding the taxes and interest as now practiced, and compelling the

purchaser to pay the additional cost of stumpage that follows. The question becomes more serious when we consider that during the last five years taxation on timber lands in the southern and western states has been increased from 100 to 500 per cent.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE

One of the most vital questions relating to the future value and conservation of timber is how to overcome the present reckless destruction of timber and other combustible property by fire that now prevails throughout the country. Insurance statistics show that during the last five years \$1,250,000,000 worth of property was lost by fire, independent of losses sustained through the burning of timber. The loss to timber lands can not be estimated, but if exact figures could be shown they would be startling. Not that the loss of the oldgrowth timber is so great, but the destruction of the small trees left, and the burning of the new growth makes reforestation impossible, for it destroys what it takes years, and in many cases centuries, to reproduce. The annual burning of the woods in the South before cutting operations began simply destroyed all the down trees, and burned out the brush and pine straw, leaving the woods clear to grow grass for stock raising, but now that daylight has been let into the southern forests by the woodman's ax, the hazard is increased and forest fires are becoming more and more destructive to standing timber, particularly on the partially cutover lands, where the tops, limbs and brush remain on the ground. The most rigid laws, however, will not deter the fire setter in his thoughtless work. The people first must be educated to know that for every dollar's worth of timber burned the community has to stand a loss of 80 percent in labor and supplies when the timber is finally manufactured into lumber.

One of the most prolific causes of fire on the Pacific slope has been the homesteader on government lands, where the law compels him to clear and burn over a certain portion to prove up his claim to settlement and cultivation. The homestead law as applied to timber lands is a pernicious law, and it should have been repealed long ago. A false sentiment, however, still allows it to remain on the statute books.

With all the restrictive legislation that has been promised by the States, practically but little has been done by state governments to protect forests from fire. As a notable example, the state of Washington with a forest area containing 400,000,000 feet of standing timber, from which is being produced from 3,000,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber annually and after receiving nearly 50 percent of its total revenue by taxation from this industry, appropriates the munificent sum of \$25,000 a year toward protecting this great heritage from destruction by fire.

ACCURATE PREDICTIONS IMPOSSIBLE

In considering the future of stumpage and lumber values there are too many "ifs" surrounding the subject to make a guess valuable for future reference. If we continue to increase production as we have in the last few years it will be some time before the demand will catch up with the supply and advance lumber to a normal price. On the other hand, if we regulate the supply in keeping with the demand we shall soon obtain prices that should prevail, and make this great industry profitable. So long, however, as the mill runs while the builder sleeps, we can look for present conditions.

I am not an alarmist over the stumpage situation, for nature and man's genius always have supplied a substitute for any commodity that became too scarce to utilize and they probably always will. Besides, the present supply will take care of us for the next few hundred years at least, and in the meantime tree planting will have been practiced to a sufficient extent to supply the need of the world for lumber, in connection with other substitutes that shall have come into use.

It is evident to all of you that iron, steel and concrete construction are rapidly taking the place of lumber for many purposes, and properly, so, but this does not mean cheaper lumber if the supply is regulated to the demand. Besides, the cost of iron and steel will increase instead of decrease as time goes on. Available iron ore does not exist in unlimited quantities. From a reliable source it is stated that there are more thousands of feet of stumpage in sight than there are tons of high grade ore, so the rocks and clays seem to be the only unlimited supply of building material from which we have to draw.

In Germany, where fireproof construction is obligatory for all kinds of building, and where reforestation is practiced to a greater extent than in any other section, they have a price for stumpage in the woods that would make our timber owners happy. For instance, a recent quotation from a friend in Germany shows the average cost of stumpage in the woods as follows:

Wood	Per M
Short leaf pine.....	\$23
Spruce.....	25
Beech.....	24
Oak.....	80

To this must be added the cost of logging, manufacturing and transportation, showing that substitution of fireproof material for wood in permanent building does not destroy the many other uses for lumber, or cheapen the price of reforested stumpage. I think, gentlemen, that an international forestry congress could be effective in working out some practical plan of meeting the world's demand for forest products with the least possible waste of supply. In the matter of transportation alone, large sums could be saved by cooperation in the distribution of lumber from the nearest producing centers to the consumer. The stumpage proposition is not a local one, for the remaining forests of the world are almost a known quantity. Interest, therefore, in the disposition of the product to the best advantage should be international. If production and distribution were regulated, lumber could be delivered at the lowest transportation cost and manufactured from the high priced stumpage sections first, where the high carrying charges require that it be manufactured, and the land replanted in trees or other crops, as soil and other conditions may indicate.

The vast forests of Russia and Siberia are as yet practically untouched. From a recent English consular report I note the following figures on surveyed forest areas:

	Acres
European Russia	228,000,000
Caucasus	8,000,000
Asiatic Russia	194,000,000

Four hundred and thirty million acres, with 465,000,000 acres unsurveyed forest lands, which belong exclusively to the state. Other forests in European Russia are owned as follows: Imperial appanages, private land owners, peasants, joint stock companies, factories, churches, etc., amounting to 201,410,000 acres, with a given percent of forest 55 percent. The large timber areas of Mexico, Central and South America are as yet in a virgin state, owing to lack of transportation, but as our own stumpage diminishes and higher prices prevail these countries will be developed and we undoubtedly shall be able to draw from them for the additional quantity of stumpage we may require, should such a need arise before our reforested areas reach a commercial stage of growth.

In conclusion, I would say that no one can forecast the definite value of stumpage, but it is reasonable to assume that, in the long run, no elemental substance will be sold for less than the cost of reproduction. I thank you for your attention.

EVILS OF THE COASTWISE TRADE AND THEIR CURE

ADDRESS BY W. B. SHELWELL, OF SAVANNAH, GA.

A million dollars a minute, for the eight minutes allotted to this subject, would be but moderate compensation for the man who in that brief space of time could be so epigrammatic and convincing as to portray the situation in language which would lead to the removal of the existing evils and obstacles to future business being conducted along ethical and regular, even if only moderately remunerative, lines.

Few people realize the magnitude of the coastwise lumber trade. Antedating all other branches of the trade, it has with constantly increasing volume kept pace with the development and building up of the country.

From Maine to Florida on the Atlantic slope, and on through the Gulf of Mexico to Texas, and from Washington to California on the Pacific slope, the United States has a coast line unparalleled in the world for its extent, its lumber supply and its trade activity.

For an average distance of 200 miles inland the unsurpassed current of its traffic has sought, by stream and rail, its outlet at the ports and thence by steam and sail has found its way into every neighboring port, not infrequently from the ports of one ocean to those of the other, and from the Gulf ports to the ports of both the eastern and western coasts.

The volume of this magnificent interstate commerce now runs each year into billions of feet and its value into hundreds of millions of dollars—a mighty, pulsating tide of traffic, balancing with its ebb and flow the occasional dullness or demoralization of our interior or foreign trade.

But this vast business has been neither satisfactory nor continuously remunerative. The causes of this condition of affairs do not lie in those difficulties inherent in all business; neither are they so numerous or beyond the control of those directly engaged in the business as to be without an adequate remedy.

On the contrary, the causes are few, remedies exist, and the whole matter is absolutely within the control of the men directly engaged in the trade.

No legislative action need be invoked and the loss of profit can be avoided without affecting the consumer.

LUMBER AND THEIR REMEDIES

In other words, lack of adequate and adequate inspection, violation of business ethics and blundering interference with the usual course of trade are almost entirely, if not wholly, responsible for the annoyance and loss of profit which have almost continuously been the running accompaniments of the coastwise trade.

So much for the evils, and now for the remedy. Just here is where the million dollar a minute man should come in. I regret to say that he has not yet been found. But while I can not hope to gain such a sum or to merit the far loftier reward which would be due to the man who succeeds in lifting the trade to the desired plane, I can offer some suggestions which long experience in the coastwise trade convinces me will result in lasting benefit to all concerned, if generally adopted.

So much has been said and even more suffered for the lack of reliable and uniform inspection that the dissatisfaction and unrest has resulted in more or less definite action by associations in every section. I suggest that this association, as one of national scope, take steps directly or through the American Trades Congress, (1) to encourage these incipient movements, (2) to induce the manufacturers and dealers to united activity with the inspection bureau or other organization in their respective localities having the movement in charge, and (3) to render assistance in the practical working out of the plans adopted by these various organizations.

BUSINESS ETHICS AS AN ELEMENT

The matter of ethics in the sense here intended is closely connected with and scarcely second to the subject of inspection. I allude to that phase of business ethics which has to do with the wilful substitution of one grade for another by a dealer or manufacturer who takes an order for a high grade and knowingly fills it with a lower grade, or conversely "sweetens" or "juggles" grades so as to make a sale or win a customer from someone else, or "kicks" without just cause to avoid a merited loss or get unearned profit.

This class of trouble is more deeply seated, more vicious and more difficult to deal with than even inspection irregularities. It partakes of moral depravity and no suggestion will thoroughly reach the trouble except one that will reform the individual.

Here association work is peculiarly appropriate, as personal work along lines of reformation is nearly always resented.

Much can be accomplished, however, by personal work along parallel lines and particularly by convincing delinquents that they can not possibly derive lasting benefit from such practices.

But if the evils of omission and commission above considered could be absolutely eliminated we would still have with us in the coastwise lumber trade the worst problem of them all. The offender in this case is a nondescript. It is impossible to classify him and hard to say if his sin be that of omission or commission, or whether it be sin at all. Polly is perhaps the strongest term that can be justly employed and yet for sheer demoralization of business and financial loss the blunderer is clearly in the lead. He is found at both ends of the line. At one end he is the manufacturer without experience in the business and who, ignorant equally of the value of his timber and the market prices, makes erratic bids. At the other end he is the equally inexperienced broker or dealer found taking orders from several to many dollars lower a thousand than the bids of any one of a score of reliable houses.

Again, at one end he is the manufacturer who undertakes to go outside of regular channels and trades direct with the contractors or consumers, thereby disturbing the normal course of business and sooner or later bringing serious loss and not infrequently absolute disaster upon himself; while at the other end he is the contractor or consumer attempting, with like result, to the trade and himself, to deal directly with the manufacturer.

But no matter who he is or from whence he hails, he is a marplot and in the end benefits neither himself nor anyone else. He is so numerous that no suggestion looking to a remedy directly applied to him can avail. It will always be a case of "another Richmond in the field," and the only remedy is by better organization among manufacturers and dealers at both ends of the line so that these marplots and blunderers can not stay in the business long enough to do any serious damage.

To sum up the whole matter, "United we stand, divided we fall."

The intelligent cooperation of all parties regularly engaged in the business offers the only hope of escape from unnecessary business annoyance and financial loss.

If we welcome every one who has merit and business training and are equally diligent in our efforts to exclude those who lack character or the necessary business qualifications, the coastwise trade will improve on its present splendid position in the commerce of the country and be a source of pleasure and profit to all who are

engaged in it. Otherwise, it will go from bad to worse and the end will be little, if any, short of utter demoralization.

Universal Inspection

ADDRESS BY R. M. CARRIER, PRESIDENT HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

The inspection of lumber is without doubt one of the most important questions that lumbermen as a whole have to deal with. It has only been for the past several years that there has been in existence standard grading rules for all kinds of lumber manufactured in the United States. Prior to this time the entire industry was in a state of confusion, different grading rules being in effect in most prominent lumber centers. This forced the producers to grade differently for each market, thereby preventing an intelligent marketing of their products. A great change has come about in this branch of the industry, for after several years of work on the part of the different associations, taking into consideration the requirements of both the producer and consumer, they have today succeeded in formulating standard grading rules for all the different kinds of lumber.

All woods manufactured in this country come into more or less direct competition with each other, particularly in the lower grades. Is it not time that we should take a step forward in this very important work, to bring about uniformity in the grading of all woods which are represented by the different organizations in this association, so that specifications would to a considerable extent be the same? This could be done through the medium of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which is the parent body of most all of the lumber producing organizations of the United States. This would result in great benefits, especially with woods which come in direct competition with each other.

Most all lumber producers find on their lands a small amount of timber that is of a different species from that which they are principally manufacturing. The softwood producers, such as yellow pine, white pine, cypress, etc., find more or less hardwoods. On the other hand, the hardwood producer very often has some cypress or some of the other softwoods. In most cases the producer has little knowledge of these off woods, no attention being paid to the manufacture of them. Very often they are not informed as to the proper thickness and manufacture of same, nor are they well informed as to the grading and marketing. The amount of these off woods manufactured by any one mill is comparatively small, but in the aggregate it is a large amount, and I am certain that we have all found very bad competition in this lumber, for it is invariably sold below the market price. Often it is properly manufactured and taken care of; then the low price is due to the lack of knowledge of the proper market conditions, or

the standard grading for that particular wood. In other cases, it has been poorly manufactured, and, therefore, the producer is compelled to sell at a low price, but in either case it damages the market, and is a detriment to the manufacturer whose principal product is this kind of lumber.

I am sure that all lumbermen desire to manufacture their products properly, nor wish to sell at prices below the market. Now, if the grading rules of all lumber were standardized, it would largely overcome this condition, as it would be easier for the manufacturer of any one wood to understand grading rules other than his own, as they would all be written more or less alike. Again, in case they were standardized, an inspector familiar with one wood could more easily understand and carry out the grading rules for other woods.

The grading rules for the different woods have now come to a point where I am sure they can be standardized, and this would undoubtedly be of great advantage to all who produce and consume lumber. Furthermore, in making rules, there should be taken into consideration the purchaser and consumer, as in many cases this branch of the trade is handling many different kinds of wood; and if all grading rules were standardized it would facilitate their work very greatly, as their inspectors are at all times receiving the different woods, not only the hardwoods, but the softwoods from the North, South and West. When this work is accomplished, then this association could adopt the grading rules of the different associations which are members of this organization, and print all of these rules under one cover, which book would be of great value to the entire lumber producing and consuming industry.

With but few exceptions the grading rules for the various woods have been framed by the producers themselves, and I feel certain that in doing so they have at all times taken into consideration not only themselves, but those who use the lumber. We find in this organization members who manufacture the same woods, grading their lumber under different sets of rules. For example, take the hardwoods. Most of the southern operators are grading under one set of rules, while those of Michigan and Wisconsin are grading under another. In this discordant condition they are bringing upon themselves great loss, whereas, if the hardwood producers were to pull together and agree upon one grading rule, they would control the situation and the result would be one standard of grading—a condition which is most desirable, and would not only benefit these woods, but the entire industry. I recommend that this association endeavor not only to have all grading rules standardized, but to use its influence and efforts to have producers who manufacture the same woods and grading under different rules, all agree upon one standard.

Annual Philadelphia Exchange

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia was held at the Union League on Thursday, April 14. President Herbert P. Robinson occupied the chair and after calling the meeting to order appointed W. Henry Smedley, Edward H. Coane and Joseph P. Dunwoody officers of election. W. Henry Smedley to act as judge.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer and of the various committees followed, that of Charles P. Maule showed such a healthy and flourishing condition of the finances of the organization as to elicit a hearty round of applause.

The address of President Robinson was next in order. In reviewing the progress made by the exchange during his term of office Mr. Robinson said that although some members had been lost new ones had been taken in so that the membership showed an increase of two. He also stated that the organization had been fortunate in renewing the lease on the exchange rooms for two years, with the privilege of extending the time three years, so that a home for five years is assured. He touched on a number of matters of local import in which the exchange had been interested during the year, and manifested his pleasure over the cooperation which the exchange members, and especially the Board of Directors, showed during his term of office. At the various meetings of the board, he stated, never once was a quorum lacking and usually the full board was in attendance.

The president's address was received with enthusiasm, after which the important business

of electing officers was taken up. Samuel B. Vrooman, the long popular member of the exchange, nominated for president Franklin A. Smith, moving at the same time that the nominations be closed, which was unanimously carried. Frederick S. Underhill then named William C. McBride for the office of vice-president; the nominations in this case also closed.

A. J. Cadwallader then nominated the many-times-chosen treasurer, Charles P. Maule, the "watch-dog of the treasury," as retainer of the office. This ceremony is really merely a formality, as Mr. Maule's re-election is always a foregone conclusion.

Franklin A. Smith, Samuel B. Vrooman and A. J. Cadwallader were chosen auditors for the coming year and Robert C. Lippincott was re-elected as trustee of the relief fund.

Secretary John H. Lank was then directed to cast a ballot electing the above-mentioned candidates, which was done.

Fisher Dalrymple, J. Randall Williams and William H. Fritz were elected to supply vacancies on the Board of Directors.

Thanks were voted to the various trade journals for papers furnished to the exchange and the retail lumber dealers, through their president, William C. McBride, expressed their thanks for the use of the exchange rooms. In behalf of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association Frederick S. Underhill expressed appreciation to the exchange for the many courtesies received during the year.

The meeting then adjourned, to be followed

as usual by a dinner which was given in the banquet hall of the Union League. The room was profusely decorated with graceful vines and spring flowers and the menu was all that could be desired. George A. Howes, the jovial and expert entertainment committee man, eliminated the long, set speeches usual on such occasions and substituted a select vaudeville and moving picture show. The pictures, which included the felling of the tree in the forest, transporting the timber on a logging road to floating water and releasing the logs through a wonderful splash dam, were most interesting and were heartily enjoyed by all present. These same pictures were made and used to illustrate the lecture on Mountain Lumbering by H. H. Gibson, editor of *HARDWOOD RECORD*, at the convention of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association at Cincinnati last February. George A. Howes' famous Kindling Wood Quintette sang during the evening, and another treat was the rendering of "Jersey Sam" by Edward H. Coane.

The beautiful souvenir of the evening, containing the menu and names of the officers and members of the exchange, with embossed green leather covers, was the gift of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company of Mansfield, Ohio, Indiana Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company of

William J. Collins, Joseph H. Collins & Son.
William J. Collins, Jr., Joseph H. Collins & Son.
Joseph P. Comegys, Barker-Bond Lumber Co.
R. A. Comegys, Barker-Bond Lumber Co.
C. J. Coppock, Coppock-Warner Lumber Co.
Somers B. Cotton, George Nass & Son.
John I. Coulbourn, Coulbourn Brothers.
George F. Craig, George F. Craig & Co.
Daniel Crawford, Jr., P. Elmer Weitzel Bro. & Sons.
Fisher Dalrymple, S. B. Vrooman Co.
T. F. Dalrymple, Seymour Y. Warner & Co.
W. W. Donnelly, Owen M. Bruner Co.
George B. Dreizler, George A. Howes.
F. A. Dudley, Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation.
Maurice J. Dukes, R. A. & J. J. Williams Co.
Joseph P. Dunwoody, Fleck & Dunwoody.
J. Dickinson Este, Charles Este Company.
Charles F. Felin, Charles F. Felin & Co.
J. A. Finley, Harding-Finley Lumber Co.
Paul W. Fleck, Fleck & Dunwoody.
William C. Fleck, Fleck Brothers Co.
William H. Fritz, William H. Fritz & Co.
John L. Fry, P. Elmer Weitzel Bro. & Sons.
Edgar S. Gardner, vice-president Ridge Avenue Bank.
Nathan B. Gaskill, Cummer Lumber Co.
Frank M. Gillingham, Frank C. Gillingham & Son Co.
J. F. Glasby, J. F. Glasby Lumber Co.
John J. Guiniven, Thomas B. Hammer.
Charles T. Hallowell, P. Elmer Weitzel Bro. & Sons.
Eli B. Hallowell, Eli B. Hallowell & Co.
William T. Hamilton, Edward F. Henson & Co.
John L. Hammer, Thomas B. Hammer.
Thomas B. Hammer, Thomas B. Hammer.
W. H. Harding, Harding-Finley Lumber Co.
Horace G. Hazard, Horace G. Hazard & Co.

Watson Malone, Watson Malone & Sons.
Charles P. Maule, Charles P. Maule.
U. Harold Martin, George A. Howes.
E. P. Mason, R. G. Dun & Co.
William C. Morgan, Jr., R. A. & J. J. Williams Company.
George Nass, George Nass & Son.
James J. Neely, George A. Howes.
Richard Ogden, C. G. Ogden & Co.
Charles J. Olsen, Edward F. Henson & Co.
H. E. Olson, Jerome H. Sheip.
Henry Palmer, president Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Association.
H. G. Parker, R. B. Rayner & Co.
Carlyle Patterson, Carlyle Patterson Co.
R. H. Paul, East Coast Lumber Co.
Paul W. Pearson, Pearson Brothers.
Justin Peters, Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
S. S. Powell, W. H. Lear.
A. Raymond Raff, Watson Malone & Sons.
R. B. Rayner, R. B. Rayner & Co.
J. A. Richardson, Geissel & Richardson.
John T. Riley, Charles S. Riley & Co.
H. P. Robinson, Miller, Robinson & Co.
W. W. Robinson, Miller, Robinson & Co.
Fred. W. Rockwell, Pennsylvania Door & Sash Company.
W. R. Rodgers, M. D., Owen M. Bruner Co.
George Rodgmen, Chester Lumber & Coal Co.
Newton Rudgers, Newton Rudgers Lumber Co.
H. A. Russell, Robert R. Sizer & Co.
Harry C. Saylor, George A. Howes.
Samuel L. Schively, Samuel L. Schively.
Harry Schmitt, Edward F. Henson & Co.
Walter Scott, Owen M. Bruner Co.
Omar Shallcross, Smedley Brothers Co.
Jerome H. Sheip, Jerome H. Sheip.
Frank E. Shuster, Watson Malone & Sons.
Franklin Smedley, Smedley Brothers Co.
W. H. Smedley, Smedley Brothers Co.
Andrew B. F. Smith, Richard F. Smith & Son.



FRANKLIN A. SMITH, PRESIDENT



WILLIAM C. MACBRIDE, VICE PRESIDENT



CHARLES P. MAULE, TREASURER

Indianapolis and the Central Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company of Van Wert, Ohio. Those present were:

Daniel Adams, Daniel Adams.
J. Nelson Ake, Hy Kann Lumber Co.
Joseph J. Arbelo, The Fite & Arbelo Co.
F. W. Aszmann, Rice & Lockwood Lumber Co.
Charles Atherton, Robert G. Kay.
C. L. Barr, Whiting Lumber Co.
G. G. Barr, Beecher & Barr.
Alfred K. Bennett, Volney G. Bennett Lbr. Co.
Killam E. Bennett, Munger & Bennett.
Charles L. Betts, Charles M. Betts & Co.
William T. Betts, Charles M. Betts & Co.
P. M. Blauvelt, Stone & Hershey.
Thomas Boyle, Charles F. Felin & Co.
Maurice Boyer (W.), George A. Howes.
Charles A. Brown, Edward F. Henson & Co.
Owen M. Bruner, Owen M. Bruner Co.
W. T. Bryan, Edward F. Henson & Co.
G. C. Burkholder, Beecher & Barr.
A. J. Cadwallader, George F. Craig & Co.
J. E. Challenger, Philadelphia Car Demurrage Bureau.
Charles M. Chesnut, Yellow Pine Co. of Philadelphia.
S. C. Clark, West Side Lumber Co.
W. W. Clark, Hannum Lumber Co.
Edward C. Clements, Edward F. Henson & Co.
Edwin H. Coane, Henry C. Patterson Co.
John W. Coles, John W. Coles.

Edward F. Henson, Edward F. Henson & Co.
E. T. Henson, Edward F. Henson & Co.
Frank F. Hepler, Atlantic City Lumber Co.
C. H. Hershey, Stone & Hershey.
R. W. Higbie, president National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.
Franklin S. Hilles, Smedley Brothers Co.
Robert L. Hilles, Smedley Brothers Co.
T. B. Hoffman, J. S. Kent Co.
Jacob Holtzman, *HARDWOOD RECORD*.
George A. Howes, George A. Howes.
John E. Howes, George A. Howes.
Harold C. Irvin, P. Elmer Weitzel Bro. & Sons.
Robert G. Kay, Robert G. Kay.
J. Walter Keely, William M. Lloyd Co.
A. W. Kent, J. S. Kent Co.
Howard Ketcham, Howard Ketcham.
John H. Lank, secretary The Lumbermen's Exchange.
George A. Latta, George A. Latta & Co.
W. H. Lear, W. H. Lear.
Amos Y. Leshner, Charles F. Felin & Co.
Robert C. Lippincott, Robert C. Lippincott.
John J. Little, John J. Little.
John E. Lloyd, William M. Lloyd Co.
Walter L. Lobb, C. A. Lobb & Sons.
J. W. Long, New York Lumber Trade Journal.
Frank L. Luckenbach, Frank C. Gillingham & Son Co.
William C. MacBride, The Haney-White Co.
J. N. McLean, McLean Brothers.
Edwin B. Malone, Watson Malone & Sons.

Franklin A. Smith, Jr., Producers' Lumber Co.
J. E. Smith, Franklin A. Smith's Son.
Warren D. D. Smith, Robert G. Kay.
W. J. Snyder, Edward F. Henson & Co.
Herbert Somers, Somers Lumber Co.
Warren Somers, Somers Lumber Co.
Ralph Souder, Eli B. Hallowell & Co.
Benjamin Stoker, George W. Stoker & Son.
F. E. Stone, Stone & Hershey.
Charles M. Strickler, Watson Malone & Sons.
Joseph H. Taulane, assistant district attorney.
William T. Tilden, vice-president Union League.
Frederick S. Underhill, Wistar, Underhill & Co.
F. W. Unkel, F. W. Unkel Lumber Co.
R. A. VanCleave, Charles F. Felin & Co.
S. B. Vrooman, S. B. Vrooman Co.
H. Walters, S. B. Vrooman Co.
Horace K. Walton, Coppock-Warner Lumber Co.
Herbert E. Weitzel, P. Elmer Weitzel Bro. & Sons.
Leonard R. Weitzel, P. Elmer Weitzel Bro. & Sons.
P. Elmer Weitzel, P. Elmer Weitzel Bro. & Sons.
Paul R. Weitzel, P. Elmer Weitzel Bro. & Sons.
M. W. West, Coulbourn Brothers.
Henry Whelpton, Owen M. Bruner Co.
R. J. Winsmore, Producers' Lumber Co.
R. Wyatt Wistar, Wistar, Underhill & Co.
George C. Wynkoop, Miller, Robinson & Co.
S. A. Yorks, Charles Este Co.
W. H. M. Thomas, Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

VENEERS

PIANO VENEERING

One of the most extensive sources of veneer consumption is the manufacture of high-grade piano cases. In this line of production practically the entire article, both inside and out, is made of built-up stock, which is better suited to this industry, both from an economic and a mechanical point of view, than solid wood. With almost no exceptions, five-ply wood is required, the gluing up being in most cases done by the piano concerns themselves. Those instances requiring stock thicker than five-ply are found in the construction of grand pianos, in the rims and tops, and in other lines of special construction.

Considerable difficulty is usually experienced in securing core stock in the common American woods of sufficient dryness to allow of immediate utilization. As a consequence, the manufacturers of high-grade pianos employ their own kilns and subject all lumber to an extensive redrying process, which often covers a period of from two to five weeks. At the Chicago factory of George P. Bent & Co., where the famous Crown pianos are manufactured, the additional precaution of air-drying for eighteen months to three years is found advantageous. Post stock requires an especially long period.

Lumber of standard dimensions is called for, there being numerous ways of utilizing the waste, either in single pieces or as glued-up blocks. While a large bulk of the stock bought is firsts and seconds, there is a good percentage of No. 1 common, but never anything lower except in the cheaper instruments. Of our common American woods, several species are used, mostly for cores and cross-banding, but to a more limited extent for back facing. Soft gray No. 1, common and better elm, from Michigan, is most favorably thought of, especially among western manufacturers, in making up piano backs, and is faced on high-grade instruments with birdseye maple. Oregon fir and, in the East, pine are also consumed in large quantities in this connection. Three-inch elm is employed largely for posts, and is often sawed to dimensions at the factory before redrying, to facilitate that process. Chestnut, which is commonly used in all lines of veneer work, finds no little employment for end cores, but is not used elsewhere as extensively as other woods, for high-class pianos. The more particular and more decorative features, such as fronts, falls, tops and coves, call for a higher type of wood. For these purposes quarter-sawed poplar and quarter-sawed ash, to a smaller extent, are generally considered best adapted. Pin blocks require a hard, tough wood, and are made from firsts and seconds hard maple, covered with a three-ply veneer of quarter-sawed maple, and sometimes faced with birdseye. Ash is the only other common wood found in the piano make-up, and is glued up with poplar into rims for grands.

Of the so-called precious woods used for facing veneer, mahogany, walnut, Circassian, and rosewood form the main bulk of consumption, mahogany being consumed in larger quantities, probably, than any of the others. Of the various kinds of mahogany, Mexican and Cuban are credited with being most favorably thought of among piano manufacturers, owing to their well-known beauty after aging. It is not to be inferred, however, that African wood is not used, as there is probably more of this type used than any other. In view of the fact that the piano requires slightly less than two hundred superficial feet

of veneer—reckoning both inside and out and waste—the total volume of the rare woods employed is of exceptional proportions. Veneer men in general look upon the piano manufacturers as one of their surest lines of trade. While there are what veneer manufacturers commonly call “piano logs,” logs fourteen inches to sixteen inches, or even up to twenty-two inches in diameter, the usual custom is to accept any reasonable widths and lengths; stock eight inches and up is desired, and lengths usually run at even intervals, from ten to sixteen feet. The longest material is used in the manufacture of rims for grands.

As previously noted, almost all veneered panels are five-ply, and the piano concerns do their own work, the usual gluing machines and hydraulic presses being used. As in other lines of panel manufacture, the process is sometimes performed in one operation and sometimes in two, according to the ultimate thickness; but the best houses use the longer and better method, almost universally. An interesting departure from the common procedure is seen in forming special shapes and ornamental curves. The solid core is usually shaped in a moulder, but the process of giving the required bend to the veneer is not so simple. It is usually heated, preliminary to the ultimate operation, and given an initial shaping, as any attempt to bend a piece of dry veneer over a form, without any preparation, would result disastrously. The parts are glued up and then assembled and pressed hydraulically in a caul-box. In making small coves and sharp nosings of this kind, quarter-sawed poplar, for the core, is recognized as essential to a high grade of work.

With a concern such as the Bent company, turning out only the finest types of instruments, rims for grand pianos present more or less of a problem, in that a long period of time is required in their manufacture; it sometimes takes as much as six weeks, after gluing up, before they are subjected to the next process. Eleven layers of veneer are commonly used, the seven to nine inner layers being one-eighth inch thick, and alternately quarter-sawed poplar and ash, and the facing anything that may be prescribed. This process is not only protracted, but is rather difficult and necessitates the use of steam and heavy appliances. The glued-up lengths are placed in heavy wooden moulds and are brought to the required shape with powerful clamps. It can be readily understood that untempered wood of the thickness of some of these panels could not well be so radically bent without the aid of steaming. After removal from the forms, the rims are allowed to stand for the prescribed period before further working. Of special interest, also, is the manufacture of tops for the same style of piano. Here seven-ply stock is used, and is built up and cross-banded with quarter-sawed yellow poplar entirely, it being a straight panel proposition.

There are but few radical departures in piano manufacture from veneering in general, the main differences being in special processes designed to take care of individual requirements. It is, of course, essential to apply a surface coat on the inside of all parts, exactly similar to the outside veneer, it being a well-known fact that an equal tension must be maintained on both faces. To produce satisfactory results in panel work, it is necessary to restrict the core material to rather narrow strips and to provide tongue and grooving

for the heavier article. Wider sections would result in warping or other damage.

Each factory has little wrinkles of its own, for which each claims superiority over the others, and the modernly equipped Bent plant is certainly no exception. Among the modern time-saving devices in use there are a number of Zimmermann's Instantaneous Glue Converters, which are reported to be doing most excellent service.

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The National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., June 14 and 15.

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Adams & Raymond, veneer manufacturers of Indianapolis, Ind., are installing a new power plant equipped with a smoke preventive device.

* * *

A one-story brick factory building is being erected at Kentucky avenue and Drover street, Indianapolis, Ind., by the recently organized Veneer Package Company.

F. M. Platter of the North Vernon Lumber Company, North Vernon, Ind., is negotiating for a tract of land just out of Dyersburg, Tenn., on which he will establish a branch mill. This will probably include a veneer factory of up-to-date construction and equipment, as well as a large band mill.

The Buena Vista Veneer Company at Des Arc, Ark., has shut down for a brief time to permit of extensive repairs in the plant. The concern uses most of the material it cuts in the manufacture of trunks. It reports business fair and the demand active for what stock it has to market, the principal difficulty being in making collections.

The Sheffield Lumber Company of Sheffield, Ala., which has just incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, operates a box factory and veneer mills and has a contract for supplying the Krell Piano Company of Cincinnati with hardwood veneers of the highest grade.

Business with the Evansville Veneer Works at Evansville, Ind., is reported as quite satisfactory, and Charles W. Talge, manager of the company, states that he is quite pleased with future prospects. Mr. Talge has been spending a good deal of his time since the first of the year at Jackson, Tenn., where his company has erected a large sawmill in order to supply its factory at Evansville with logs.

P. B. Fellwock of the Fellwock Auto & Manufacturing Company of Evansville, Ind., manufacturer of veneer rolls, states that the company's factory will run full time, if not over time, all year. He says that the demand for veneers is showing constant improvement and he believes that veneer people will reap a harvest during the next few years.

The Blair Veneer Company, of North Troy, Vt., has just completed a new addition to its North Troy plant, which gives it about 2,500 feet of floor space. New dryers and another veneer lathe have been added, and this season the company will operate four veneer lathes, two at the plant at Montgomery and two at North Troy. At the present time the concern has between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 feet of fine hardwood logs.

The Anderson-Tully Company, manufacturer of hardwood lumber and veneers, packing boxes and egg cases, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., is erecting a warehouse to replace the one burned at Benton Harbor,

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tive at Marinette, Wis., followed with his version

of the cause of the present high prices prevailing in certain lines of hardwoods. Mr. Sanderson stated that owing to the immense amount of competition in purchasing logs the prices have been advanced remarkably, and that this coupled with the fact that low grades do not sell in accordance with other values, make it necessary to get the difference out of the uppers. He was not very optimistic as far as any lessening in prices in the immediate future is concerned.

R. L. Muse, a representative of the South from Gould, Ark., spoke emphatically regarding the usual lack of reciprocity between hardwood manufacturers and the dealers to whom they sell. He was very earnest in his appeal for a mutual understanding for the best interests of both, and expressed himself as regretting the fact that in many markets if a manufacturer ships a car which does not entirely come up to specifications, he is usually called upon to either forfeit the entire sale or make a special trip to adjust the difficulty. His suggestion that the dealers utilize what stock they could and return the remainder was well received by the exchange, and President Brown replied by stating that the speaker had exactly touched the chord which sounds the true policy of the Chicago Exchange.

Following a discussion of the merits and demerits of the suggestion advanced at the last meeting, to endeavor to bring the next annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association to this city, President Brown opened up the credit question, which was the cause of an extended discussion among the members in general, and brought forth some very pointed and meritorious remarks.

The last business before the exchange, prior to adjournment, was the suggestion from E. E. Skeele of the Board of Managers, who reminded the association of the action of that body in deciding that future meetings would be held on Fridays instead of Saturdays, as heretofore, in view of the many diversions of the summer season, which are liable to cause a meagre attendance. Adjournment followed immediately.

Reflections of a Handle Producer

By H. B. ALEXANDER

This is the season when most makers of handles have the large bulk of their season's supply of timber bought, and in most cases in their yards where it should be. To get the best results from lumber of any kind for handle manufacture, it is always wise to fell the trees in winter while the sap is down, as it seems that then the lumber will dry in a much shorter time than if the trees are cut later. This is especially true of hard maple, as all handle manufacturers, who have delayed their cutting until sugar-making time, have learned to their sorrow. The efficiency of the modern dry-kiln or kettles being granted, there is nothing that will compare to open-air drying for the proper preparation of stock for the manufacture of handles, and what time of the year is better for seasoning than the month of March, with its dry winds?

I have tried all ways of getting my handles on the market in the quickest and shortest possible time after felling the tree, and have come to the conclusion, after years of experience and observation, that the most satisfactory article both to the producer, from a financial point of view and to the broom manufacturer, from the consideration of durability and stability, is the handle made from lumber which has been on sticks from sixty to ninety days.

The attendants were as follows:

O. O. Agler, Upham & Agler.
F. M. Baker, Hardwood Mills Lumber Company.
John S. Benedict.
S. C. Bennett, Hardwood Mills Lumber Company.
Horace W. Black, Fred W. Black Lumber Company.
Frederick L. Brown, Crandall & Brown.
W. R. Carney, Lumber World.
C. L. Cross.
H. B. Darlington, American Lumberman.
Wm. A. Eager.
Colt L. Farnsworth, F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company.
Frank F. Fish, National Hardwood Lumber Association.
H. R. Foster, F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company.
J. J. Fink, Fink-Heidler Company.
Q. Y. Hamilton, Lumber Shippers Storage & Commission Company.
J. E. O. Hayer, Kerns-Utley Lumber Company.
S. P. C. Hostler, American Forest Company.
R. S. Huddleston, Huddleston-Marsh Lumber Company.
T. G. La Blanc, Southern Lumberman.
J. L. Lane, J. L. Lane & Co.
E. J. Leech, Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company.
G. D. Larson, Fink-Heidler Company.
F. B. McMullen, Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company.
Robt. Maisey, Maisey & Dion.
E. W. Meeker, HARDWOOD RECORD.
R. L. Muse, R. L. Muse & Co., Gould, Ark.
G. C. Pratt, G. C. Pratt Lumber & Tie Co.
A. M. Richardson, Vollmar & Below Company.
Thomas B. Roy, Theo. Fathauer Company.
A. H. Ruth, G. W. Jones Lumber Company.
Wm. C. Schreiber, Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company.
Paul Schmechel.
S. B. Sanderson, Republic Lumber Company.
Edw. E. Skeele, Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company.
Fred D. Smith.
Louis A. Smith, Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company.
J. S. Trainer, Trainer Bros. Lumber Company.
F. C. Van Norstrand, Cotton Belt Lumber Company.
Chas. Westcott, Hayden & Westcott Lumber Company.
C. H. Wolfe, Heath-Witbeck Company.
A. W. Wylie.

way this can be accomplished is to dry the lumber as quickly as possible.

An instance was recently brought to my attention of two men who were so poorly informed on this line of manufacture that they actually did not know the kind of lumber handles are made from. They planned to manufacture all types, and as far as I can see they will not be in business more than a few months. One of the partners recently addressed a letter to me asking for information about sand belts, glue and various other things, in fact seeking information on all lines, which I have acquired after years of experience. This is just by way of showing the type of men with whom we have to deal.

It is a fact that only about one handle factory in twenty has anything more than a dirt floor, and probably only about one in five can boast of factory trucks. The initial cost of a plain cement floor and a sufficient quantity of trucks is so small that it could be paid for in a short time, and after that the profits, which could be traced directly to these improvements would more than warrant the original outlay. In addition, the saving in the case of lost parts, which without a board or cement floor get mixed with sawdust and shavings, would amount to more in the course of a year than one might imagine.

In view of the fact that both the cost of raw material, such as hard maple, and the cost of manufacture, under which will come labor and supplies, have advanced materially in the last few years, it seems that an organization among the manufacturers of handles would be both beneficial to themselves and to consumers of this article. Not only is the price of hard maple considerably above that of even last year, but it is hard to get at any figure. The handle manufacturers, as a rule, buy from the small country mills, who owing to their limited finances and timber holdings, cannot afford to hold their stock sufficiently long to insure a thorough drying, hence the handle manufacturers usually have to be content with green stock. The flooring manufacturers consume the largest part of the output of the big mills, which are in a position to have on hand constantly, stock which is well manufactured and absolutely dry.

There is no question but that broom handles are now selling too low, considering the cost of manufacture. It is a well known fact that there will be an immense corn crop produced this year, which will result in much cheaper material for the broom manufacturer. These people will, without doubt, hold their prices at the present figures in order to realize increased profit. With a proper organization among the handle men, this branch of the industry could readily have a share in this advance; handles of all grades should have a straight advance of \$5 a thousand. This would amount to only a quarter of a cent per handle, and while, of course, the broom men would object, this action could be put through with the proper unity of action among the handle manufacturers.

It seems that there is a substance of some kind in the cells of the wood which, when the sap is evaporated gradually as in slow drying, forms a kind of glue and serves to bind the cells tightly together. On the other hand, when the sap is driven out rapidly by extreme heat this substance is still held in solution and carried off. Consequently there is nothing left but the shell, and it is evident that a mere shell will not stand anything like the amount of service that the more solid article produced by slow drying would. While many manufacturers contend that the handles will outlast the broom in any case, they do not consider the fact that some handles are so poorly manufactured, and are of such a poor grade of wood that it is most difficult to attach the broom and to ship any quantity of handles without considerable breakage. A shipment of brooms recently loaded on a freight car showed clearly the result of this kind of manufacture, as a large percentage of the handles were broken as the bundles were tossed into the car. It might be said that the fault lies with the men who are trying to do a large business with small capital; having but little available assets it is necessary for them to turn their stock into money as quickly as possible, in order to buy sufficient timber to keep their mills running. The only

News Miscellany

Gouverneur E. Smith & Co.

Gouverneur E. Smith & Co. is one of the most progressive manufacturing and wholesale lumber firms of New York City, having reached, through the indefatigable energy of Mr. Smith, who is still a young man, a market status exclusively in lumber, running above the million dollar mark, which means the handling of more than fifty million feet of lumber a year.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Smith entered the office of the late Wilson Godfrey, then located at 104 Wall street, where he mastered in a short time the intricate details of the lumber trade. Developing at an early stage of his tuition a decided aptitude and sagacity for outside work, he was sent into the hardwood sections of Pennsylvania and West Virginia as an inspector and shipper for the New York office. He remained with the late, Wilson Godfrey as long as the business continued, following which he started on his own account in July, 1898, with an office at 18 Broadway. About six years ago he moved into the Whitehall building, at Battery Park. The maintenance of three private offices at this time affords ample proof of the continued expansion of Mr. Smith's business. On January 1, 1909, the firm title was changed to Gouverneur E. Smith & Co., and Stuart D. Walker and George J. Dittmar, who had been with him for several years, and who, prior to this association, had been responsibly connected with the Chase National Bank of New York, were received into partnership. The firm has two active hardwood mills near Asheville, N. C., and conducts a general wholesale lumber business. These mills cut 125,000 feet per day and turn out oak, poplar and chestnut, both in the form of long lumber and in glued-up stock for woodworking. Maple, beech and birch are shipped from West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and in addition the company receives basswood, cypress lumber and shingles by water or rail. Hemlock and North Carolina pine and West Virginia spruce lumber and lath are also manufactured at the two main mills. Of these various lines of lumber Gouverneur E. Smith & Co. handle upwards of 50,000,000 feet annually, shipping chiefly to New York State, Long Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England. The firm is also handling the entire output of the Craggy Lumber Company of Swannanoa, N. C., consisting of ash, oak and poplar, cut at the rate of 25,000 feet per day, and the entire output, in dimension stock and glued up table tops, of the Waynesville Wood Manu-

facturing Company of Waynesville, N. C., together with such oak and other hardwoods as they have to sell in the rough. Other concerns with which contracts for mill cuts have been made are the French Broad Lumber Company of Asheville, N. C., and the Gladys Fork Lumber Company of Gladys, West Virginia.

The firm has a branch office at Asheville, N. C., and one in Boston, 88 Broad street. Mr. George Walker covers New York City and Long Island, the New England territory is taken care of by Mr. Savage, while New Jersey and part of Brooklyn are entrusted to Thomas M. Young.

Mr. Smith has a beautiful home at Oyster Bay directly across from Sagamore Hill, and it has been suggested that to this close propinquity with our wonderful ex-president may be attributed that marked strenuousness which has ever characterized the business career of this eminently successful lumberman. Mr. Smith and his two young partners are zealous Masons, and Mr. Smith has enjoyed the honor of "sitting in lodge" with the ex-President in Matinick Lodge, F. and A. M., at Oyster Bay. He is of a winning personality and a pleasing appearance, and is possessed of a healthy addiction to recreative sports, being a member of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. He is a director in the First National Bank of Mineola, L. I., a member of the N. W. L. D. A. and chairman of the Trades Relations Committee of that body. The firm is enrolled on the membership lists of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and of the New York Lumber Trade Association.

Semi-monthly Memphis Lumbermen's Club

The regular, semi-monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis was held at the Hotel Gayoso on Saturday, April 16. The attendance was the largest in some time and the meeting a thoroughly enjoyable one. The usual luncheon was served. S. C. Major was in the chair.

Geo. C. Ehemann, chairman of the committee on statistics, stated that he had received practically no further replies to the requests sent out by his committee for information regarding the amount of business done by the members of the club. He insisted that this information be given as soon as possible in order that the committee might be in position to present an intelligent statement of the volume of business done at

Memphis. In this connection W. A. Bennett of Cincinnati stated that if the club would agree to weed out the names of those members who failed to send in the desired information, he thought there would be no difficulty whatever in securing full returns at an early date. There is some probability that this plan will be adopted if the appeal made today by Mr. Ehemann and President Major is not effective.

A. L. Foster, chairman of the River and Rail Committee, reported on the plan for securing more advantageous reshipping rate for Memphis. He stated that his committee was seeking certain information from the railroads as to the working of the plans in force at points north of the Ohio river and that it would have no definite report to make until these tariffs were obtainable.

Mr. Foster also reported that his committee had received from the Memphis Freight Bureau a request that it work through the latter organization in its efforts to handle rate problems. He stated that the Memphis Freight Bureau is fully equipped to give valuable assistance to the committee and expressed his appreciation of the offer which had been made by that organization. It is more than probable that the committee will accept the offer as it realizes that the bureau can aid it materially in this work.

E. E. Taenzer, chairman of the Information Committee, reported that the members of the club were not giving his committee the support they should and that, owing to their failure to do so, the committee had very little to report. He brought out a great deal of discussion, the outcome of which was the passing of a motion to appoint a committee of three to investigate some plan for obtaining information in regard to the concerns with whom the club members do business. W. A. Bennett of Cincinnati told of the plans which were followed by the lumbermen of that city and his information was regarded as highly valuable and has formed some basis for future procedure. The club realizes fully that the information it should have regarding the people to whom it sells is not anything like as good as it should be and there will be, without doubt, a plan formulated by which it will be able to obtain more accurate and more personal information in regard to the standing of the firms to which members of the club here are in the habit of selling.

John W. McClure, who was recently elected manager of the club's baseball team, appealed to the members of that organization to make prompt response to his recent appeal by letter



GOUVENEUR E. SMITH, GOUVENEUR E. SMITH & CO., NEW YORK CITY.



STUART D. WALKER, GOUVENEUR E. SMITH & CO., NEW YORK CITY.



GEORGE J. DITTMAR, GOUVENEUR E. SMITH & CO., NEW YORK CITY.

for funds to buy uniforms for the players and to defray other expenses incident to getting everything in readiness for the season. He stated that he had succeeded in arranging for grounds upon which to practice and that other plans were being worked out as rapidly as possible.

Jas. E. Stark announced that the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association would be held at Louisville June 9 and 10. In a short time a committee will be appointed by the Lumbermen's Club to make all arrangements for the delegation which will go from this club to that annual.

H. H. Gibson, editor of **HARDWOOD RECORD**, made a special plea for specific advertising, believing that this would bring much better returns than the more general kind which is used by members of the club here. He also spoke of the establishment of a better credit system and believed that it would be money well spent for the club to secure the services of a man at even a high salary to gather and compile the proper kind of information regarding members of the trade with whom club members here deal.

There were a number of other visitors present at this meeting, including Otto Meyer, Edw. W. Wiese and Chas. E. Thomas of St. Louis, J. E. Wells and W. A. Bennett of Cincinnati.

Study of Forest Taxation in Wisconsin

A communication from the office of R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, states that the United States Forest Service is co-operating with the Wisconsin State Board of Forestry in a comprehensive and thorough study of forest taxation in that state.

In an outline descriptive of the work to be accomplished the Service states that the purpose of the investigation is to obtain information which will indicate whether or not the present system of taxation is satisfactory, and if not, wherein lies the evil, and remedies for the same. In order to arrive at these conclusions, it will be necessary to ascertain the following facts:

First, the actual amount of taxation on forests, both at the present time and in the past, must be obtained. It must also be learned whether this burden is increasing or decreasing, and a comparison made with taxes on agricultural and other lands. For this purpose it is necessary to ascertain the total property value, and the assessed valuation and true valuation of forests, waste lands and agricultural lands. Detailed facts about as many individual cases as possible will be necessary, as will also accurate knowledge as to the tax rate in every town and county.

Second, the method of forestal assessment and the manner of enforcing tax laws, must be observed.

Third, the importance of revenue derived from taxes on forests, to towns and counties, forms an important item in the investigation. It is necessary to know, in this connection, the assessed value of forests in each town and county, as well as the assessed value of waste lands, where it is possible to obtain that information.

Fourth, investigation will be made as to the effects of taxation on forest management, in cuttings and utilization of waste lands. It will be attempted to indicate whether or not taxation has hastened cutting, and has led to "skinning."

Fifth, the popular sentiment in regard to forest matters in general has an important bearing on the question. It will be ascertained whether or not discontent and complaint of excessive taxation exists. If there are any new plans now being formulated by the people the Service will endeavor to find out what arguments they are using both for and against forest taxation. A special effort will be made to secure information as to how the plan for a single tax on yield when cut would be received by the people, and

also how they would regard a plan to tax trees and lands separately, basing the former figure on the yield and the latter on its value as waste land, which would be assessed yearly.

Sixth, other general information as to the amount and character of forests and waste lands in different parts of the state, and the ownership and uses of same is being collected in this investigation. In this connection, the officer above referred to will be very glad to receive any information or suggestions pertinent to the work in hand.

The Introduction of Red Gum into Italy

The unreasonable discrimination against American red gum, which formerly prevailed in Italy, has been modified by that government to such an extent that the export of this timber can now be carried on at a profit. Recently red gum was classed by the Italian authorities as a cabinet wood, and was subject to a duty of \$13 per thousand feet, which practically prohibited export to Italian markets. The new ruling will admit gum lumber free of duty, and Italian markets, heretofore denied American exporters, will be thrown open. This will be welcome news to southern gum producers.



WM. N. LAWTON, ENTERPRISING SALESMAN WITH THOMAS B. HAMMER, PHILADELPHIA.

Thomas B. Hammer Gets Energetic Salesman

William N. Lawton, formerly with the Tomb Lumber Company, has returned to his first love, having just been engaged as salesman by Thomas B. Hammer, in whose employ he obtained his first lessons in the lumber business, starting there as boy in the office. Thomas B. Hammer, the selling agent of the various manufacturing corporations of which he is the head, is adding hardwoods to his line. Mr. Lawton returned to old quarters with an accumulated experience and will cover eastern Pennsylvania, the anthracite region and northern New Jersey.

Committees for National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association

President Robert W. Higbie of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association has appointed the following committees to serve the organization during 1910-1911. These appointments show wise selection on the part of President Higbie, and the large wholesale association will undoubtedly have a most prosperous year in cooperation with its officers:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

R. W. Higbie, chairman, New York, N. Y.; F. R. Babcock, Pittsburg, Pa.; F. E. Parker, Saginaw, Mich.; A. L. Stone, Cleveland, Ohio, and N. H. Walcott, Providence, R. I.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION

W. G. Frost, chairman, New York, N. Y.; W. A. Bennett, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. H. Davenport, Boston, Mass.; F. S. Morse, Springfield, Mass.; Alex. Willson, Pittsburg, Pa., and W. B. Roper, Norfolk, Va.

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

W. C. Laidlaw, chairman, Toronto, Ont.; C. H. Prescott, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Lee, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. O. Agler, Chicago, Ill.; E. K. Harroun, Watertown, N. Y.; F. C. Rice, Springfield, Mass., and W. A. Crombie, New York, N. Y.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

C. H. Barnaby, chairman, Greencastle, Ind.; Frederick Cleveland, Albany, N. Y.; H. W. Blanchard, Boston, Mass.; M. C. Burton, Charleston, S. C.; W. A. Holt, Oconto, Wis.; J. C. Righter, Williamsport, Pa., and A. B. Hammond, San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Emil Guenther, chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. W. Dempsey, Johnstown, Pa.; J. E. Stark, Memphis, Tenn.; F. K. Paxton, Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Louis Wuichet, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Oathout, Newark, N. J., and C. W. Brownson, New York, N. Y.

COMMITTEE ON COASTWISE INSURANCE

Charles Hill, chairman, New York, N. Y.; F. S. Lafond, New York, N. Y.; B. L. Tim, New York, N. Y.; J. L. Alcock, Baltimore, Md.; Harvey Granger, Savannah, Ga.; Guy Buell, Spring Hope, N. C., and J. H. Burton, New York, N. Y.

COMMITTEE ON LAKE INSURANCE

M. E. Preisch, chairman, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Prescott, Cleveland, Ohio; E. B. Foss, Bay City, Mich.; Guy White, North Tonawanda, N. Y., and C. M. Smith, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

FIRE INSURANCE COMMITTEE

G. H. Holt, chairman, Chicago, Ill.; R. H. Jenks, Cleveland, Ohio; G. M. Stevens, Jr., New York, N. Y.; W. P. Jackson, Salisbury, Md.; R. G. Kay, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. B. Montgomery, Buffalo, N. Y., and J. A. McKenney, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

AUDIT AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Henry Cape, chairman, New York, N. Y.; W. A. Eaton, New York, N. Y., and J. L. Christy, New York, N. Y.

HARDWOOD INSPECTION COMMITTEE

E. V. Babcock, chairman, Pittsburg, Pa.; Hugh McLean, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. E. DeLaney, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. O. Shepherd, New York, N. Y.; Theodore Fathauer, Chicago, Ill.; G. F. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., and R. P. Baer, Baltimore, Md.

TRADE RELATIONS

G. E. Smith, chairman, New York, N. Y.; A. C. Dutton, Springfield, Mass.; F. E. Stone, Newark, N. J.; R. L. Palmer, Boston, Mass.; A. J. Cadwallader, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. M. Wall, Buffalo, N. Y., and H. C. Bemis, Pittsburg, Pa.

FORESTRY COMMITTEE

W. L. Sykes, chairman, Keating Summit, Pa.; D. J. Turner, Toronto, Ont.; C. F. Treadway, New Haven, Conn.; H. H. Day, Tupper Lake, N. Y.; F. F. Sayre, San Francisco, Cal.; W. T. Hart, New York, N. Y., and R. G. Brownell, Williamsport, Pa.

TRADE ETHICS COMMITTEE

B. B. Burns, chairman, Bristol, Tenn.; F. B. Robertson, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Nelson, Kansas City, Mo.; G. B. Hedden, New York, N. Y.; W. D. Young, Bay City, Mich.; F. S. Underhill, Philadelphia, Pa., and H. H. Miller, Toronto, Ont.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

R. C. Lippincott, chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lewis Dill, Baltimore, Md., and R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss.

SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL (CAR STAKE) COMMITTEE

F. R. Babcock, chairman, Pittsburg, Pa.; L. L. Barth, Chicago, Ill.; G. F. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. L. Kendall, Pittsburg, Pa., Lewis Dill, Baltimore, Md.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

W. R. Butler, Boston, Mass.; A. E. Lane, New York, N. Y.; C. J. Coppock, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. G. Criste, Pittsburg, Pa.; M. S. Tremaine, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. O. Agler, Chicago, Ill.; F. B. Robertson, Memphis, Tenn.; E. A. Selfridge, Jr., Willits, Cal., and Guy Buell, Spring Hope, N. C.

New Telegraph Code

The RECORD is in receipt of a copy of a new telegraphic code devoted entirely to hardwoods, which was compiled and published by Hamilton Love of Nashville, Tenn. The entire work contains less than a thousand words, but covers practically all the words and phrases peculiar to the hardwood branch of the industry. In connection with the book is a list of the present subscribers which embraces the leaders in the hardwood manufacturing, jobbing and export trade of the country.

The work has the merit of simplicity in both words and phrases, and it is perfectly understandable by the average lumberman. It involves less than one hundred pages and is of convenient pocket size.

Mr. Love is to be congratulated on the compactness and simplicity of his work and it is hoped that every hardwood man employing telegraphic service will adopt this code. As Mr. Love says in his preface there is nothing that can be said against other codes in use except that they are "too complete," and this criticism may be amplified by stating that ordinarily the time required to figure out from the big codes what you want to say and to translate the reply costs more than the saving in tolls.

The RECORD heartily commends Mr. Love's ad-

mirable work. The price is \$2.50 and copies can be obtained by addressing the publisher at Nashville, Tenn.

Meeting Michigan Hardwood Association

Agreeable to notice under the masthead of HARDWOOD RECORD, the spring meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Ponchartrain hotel, Detroit, Thursday, May 5, at 10 A. M. This meeting is called to discuss present conditions and bring special information before the members. Among the principal topics will be the hemlock grading rules, terms of sale, report of the market conditions committee, reports of the various standing committees, review showing the limited stock of maple and birch on hand, quantity of Michigan stumpage, and hemlock bark conditions.

Some Remarkable Poplar

The Thomas E. Powe Lumber Company of North Hall street, St. Louis, recently received a shipment of remarkably wide poplar planks from the East Tennessee mills of the company. The accompanying illustration shows five boards taken from this collection, and aside from the 52 and 53-inch boards, the narrowest widths were selected as being most representative.

From the left-hand side of the picture the planks measure respectively 43, 51, 53, 52 and 42 inches, and are all remarkably clear and positively without a blemish or defect of any sort. The shipment comprised about half a carload, in which there were no boards narrower than 32 inches.

This concern has been specializing for some time in wide, high-grade poplar and other similar woods. It has a large business with automobile, street car and railroad car builders.

New Whitmer Wholesale House Organized

J. S. Richards, who for many years past has been identified with the New York office of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., the big Philadelphia manufacturing house, is to be president and head of a new company now in process of organization, under Delaware laws, to be known as the J. S. Richards Lumber Company. The concern will have a capital of \$5,000 and will be a

sales company for the Whitmer interests, similar to existing companies in Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Newark, and will also conduct a general wholesale lumber business. Mr. Richards severs his connection with the A. T. Peale Lumber Company of New York, with which he has been identified in a selling capacity since its organization.

The company has leased attractive quarters at 1 Madison avenue, Rooms 947-948, New York, and Mr. Richards is actively engaged rounding out plans for getting down to business.

The organization of the J. S. Richards Lumber Company is a recognition on the part of the Whitmer interests of the long and able services rendered by Mr. Richards during the past fourteen years, and is in line with the similar previous action taken by them in the case of their other able sales managers. Mr. Richards has been identified with the lumber trade for almost twenty years, for the past fourteen of which he has been identified with William Whitmer & Sons, having been associated with the New York office of that company and later with its successor, the A. T. Peale Lumber Company, during which time he has solicited trade in the Hudson River Valley, Connecticut, and the Metropolitan district.

Large Sales of Drying Equipment

The Grand Rapids Veneer Works of Grand Rapids, Mich., engineers in the dry kiln process invented some years ago, are having about as much work placed at their disposal as they can handle. The company has recently closed contracts for its system with the Knechtel Furniture Company, Hanover, Ont., with the Harris Manufacturing Company of Johnson City, Tenn., and several other hardwood manufacturing and consuming concerns. The concern is in receipt of scores of testimonial letters from satisfied users of its equipment.

The RECORD has heard nothing but enthusiastic encomiums in regard to the drying process of the Grand Rapids Veneer Works, and anyone desiring to re-equip his present kilns or have new ones built will do well to communicate with this well-known house at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Welch & Kerry Rebuilding

Already work has begun on the Welch & Kerry flooring plant at Reed City, Mich., which was destroyed by fire March 26. The main building is to be of concrete foundation, with wood frame structure. The dry kilns and power house will be of concrete and the company expects that the plant will be ready for operation inside of sixty days.

The loss on the factory and contents was about \$35,000, with \$25,000 insurance. The lumber in the yard which was destroyed was valued at about \$15,000, well insured. The fire consumed the factory, dry kilns and power house, but the storage shed, which contained most of the manufactured stock, was saved; also the greater part of the lumber in the yard, the amount destroyed being about a half a million feet. The insurance on this loss has already been adjusted and the company is showing its usual energy in getting things in shape for operation again.

Meeting Lumbermen's Club of New Orleans

The first regular meeting and dinner of the Lumbermen's Club of New Orleans was held Saturday evening, April 2, at Reno's Restaurant. The attendance was encouraging, twenty-four of the total enrolled membership of thirty-six being on hand.

After the dinner the business meeting was opened with the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws, which submitted the draft of these documents as recently outlined in the RECORD. After considerable discussion the constitution and by-laws as a whole as framed by the committee were adopted by a rising vote. It was explained that the documents provided for the immediate needs of the



STUNNING WIDE POPLAR BOARDS, PRODUCED BY THE POWE LUMBER COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS.

club, and that changes which might be necessary later could easily be made after experience had demonstrated just what was advisable.

Treasurer Hoshall submitted a report on receipts and disbursements, which on motion was accepted.

The next business of the meeting was the election of chairmen for the various standing committees, and President W. E. Watson appointed a nominating committee composed of Farley Price, W. E. Hoshall and C. H. Rice. This committee recommended the following nominations, which were accepted and the gentlemen duly elected: Membership Committee, James Boyd, Lumber Trade Journal; Transportation Committee, Frank B. O'Leary, American Hardwood Lumber Company; Entertainment Committee, E. G. Westmoreland, Chalmette Cypress Company; Law and Insurance Committee, C. H. Rice.

The following names were then presented for membership and duly elected:

C. E. LeCrone and J. G. Rainwater, Robinson Lumber, Veneer & Box Company; William M. Lynch, Hoshall & McDonald Bros.; H. B. Hewes, Jeanerette Lumber & Shingle Company; J. F. Wigginton, Bowie Lumber Company; P. F. Dunn, Ruddock-Orleans Cypress Company; A. T. Gerrans, St. Louis Cypress Company; S. T. Alcus, S. T. Alcus & Co.; Horace Brownell, Berwick Lumber Company; L. W. Gilbert, Dibert, Stark & Brown Cypress Company; M. L. Rhodes and J. C. Rives, J. C. Rives Cypress Company; George W. Dodge, Napoleon Cypress Company; E. G. Swartz, Burton-Swartz Cypress Company; J. I. Sutherland, S. J. Sutherland and T. O. Foxley, of S. J. Sutherland Company; W. H. Sullivan, Great Southern Lumber Company; Fritz Salmen, Salmen Brick & Lumber Company; H. M. Cotten and Albert M. Cotten, Cotten Bros. Cypress Company; W. E. Stewart, Southwestern Lumber & Box Company; W. Heyman, Friedlaender & Oliven Company; H. B. Turner, Phil I. Adam; E. C. Roehl, E. C. Roehl & Co.; E. Sundberg, Napoleon Cypress Company.

Mr. Hoshall then offered a resolution, which was adopted, stating that those eligible for membership in the club are individuals in New Orleans or vicinity who are directly connected with the lumber, stave or woodworking industries; that no formal invitation to prospective members will be issued and that anyone desirous of joining should notify the chairman of the Membership Committee.

Mr. Watson, calling Vice-president Robinson to the chair, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, There is a statute in effect in South Carolina which provides a penalty of \$50 to be paid in each case where a railroad does not adjust an intrastate claim within 40 days, and an interstate claim within 90 days, and,

WHEREAS, The supreme court of the United States has decided that this law is valid and constitutional, even though it applies to interstate business, be it

Resolved, by the Lumbermen's Club of New Orleans, That this matter in all its phases be investigated by the Committee on Transportation of this club, with a view of reporting at its next meeting the advisability of securing a similar enactment in Louisiana.

Mr. Watson expressed the view that while the South Carolina statute referred to only loss and damage claims, and so far as interstate traffic is concerned applied only on shipments from without to points within the state, the decision was equally applicable to overcharge claims and to shipments from within the state to points without, and suggested that the committee consider also those features. Mr. Hoshall suggested the matter should properly be referred to the Law and Insurance Committee, and Mr. Watson explained this would be done after the Transportation Committee had made its report.

Mr. Watson brought up the question of weights, applicable when cars are reweighed, referring to the position of certain roads who hold that a greater weight should govern. The matter was discussed at some length, Mr. Watson calling attention to a recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the effect

that a rule for the application of the second weight was inequitable in the absence of a showing that such weight was more desirable, it being stated that this question as well as that of time limit for payment of claims was to be taken up at a meeting of the Freight Claims' Conference in Chicago during May, action was deferred pending further developments.

The meeting then adjourned.

New Credit Rating Book

The April, 1910, edition, which is the thirteenth volume of Credit Rating Book issued by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Credit Corporation of St. Louis, Mo., is now being sent out to subscribers to this excellent bureau. The book contains all its regular features and has been revised and added to, making it thoroughly up-to-date. The greatest care is exercised by the corporation, under Superintendent W. F. Biederman, to make the list as complete and accurate as possible, and it is certainly as reliable as such facts could possibly be.

The corporation issues a Weekly Correction Sheet covering corrections, business changes, new firms starting, failures, fires, etc.; a weekly trade report; conducts a special collection department and is in fact rendering most valuable service to its members.

Monthly Meeting St. Louis Lumbermen's Club

The regular monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis was held at the Mercantile Club, Tuesday evening, April 12, with a large attendance. A delightful dinner was served previous to the business meeting, after which President R. J. O'Reilly called the gathering to order. President O'Reilly then introduced Dr. Hermann Von Schrenk, who addressed the club on "Railway Lumber, Its Specification, Inspection, and Use." Dr. Von Schrenk's talk was illustrated with stereopticon views and contained a great deal of interesting and valuable information.

Following Dr. Von Schrenk's address the regular order of business was taken up, the first matter being the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved as read. Julius Seidel then offered suggestions in relation to Dr. Von Schrenk's address, and he was given a rising vote of thanks.

Mr. Seidel, as chairman of the Entertainment Committee, announced future plans for the pleasure of the club. He stated that Gifford Pinchot would probably be the guest of the club at the May meeting. He also gave information in regard to the proposed lumbermen's picnic and river excursion, which will be held about the middle of June, and suggested that the invitation of E. G. Lewis of the Lewis Publishing Company at University City to visit that concern's plant be accepted for the near future.

C. C. Hinds of the Bland & Fisher Company was unanimously elected to membership.

R. F. Krebs, chairman of the Traffic Committee, then presented a report of the committee's work during the past month and called attention to the difficulty which besets lumbermen in the interpretation of the tariff now being used by the railroads entering St. Louis.

John A. Fox, general director of the National Rivers & Harbors Congress, addressed the club and made a plea for the extension of the waterways of the country. He reviewed what has been done by Congress, and urged the lumbermen to give their support to this matter.

J. L. Scheve made a motion, which was carried, that an invitation be extended to the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which will convene in annual session at Louisville in June, to make St. Louis its meeting place for the annual of 1911.

A resolution was then presented by Julius Seidel on the death of A. H. Schnelle, which was unanimously adopted. A resolution on the

death of Wm. A. Bonsack, expressing the deepest sorrow and sincere regrets of the members on the sad and sudden death of Wm. A. Bonsack, was presented and unanimously adopted. Memorials were also offered on the death of N. H. Clapp, Jr., of Warren, Ark., and Wm. Grayson, one of the foremost men in the furthering of the yellow pine industry of the South.

Julius Seidel then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

In view of the fact that a great many saw mills of our state have discontinued the manufacture of lumber owing to the timber having been cut away, and in view of the fact that the remainder of the forests are being rapidly depleted, and believing that the matter of reforestation is of utmost importance, be it

Resolved, By the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis, that we urge upon our governor to use his best efforts to give this subject his earnest and careful attention, with a view that the lands which now can be obtained at a very small cost be secured by the state for the purpose of applied forestry. That a permanent sum be set aside by the state for the purpose of commencing this work in the near future. That the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis stands ready and does hereby offer its best assistance in every direction for this undertaking.

The meeting then adjourned.

Plans of the Biltmore Forest School

A letter from Dr. C. A. Schenck, director of the Biltmore Forest School, calls attention to a number of changes in the plans for the coming year's work as previously outlined.

Following arrival at New York, the school will journey to Franklin county, New York, where it will be located until May 5. The headquarters are Hlawatha Lodge, Corey's postoffice, where the students were invited by the forestry officials of New York State, to study the forest and lumbering conditions in the heart of the Adirondacks. An excellent opportunity to observe New York State conditions and to get hold of the forest policy of that state will be afforded the students.

Dr. Schenck has made arrangements with the Champion Fibre Company, which operates the largest pulp mill in the south, at Canton, N. C., whereby the student body will be provided with suitable quarters in a little village originally built by the company for their loggers. The entire village is placed at the disposal of the school, and suitable storehouses and commissaries will be provided. This settlement is located at the head of Pigeon river, close to the logging operations of this company, and an unusual opportunity will be afforded to study modern logging operations, conducted on a large scale with steam apparatus, railroads, etc. The Champion Fibre Company produces 200 tons of pulp and fibre per day. It is located on the Murphy branch of the Southern railroad. The limits adjoin Pisgah Forest, the George W. Vanderbilt estate, on the east, and Highland Forest on the south.

Arrangements have partially been completed to take the school to the property of the Little River Lumber Company at Townsend, Tenn., following the excursion to the Champion Fibre Company's tract. Other arrangements are not definitely decided on.

The following monthly announcement of Biltmore doings for March has been received by the RECORD, from the class president of the Biltmore Forest School, which has been studying in the forests of Europe for several months:

"The first visit of the Biltmore Forest School to the forests of Germany is practically over, and we believe all will vote it a grand success. Here not only have we been able to study conditions which some day must be at least approached in the United States, but, though it may seem strange, we have had an opportunity to study American tree species, especially conifers, which we could never find in as limited an area in America. Such opportunities have been made possible for us only through the kindness of the foresters of the various states where we have visited; to them all we give our hearty thanks.

"Many fine field trips have been our fortune during March. A couple of days spent in the Odenwald have illustrated how poor private forests are, even here in Germany; so true is this that the government's policy is to buy up all such forests so that they may be improved. Visits were made to various wood-working establishments, including a large veneer mill near Frankfurt. Here logs of American yellow poplar, 4½ feet in diameter, were being worked up; also Spessart oak, walnut, cherry, etc.; but especially interesting were the various African and Philippine woods, some of which resemble in structure our American cottonwoods.

"Best of all was the week's visit to the Black Forest, from the 17th to the 24th. A stop was made at Karlsruhe, where there was seen a fine hardwood forest containing many species (notably prime ash) and yielding over \$8 per acre per annum net. At Sulzburg the admirable forests of fir, administered by Carl Phillips, one of the most advanced foresters of Germany, were visited. From the 19th to the 23d the school was at the Kurhaus Sand; here the class was divided into four parties, each having a tract of timber to study and report upon in writing. On the 24th we walked to Baden-Baden through the heaviest stands of timber (chiefly spruce and fir) in Germany.

"During March Dr. Schenck has finished Surveying and Fish and Game and has started Management. Dr. House has finished Climatology and begun Forest Geography.

"Our last Sängerkunst in Germany will be held on April 1, when we hope to entertain some of our kind friends, the German Oberforsters.

"The school sails for New York from Rotterdam on April 9, on the S. S. Ryndam, a few leaving earlier on the Rotterdam, in order to be in Washington in time to take the examinations for the Forest Service. Quite a number will make short visits to Paris, London and Brussels, before sailing. We hope to land in New York on April 13.

"Herr Richard Kern, who has been Dr. Schenck's assistant during our stay at Darmstadt, has taken a prolonged leave of absence from the German Forest Service, and will accompany the school to America."

Forest Products Laboratory Ready for Work

An event of importance to the wood-using industries of the country and to engineers is the completion of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. June 4 has been set as the date for the formal opening. The laboratory has been established to aid, through experiments and demonstrations, the lessening of waste in the manufacture and use of wood. It is a co-operative undertaking between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Wisconsin. The state has erected for the purpose a new building at the university and will furnish also the light, heat and power. The Department of Agriculture has supplied the equipment and apparatus and will maintain the force of thirty-five or forty persons required to carry on the work. Through this arrangement the United States has secured perhaps the largest and best equipped wood testing laboratory in the world.

A number of vacancies in engineering positions in connection with the work will be filled in May and June. Among these are positions of engineer in wood preservation, engineer in timber testing and chemical engineering. These positions will be given to men with a basis of thorough engineering training, or two or three years' experience in practical work.

The laboratory will be prepared to make tests on the strength and other properties of wood, to investigate the processes of treating timber to prevent destruction by decay and other causes, to study the saving of wood refuse by distillation processes, to examine the fiber of various woods for paper and other purposes and to determine the influence of the microscopic structure of wood on its characteristics and prop-

erties. Facilities are at hand, in fact, for almost any kind of test on wood that practical conditions may require.

Lumber manufacturing and wood-using industries are keenly interested in the work on account of its practical bearing on reducing waste of wood—to them a subject of vital concern. Already they have proposed many experiments and supplied much testing material, which is awaiting attention.

Many prominent men of the lumbering and wood-using industries have signified their intention to attend on the day of the opening. Several organizations expect to hold directors' meetings or conferences at that time to consider, among other matters, plans for making wide practical use of the laboratory. A short, appropriate general program will be arranged, and there will be a systematic inspection of the laboratory, with demonstration work in progress at the time. The entire exercises will occupy but one day, and visitors will be able to return to Chicago the same evening.

Joshua Oldham & Sons Open New Orleans Branch

Joshua Oldham & Sons, the big saw house, with headquarters at Brooklyn, N. Y., have established a branch at 633 Baronne street, New Orleans. The company will keep on hand at this point for prompt shipment a complete stock of band saws, gang saws, circular saws, both



GEO. D. ALEXIS, OLDHAM'S NEW ORLEANS MANAGER.

solid and inserted teeth; shingle saws, metal cutting saws, and saws of all descriptions for all purposes; machine knives, emery wheels, files, saw teeth, bits and holders, brazing irons, brazing compound, silver solder, etc.

The Oldhams have been enjoying such a rapid increase of demand for their saws in the territory surrounding New Orleans that the branch was made necessary in order to render the same prompt and satisfactory service to their customers in that vicinity which characterizes the house all over the country.

George D. Alexis is manager of the new branch. He has had long and varied experience as a sawmill man and filer and will be at the service of mill men to help them unravel any problem which may trouble them.

The first cypress sawmill built in Louisiana was erected in 1882 at Woodland, St. John the Baptist Parish, by Mr. Alexis for W. H. Chaffe & Sons. The equipment consisted of two Challoner block machines, and one hand machine and a sixty-inch circular saw, which ran on a hand-made mandrel made by the Whitney Iron Works.

The output of this plant was 25,000 shingles and 5,000 feet of lumber per day, and the saws with which the machines were equipped were Oldham saws. Mr. Chaffe's son still has the original invoice covering these saws, so that this can be readily verified.

Although Mr. Alexis is a very capable man, and one who has had exceptional experience, he attributes much of his success with Oldham saws to the manner in which they back up the company's claims for them, the quality of work they produce, and the satisfaction they give the user and the confidence they give the salesman.

The works and executive offices of Joshua Oldham & Sons are at 112-132 26th street, Brooklyn, N. Y. They have a branch in the White-Henry building, Seattle, and selling agents at Memphis, Nashville and Houston.

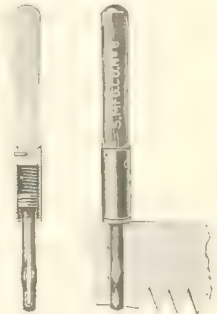
Meeting Gum Committee H. M. A.

At the request of several members of the Gum Committee of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association a meeting will be held on Thursday, April 28, at 9:00 a. m. at the Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, for the purpose of discussing fully conditions in the gum market, both as to price and supply. A similar meeting held last year resulted in great benefit to the producing contingent, and it is expected that this meeting will be even more helpful.

Gum producers are urged to have representatives at this meeting, as some interesting and valuable discussions will take place.

Crosscut Saw Handle

The new handle, known as No. 6, being marketed by the Simonds Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg, Mass., is rightly described as neat and strong. The illustration herewith shows the



SIMONDS' NO. 6 SAW HANDLE.

mechanical construction. It is made with malleable iron loop casting, the loop screwing up into a threaded ferrule at the bottom of the handle. The ferrule is made exceptionally strong, bringing liability of breakage down to a minimum. This handle was designed by an experienced woodsman and is so practical that it has met with immediate success, as is demonstrated by a large demand from hardware and supply stores.

Establishes New Office

The Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, South Bend, Ind., which maintains branch offices at 1103 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago; Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ninth and McLean avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; 603 Frederick building, Huntington, W. Va., and 413 Union Bank building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, has added another sales office to the number. This last office is located at 1313 Majestic building, Milwaukee, Wis., and is in charge of H. M. Holsted. Mr. Holsted was one of the managers of the Minneapolis offices of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, but on account of the rapid increase in the business of the company throughout the state of Wisconsin it has become necessary to make an independent office at Milwaukee. Of course, the Minneapolis branch will be maintained as formerly.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Weekly Consular and Trade Reports of the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington show inquiries for wood products from foreign quarters, under the numbers 4,631 and 4,646 respectively.

An American consular officer in England reports that he has received an inquiry from a local firm for the names of manufacturers, in the United States, of planks used for cooking purposes. Interested concerns should take up the matter directly with the inquirer, using the number here designated.

A business man on the Pacific coast reports that he has received an inquiry from South America for lumber such as is shipped from the eastern coast. The inquiry calls for white pine, pitch pine, maple, oak and white cedar, mahogany, ash and all kinds of fine woods for interior finish and decoration. The inquiry is listed under the second number above, at Washington.

Miscellaneous Notes

The Virginia Veneer Company has recently gone out of business at Keezletown, Va.

The Moody Lumber Company is a new concern at Richmond, Va. It has a capital of \$15,000.

C. H. Delano & Co. have recently commenced business at Adrian, Mich. They will manufacture hayracks.

The W. W. Cummer & Sons Company has been incorporated at Jacksonville, Fla. The capital stock is \$500,000.

The National Woodenware & Supply Company of Chicago has changed its name to the Edwin C. Price Company.

Bay City, Mich., is the location of the new Bay City Lumber Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.

Monroe, Wash., is the location of the new Stephens Hardwood Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The Muskegon Auto Body Company has recently been organized at Muskegon, Mich., with an authorized capital of \$10,000.

The Hirsch-Doswell Manufacturing Company is a new concern at New Orleans, La. The company has a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Highland Planing Mill & Lumber Company recently reincorporated at Highland, Ill., and the capital increased from \$2,500 to \$10,000.

The Ohio Casket Company has recently been incorporated at Columbus, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$30,000. J. A. Cheney is president.

J. W. Vose of Edgerton, Mass., is one of the incorporators of the Vose Piano Company of Yonkers, N. Y. The company is capitalized at \$100,000.

L. Davis, proprietor of the Ardmore Job Shop Planing Mill, Tulsa, Okla., is planning to establish a plant for the manufacture of mission furniture and hardwood finishings.

The Antigo Timber Holding Company was recently organized at Antigo, Wis., with a capital stock of \$20,000. The company will manufacture lumber and deal in timber lands.

Darling Brothers of Prescott, Ark., are planning the erection of a hardwood lumber mill.

The Hardwood Lumber Company of Augusta, Ga., with a mill at Hamburg, S. C., has recently filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The company is a manufacturer and wholesaler of hardwood lumber.

A new concern to enter business at St. Louis, Mo., is the Mound City Floor & Art Company, with a capital stock of \$6,000. The incorporators are J. Wilmer Brady, Hugh W. Thomasson and William J. Handcock. The company will deal in hardwood floors.

Fire recently visited the shops of the Illinois Barrel Company, 35th and Butler streets, Chicago, causing a damage of \$20,000. The engine companies fought the blaze for twelve hours but

were powerless to quell the flames feeding on the dry lumber stored in the place.

Nickey Brothers of Memphis, Tenn., have opened a hardwood manufacturing branch at Binghamton, Tenn. The plant has good railway connections and will employ about fifty men. It will start operations within a few days and has already a number of orders on hand.

The Galloway-Mandt Wagon Company has recently commenced business at Waterloo, Iowa.

The Anderson Carriage Company of Detroit, Mich., recently increased its capital stock to \$1,200,000. This concern is one of the largest manufacturers of carriages and electric autos in Detroit.

Fire recently visited the lumber yards of David Ott & Co. and the Johnstown Planing Mill Company at Johnstown, Pa. The combined loss is said to be in excess of \$50,000. The loss of the planing mill company is fully covered by insurance but David Ott & Co. were not insured. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

The Cypress Point Lumber Company of Abbeville, La., recently sold its timber lands to the Baldwin Lumber Company, Ltd. The lands are largely made up of hardwoods and a good bit of the lumber will probably be manufactured into cross ties. Every part of the tract is reached by standard railroads so that the timber can easily be gotten out.

Zuelly & Sheldon, furniture manufacturers at Tell City, Ind., recently closed a deal for a tract of timber land in Du Bois county, Indiana, said to be one of the finest pieces of property in the southern part of that state. The consideration was \$10,000. A sawmill will be erected at once on the land to cut the timber, which will be shipped to Tell City to be used in the manufacture of furniture.

The Kimball-Willson Lumber Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., has purchased 8,000 acres of timber land in McMinn county for the purpose of manufacturing yellow pine and hardwood lumber. A three-year-old supply of lumber stands upon the tract. Riceville will be the shipping point. Machinery has been purchased and preparations are being made for the outlet of the company's product.

The Warren Ross Lumber Company of Jamestown, N. Y., was chartered recently with a capital stock of \$100,000. The directors are Warren Ross, Howard R. Black and Margaret L. Ross, all of Jamestown. This concern is a large manufacturer and wholesale dealer in hardwood lumber of all kinds, including the many high-class cabinet woods, both domestic and imported, and makes a specialty of cherry and mahogany.

J. W. Johnson, Dr. W. A. Williams and others connected with the Johnson Lumber Company of Huntington, W. Va., recently secured 27,000 acres of timberland in Breathitt county, Kentucky, a few miles from Jackson, the county seat. It is covered with virgin forest containing the finest oak, poplar and other woods, which it will require fifteen years to cut. Operations will begin as soon as possible and a number of saw mills have been placed on the land for business.

The Webster Lumber Company, manufacturer and wholesaler of northern and southern lumber, with hardwood a specialty, announces that N. B. Morris, the company's New York representative, with office at 1 Madison avenue, has resigned that position and hereafter all correspondence should be addressed to the company at Swanton, Vt. The Webster Lumber Company is in position to furnish a particularly well assorted line of lumber to its trade as it has a number of mills in the East.

The newly organized Dickson Lumbermen's Club, composed of the trade at Dickson and one or two adjacent Tennessee towns, held its regular semi-monthly meeting April 9 with a full attendance. President F. L. Brown of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange, was the guest

of the evening and talked on club activity. Three new members were admitted to the organization, which bids fair to become one of the most active and valuable local clubs in the country.

Tindle & Jackson, manufacturers and dealers in cooperage stock and a general line of timber products at Buffalo, N. Y., have changed their name to Jackson & Tindle. Several additions made to the firm recently are Frank T. Tindle, a son of the late Thomas Tindle, formerly senior member of the firm, and George A. Jackson, a brother of Willis K. Jackson, the junior member. Both of these men have been interested in and associated with the concern in its home office for a number of years. The copartnership is now made up of W. R. Jackson, G. A. Jackson, F. T. Tindle and A. T. Jackson.

The Leatherwood Lumber Company, which has been operating at Leatherwood, W. Va., on the Elk river, has purchased from D. G. Courtney of Charleston 13,000 acres of timber land in Boone and nearby counties, and has reorganized by the election of the following officers: James M. Flynn, president; R. M. Matson, vice-president; Wm. Hamilton, treasurer and general manager; Charles Hedrick, secretary. The concern will saw oak and poplar principally and it is estimated that there is enough timber on the property to keep the mill in operation at least twelve years. For a while the headquarters of the company will be located at Charleston but later they will be transferred to the new town, which will be established at the location of the plant.

Following the resignation of E. M. Terry, secretary of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, there was some talk of closing the New Orleans branch of the organization and transferring L. Palmer, assistant secretary of the association and head of the New Orleans office, to Baltimore and making him secretary of the organization. This was discussed at a recent conference of the New Orleans members of the association, and President H. M. Dickson of Norfolk, Va., Vice-President Fred Arn, Chattanooga, and C. D. Burgess and W. H. Russe of Memphis constituting the Executive Board of the association. The matter was discussed in all its phases, and it was determined that no change be made in the policy of the organization, as it was argued that the importance of New Orleans and contiguous territory requires the services of the assistant secretary. The Executive Board will, therefore, have to appoint a successor for Mr. Terry.

It is reported that a number of stockholders in the firm of Thomas W. Troy & Co. of Tampa, Fla., have been making an inspection of the hardwood forests (principally mahogany) in Honduras. These men contemplate the erection of a sawmill at Tampa for cutting mahogany timber to operate under the name of the American Mahogany Company, which was recently incorporated with a large capital stock. To reach the forests, which are under consideration in Honduras, a railway was needed and a number of men interested in the concern visited the spot to look over the ground with the idea of building this road. Already a preliminary survey has been made and seven miles of the roadbed has been constructed. The road will be seventy miles long and it is planned to build thirty-five miles of it immediately. Interested in this project are L. A. Mitchell of Macon, Ga., who is heavily interested in timber in that section, and Charles A. Dewing of Kalamazoo, Mich.

A recently organized concern at Atlanta, Ga., is the Adler-May Company, which has headquarters in the Adler building, that city. The company will engage in a general wholesale business in hardwoods, making a specialty of cypress lumber. The concern operates three small mills on the Tombigbee river north of Mobile, and is building some 800 feet of loading

docks and two spur tracks into the yards, which are located on Three Mile creek four miles out of Mobile. About fifteen acres of property, where the spur tracks and docks are being constructed, are owned by the company, which will be utilized as a yard. At one of the mills on the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Mount Vernon, Ala.,

the company has about 5,000,000 feet of cypress, cottonwood and oak lumber. The officers of the concern are Armand May, president; H. W. Fry, vice-president and general manager; W. S. Adler, treasurer, and Ben E. May, secretary. B. E. May has charge of the office at 16 First National Bank building, Mobile, Ala.

Colman, Fla., is head of the manufacturing end.

George H. Storm, prominent hardwood flooring retailer and lumber dealer of East 72d street, has just purchased a handsome new 70-horsepower Pierce Arrow auto, in which he will take frequent trips between this city and his fine farm back of Peekskill Landing on the Hudson.

The West 30th Street Planing Mill has just completed the erection of a fine new up-to-date mill at 624 West 30th street for public and private service. It is an electric power plant and contains all the modern features.

James Fagan & Sons, the large packing box manufacturers of 202 West Houston street, are constructing a large new mill and lumber yard on a valuable tract of land at the foot of the hill, Hoboken, N. J., which will be ready for occupancy in the near future.

F. J. Cronin, genial hardwood wholesaler of Utica, N. Y., passed through the city last week en route home after a trip to the southern mills, during which he picked up some choice stocks for his customers.

T. S. Miller, manager of the hardwood department of the Stevens-Eaton Company, 1 Madison avenue, returned last week from a visit to the wholesale yard at Gilman, W. Va., where he went to look over stocks and general business. The company has a very choice lot of oak, ash, poplar and general hardwoods on this yard for quick shipment to the eastern trade.

The Lumbermen's Club of New York will hold an important meeting at the club headquarters, 6 West 24th street, on April 24, for the purpose of amending the constitution and by-laws and the consideration of numerous other matters in connection with the further development and extension of the club. A large and enthusiastic meeting is anticipated.

A. B. Ayers, prominent Newark, N. J., dealer, returned last week with Mrs. Ayers from a lengthy pleasure trip to Egypt and continent points.

E. M. Kenna, the prominent wholesaler of Pacific Coast products, 111 Broadway, and warehouse in Brooklyn, left last week for a several weeks' business trip to the coast, where he will go over matters among the mills which he represents. Mr. Kenna reports the demand for California redwood and Oregon fir as much stronger than a year ago, and looks for a good summer trade.

M. B. Morris has resigned as New York representative for the Webster Lumber Company, hardwood manufacturers of Swanton, Vt., with headquarters at 1 Madison avenue, New York, and in future all business and correspondence in this territory will be conducted via the Swanton, Vt., office.

Fire on April 16 did \$25,000 damage to the big lumber yards of Church E. Gates & Co., 152d street and East river, Bronx. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

F. L. Brown of Crandall & Brown has returned from a two weeks' business trip to the South. He reports a scarcity in a number of stocks, especially in the upper grades, and in red oak most noticeably. Mr. Brown states that mill men there are showing a desire to sell the lower grades, on which they are long, by means of the better stock, and some concerns will only quote on No. 2 common and better. Mr. Brown had as his guest on April 20 Thos. R. Cummings of New York, confidential representative of the big accounting house of Marwick, Mitchell & Co. The RECORD enjoyed a friendly call from these gentlemen.

A. B. Smith of the A. B. Smith Lumber Company, Paducah, Ky., has been in Chicago for some time trying to dispose of some of his long stock.

The J. B. Johnson Lumber Company of Cincinnati has been represented in the Chicago trade for the last week by W. L. Johnson.

R. H. Ely was one of the outside lumbermen who have stock to offer in the Chicago market. Mr. Ely represents W. A. Cool & Son, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. K. Jeffris, president of the Chicago Car Lumber Company, just returned from a short business strip in the Southland.

The senior partner of Mowbray & Robinson of Cincinnati was in town on business for the last few days.

W. E. Trainer of Trainer Brothers Lumber Company has been threatened with pneumonia and confined to his bed for a week or so.

The Todd & Hunner Lumber Company has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois to do a general mining, lumber and merchandise business at Aurora, Ill. The concern is capitalized at \$5,000 and the incorporators are C. C. Hunner, L. S. Todd and G. M. Weiland.

The Freeport Casket Company has been organized at Freeport, Ill., with a capital of \$1,000, to do a general casket manufacturing business.

John S. Weidman, Jr., of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., was a caller at the RECORD offices April 20. Mr. Weidman is figuring on entering the lumber business again very soon, he and his father having exhausted their stumpage at Weidman, Mich., and sold their entire stock of lumber at that point.

A. C. Fuller, representing the Hanchett Swage Works of Big Rapids, Mich., has recently been taking a "swing around the circle" of southern sawmills. He reports an excellent volume of business for his house in filing-room machinery.

The RECORD had the pleasure of a call from S. Fulton Minter, vice-president of the Baker-Minter Lumber Company of Delaware, Va., recently. Mr. Minter's house is engaged in the production of thin tupelo lumber, which is largely sold to the box trade.

The RECORD takes pleasure in announcing the marriage of John A. Bruce, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Owl Bayou Cypress Company at Strader, La., president of the American Lumber Trades Congress and prominent in affairs, on April 12 at Amite City, La., to Mrs. Muncy Porter Gallagher, a charming matron of that city. The ceremony was performed in the First Baptist Church. Congratulations are hereby extended to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce.

The Monarch Piano Company has been incorporated in Chicago, with a capital of \$5,000. The new concern will manufacture pianos, organs and other musical instruments, and is composed of James N. LaFevre, S. Gustafson and S. E. Thomas.

The K. & P. Lumber Company, which operates at Cincinnati, Ohio, with \$75,000 capital, has opened offices in Chicago and is incorporated in this state, with \$3,750 capital.

The Henry Vissering Company has organized in this city with a capital of \$5,000, to do a manufacturing and selling business in railway supplies and equipment. The incorporators are Harry Vissering, H. H. Ward and Paul Carpenter.

H. H. Gibson, editor of the RECORD, gave a talk at the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park, Ill., on April 4. Mr. Gibson talked on the general topic of forestry and endeavored to clearly illustrate, both orally and with pictures, what reforestation is not. Many pictures of the timber lands of the Carolinas, Tennessee and Kentucky were shown in connection with the lecture.

HARDWOOD RECORD is indebted to C. M. Crim & Son, manufacturers of Indiana hardwood lumber at Salem, Ind., for a very attractive calendar showing a picture of a pretty young woman smelling a nosegay of violets. The Indiana concern sends with the calendar a clever letter stating that it is departing from the time-honored custom of sending a calendar at the beginning of the year, preferring to wait until its friends are in a springtime mood when they will enjoy the bunch of violets well enough to let the donors know about it and incidentally while writing about the calendar to slip in an order for a car or two of lumber.

The Stevens & Jarvis Lumber Company, capitalized in Eau Claire, Wis., at \$30,000, has taken out papers of incorporation in Illinois and will be located at Chicago, with a capital stock of \$6,000.

The John Schroeder Lumber Company, with main offices in Milwaukee, Wis., recently made arrangements for Chicago connections. The capitalization in Illinois is but \$500, while in Wisconsin it is \$200,000.

NEW YORK

Judge Hand in the United States Court here on the 12th denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Soble Bros., wholesale hardwood lumber dealers and manufacturers of 1 Madison avenue, this city, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed July 27, 1908. The liabilities are \$147,481.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Cornice and Skylight Works by creditors with claims aggregating over \$5,000, alleging that the concern is insolvent, and has made preferential payments.

The J. C. Turner Lumber Company, large cypress wholesale and manufacturing house of 1123 Broadway, and large distributing yards at Irvington-on-Hudson, will handle the entire output of the Central Cypress Company now being organized for the development of a large tract of timber in Fernando county, Fla. The concern will be capitalized at \$100,000. J. C. Turner is one of the incorporators and E. A. Roberts of

BUFFALO

A. W. Kreinheder is already using the kilns of the Buffalo Drying Company, which he bought not long ago, both for yard work and in connection with the furniture factory that is operated by members of the company.

The Memphis mills of Scatherd & Son, which have been running strong for some time, are now shut down for extensive repairs. The scarcity of oak makes the need of them great, so they will soon be going again.

There is always cherry, oak and chestnut for I. N. Stewart & Bro. in Pennsylvania and southward. They are keeping the Buffalo yard well stocked, while at the same time they ship as much as they can to customers direct from the mills.

Frank A. Beyer is still working in double harness, as he has not got the Missouri mills of the Pascola Lumber Company running yet and he is needed at city hall at the same time. Everything will be in operation before long.

T. Sullivan & Co. are fortunate enough to have a lot of black ash in stock and they find that it goes much easier than more comes in, as the old base of supply, either in Canada or up the lakes, is about worked out.

Angus McLean spent some time in Buffalo lately, but is now back to the St. Lawrence valley mills of the McLean interest, getting them ready to start up as soon as the regular season opens in May. The cut is mostly cedar and spruce.

The yard of F. W. Vetter is showing some new southern hardwood stock. He is getting a good amount of white ash from that direction, but manages to ship most of it to customers direct.

As A. Miller stayed in the Canadian hardwood trade rather longer than most of the lumbermen here did he was very busy lately, getting in stock that might suffer from a heavy tariff, but it is all easy again and business is strong.

The yard of O. E. Yeager is always well supplied with lumber from the Kentucky mills he runs, which includes a good stock of oak, poplar and chestnut, though all of them are harder to get every year.

A. J. Elias has not forgotten that, like David B. Hill, he is still a Democrat, for he attended the dinner in remembrance of Thomas Jefferson at Albany on April 16 and was made toastmaster of the affair.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company keeps John W. Welsh in the West or South much of the time, looking after more stock. He is lately back from a trip to the lake district, but found everything, especially maple, very scarce there.

The Black Rock hardwood yards that used to bring in so much maple, elm, birch and basswood from Michigan are looking for a slacking off in mill prices and at the same time they are looking to the Pacific coast for relief if they remain up.

The Chamber of Commerce is planning a banquet for April 30. Many of Buffalo's lumbermen are serving on the committees. C. W. Betts is chairman and I. N. Stewart is a member of the general banquet committee and others are on subcommittees. The promised attendance of President Taft brings out so many people that the attendance will have to be limited to about a thousand.

PHILADELPHIA

Jerome H. Sheip, manufacturer and wholesale lumber, Land Title building, reports business now fully established and good orders coming in. He has engaged H. S. Best, formerly general superintendent of the manufacturing and shipping of the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company and who is at present looking after things in the West Virginia lumber camps, to take charge of the manufacturing and contracting for stock at mill end. Harry E. Olsen is covering the Philadelphia and nearby territory with attendant success.

L. Power & Co., woodworking machinery, report a more responsive business of late with a promising outlook. They recently installed the box machinery in the new plant of E. G. Adkins Company, Salisbury, Md., also supplied complete equipment for the plant of Truitt & Coulbourn of same place.

S. Wilson Benson of Benton & Wood, parquet flooring, says business is coming in satisfactorily and prospects for the future are encouraging. This firm caters always to the very select trade. Their work, which is of indisputable excellence, is seen in nearly all of the mansions of the East.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works is expected to close a contract for fifty-five locomotives for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

The Lehigh Valley Transit Company has ordered ten double-truck cars from the J. G. Brill Company.

Forest fires at March Creek, Pa., Feb. 1903

Mt. Pisgah, Broad mountain and the west end of Flagstaff mountain of much valuable timber.

Four hundred and fifty acres of timber, worth \$800, were burned over as the result of a careless smoker dropping a cigar in the woods back of Caledonia Park, on the state forestry reserve, Chambersburg, Pa.

Sparks from a sawmill at Shenandoah started a forest fire at Buck Glenn in the Catawissa valley that wiped out an extensive timber tract and did other damage to the extent of \$10,000.

On April 5, at Georgetown, Del., the steam sawmill owned by Josiah Wilson was damaged by fire. The loss is estimated at \$5,000.

The lumber yards and stair factory of the Frank C. Snedaker Company, Ninth and Tioga streets, this city, and the stable of the Tioga Wagon Company opposite were visited by a destructive fire on April 6 and \$60,000 amount of property was consumed.

On April 10 at Bloomsburg, Pa., the lumber camp of S. R. Dyer in Franklin township, Columbia, and uncut timber land were burned with a loss of several thousand dollars.

At High Bridge, N. J., the saw, planing and grist mills of Isaac H. Hoffman were visited by fire on April 5, with a loss of \$5,000.

Two million feet of finished lumber stored in the yards of the Salmon Creek Lumber Company at Kellettville, Forest county, Pa., were consumed by fire on April 17. Loss \$60,000.

On April 12 at Shamokin, Pa., Dyer's lumber mill suffered a loss by fire of \$10,000.

The entire drawing building of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., was burned down April 18, destroying drawings, blue prints, photographs and plans for vessels to the amount of \$15,000. Total loss \$100,000.

The Universal Motor Company, Washington, D. C., was incorporated April 5 under Delaware laws; capital, \$5,000,000.

The Park Automobile Company, Johnstown, obtained charter under Pennsylvania laws on April 6; capital, \$25,000.

The Forbes Motor Car Company, Pittsburg, Pa., was incorporated on April 6 under Pennsylvania laws with a capital of \$10,000.

The Times Square Automobile Company, Newark, obtained charter under New Jersey laws on April 7; capital, \$125,000.

The Automobile Company of Philadelphia, to make and sell all kinds of vehicles, motors, engines and propelled cars, was incorporated April 7 under Delaware laws; capital, \$50,000.

Articles of incorporation were filed April 15 in the Camden county clerk's office for the Southern Land & Lumber Company, which is capitalized at \$100,000.

PITTSBURG

Pennsylvania has been visited by some very bad forest fires during the past week, as this is the driest April on record in most parts of the state. In the Bradford, Pa., district fires have been raging almost continuously for several days, and much damage is reported.

The Acorn Lumber Company is now nicely quartered at 1404 Oliver building, where its president, Harry M. Dombhoff, is busy getting out shipments to Ohio and the Middle West.

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company has four mills cutting hardwood, mostly oak. This has been sold for use in the government river contracts, and Manager S. A. Seaman has been out of the city this week capturing another similar order.

The J. C. Donges Lumber Company has moved into the new Oliver building and reports a fair trade. Mr. Donges is a member of the Warren Lumber Company of Siebert, W. Va., and his concern is handling considerable of its stock.

W. W. Dempsey, the well-known wholesaler of Johnstown, Pa., is being represented in this city this spring by C. V. McCreight of Indiana, Pa., who drops into town often enough to offer up some very nice business.

The McDonald Lumber Company reports a good business in flooring and says that the hardwood trade is picking up steadily. Prices are good and the prospects are that summer business will be larger than at present.

The Allegheny Lumber Company had an excellent month in March and reports a higher scale of prices prevailing. Its new quarters in the Ferguson building is the meeting place of many an old-time friend of A. M. Turner's and other officials who make this Pittsburg headquarters.

E. H. Shreiner, manager of the Goodwin Lumber Company, is down in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky getting a line on some new stocks of hardwood. The company's trade has been fair all the spring, and there seems to be a better call for most grades of hardwood.

The F. W. Crane Lumber Company has added to its force of salesmen J. F. Devore, formerly of Columbus, Ohio. Oak and poplar are leading on its sales books at the present time. Mr. Crane reports some scarcity of cars on the branch lines.

The Nicola Lumber Company announces that business is fair but that trade could stand much more without any particular exertion. It is getting a good call for oak bill stuff, largely for contract purposes.

Bemis & Vosburgh say that there is no big volume of business but that a decent price can be secured for such orders as are coming along, and meantime the market is reviving. Their trade east of Pittsburg has slacked up a little this month, and the tendency seems to be toward larger orders west of Pittsburg.

The Railroad & Car Material Company says that some good requisitions for car stuff have resulted in nice orders lately, although some purchasing agents have had a large proportion of their requisitions blue-pencilled since April 1. Timbers and car stuff seem to have the greatest call.

President Nelson Bell of the Furnace Run Sawmill & Lumber Company says that hardwood buyers are a little afraid to stock up, largely because they fear that lower prices may come a little later on. Mills with which this company deals are apparently looking for business in spite of the fact that their stocks of hardwood are pretty well cut down.

William K. Hugus, auditor, is receiving the final account of J. J. Dean, receiver of the Lawrence County Lumber Company at New Castle, Pa. This concern has been in financial difficulties for several months.

Christian L. Stoner died at the age of eighty-six at his residence at 1101 Allegheny avenue, Pittsburg, April 5. He came to the Steel City in 1867 and for many years engaged in the manufacture of carriages and later in the lumber business as senior member of the firm of Stoner & McClure.

The Kingwood Lumber Company at its recent annual meeting at Beaver, Pa., elected these officers: President, W. Caddell of Caddell, W. Va.; vice-president, W. H. Witherspoon of Beaver; treasurer, C. M. Hughes of Beaver; secretary, W. H. Cover of Connellsville, Pa. The company owns about 3,000 acres of hardwood timber near Kingwood, W. Va.

Pittsburg building fell off about 19 per cent in March. This loss was about the same as shown in New York. It looks rather bad compared with the gain of 39 per cent in Philadelphia, but this latter is accounted for by the enormous amount of house building going on in the Quaker City this spring.

The Willson Brothers Lumber Company has fitted up one of the finest suites of offices in all of Pittsburg in the new Oliver skyscraper. Its office force was never so well arranged and organized as now, and the company is going to make a big push for business this spring.

The J. L. Lytle Lumber Company has been capturing a nice share of the Ohio trade all the year. This is evidently its stronghold, for it reports yard sales much better there than in the East.

The West Virginia Lumber Company is doing a nice business, according to its office manager, B. W. Cross. President W. W. Dickey recently returned from a long trip through the West, where he visited some of the largest lumber plants in the world.

The Kendall Lumber Company is pushing operations at all its plants with a vengeance. Night and day turn are now the rule at several of its mills. Secretary J. H. Henderson says that the prospect for summer trade is excellent and nothing but serious labor disturbances can prevent good business.

The Newell Brothers Lumber Company is getting all the orders that it can take care of at its West Virginia plant. Both members of the firm were down there recently taking careful consideration of operations. They are shipping most of their lumber east, as prices are more than enough better to offset the increase in freight rate.

I. F. Balsley, sales manager of the Palmer & Semans Lumber Company, is getting his force of officers and sales people well organized and has some very fine stocks of hardwood on his list at the different plants of the company. His long experience in hardwood matters is going to make him a hard competitor, and he is already showing his hand well in the eastern market.

BOSTON

The first large cargo of mahogany logs to reach this port in about a year came in late last week. Since the George D. Emery Company removed the bulk of its business from Chelsea, Mass., to New York arrivals of mahogany at this port have been small. The steamer Chelston arrived here from British Honduras with a cargo of 3,312 mahogany and 147 cedar logs. The steamer docked at the George D. Emery Company's wharf in Chelsea.

The Jordan Lumber Company of Old Town, Me., is to have a large new brick mill. The plant will be erected at once.

The Salem Manufacturing Company, which was recently organized at Salem, N. H., to do a general woodworking business, has already started its plant at that place. The company will manufacture doors, sash and blinds in addition to other lines of house finish. The company plans to have one of the best equipped factories in this section of the country.

Building operations in Chelsea, Mass., have been more active during the past two years than in any other town or city in this vicinity. Since the great fire of April 12, 1908, over 735 permits for buildings have been issued there. In most cases the city has been rebuilt with a better class of buildings than were there previous to the fire. Lumber dealers there have had a fine business.

The Hartford Builders' Finish Company, Hartford, Conn., will build a brick storehouse and moulding room in the rear of its present plant. It will be two stories high, 22x80 feet.

In the last issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* attention was called to a bill that had been read in committee in the Massachusetts legislature providing for additional surveyors of lumber. Several lumber dealers entered protests with the result that the Joint Committee of Mercantile Affairs held a public hearing at the State House on April 14. This was attended by twenty-six lumber dealers and all but one gave good reasons why they were opposed to the bill. The passing of the bill means an extra expense which is wholly unnecessary as the present bill covers the ground to the satisfaction of all but one lumber dealer who it is said could not successfully compete with other dealers and so tried to force this bill through to make it harder and more expensive for the others. The members of the trade who attended the hearing believe that the proposed bill will get no farther than the committee.

The steamer Sagamore of the Warren Line arrived at this port from Liverpool recently. As part of her cargo she had four large mahogany logs consigned to a Boston lumber dealer.

BALTIMORE

The Board of Managers of the National Lumber Exporters' Association will meet April 21 in this city to take up the question of electing a successor to E. M. Terry, who resigned as secretary last month to take charge of the foreign business of the Manufacturers' Lumber Company, with headquarters in New York. There are said to be two applications before the board. Some other matters concerning the organization will also come up for consideration.

The complaint of the stave manufacturers shipping stocks over the Kansas City Southern and Iron Mountain railroads to New Orleans, who assert that the freight rates charged by the railroads are not only excessive but discriminatory, was to have come up for a hearing before Examiner Lyon of the Interstate Commerce Commission here on April 15, but will be transferred to New Orleans, for the convenience of those concerned. To have held the hearing here would have necessitated a long journey on the part of the stave men, and much loss of time. By transferring the matter to New Orleans, a larger attendance can be secured and the hearing will be facilitated.

All of April 15 was taken up before the examiner in hearing the complaint of shippers of freight in this city about switching charges made by the railroads. Shippers of all kinds of commodities contend that these charges are out of all proportion to the value of the service rendered and, in addition, constitute a grievous burden upon the business interests of Baltimore. Among the bodies represented at the hearing was the Baltimore Lumber Exchange, some of the members of which testified that the charges amounted in many cases to half the freight rate for a haul of 350 miles. The various business organizations here had asked the railroads to establish a uniform rate of say \$5 a car, though in some cities the entire charge is absorbed by the railroads, whereas in Baltimore charges of more than \$14 a car have been frequent. Officials of the railroads sought to make the defense that, having acquired terminals at great expense and with much foresight, which could not be duplicated, it would be unjust to require them to place these terminals at the service of shippers by other lines that had come into the field later and were dividing the traffic of the city. Examiner Lyon pointed out that in western cities the railroads made a uniform charge, which was merely nominal or absorbed it altogether, and the railroad men replied that in the West the conditions differed from those in the East. In the West the railroads had come in about the same time and were on the same footing, while in the East those in the field first held important advantages and it would not be fair to ask them to forego these advantages. The examiner intimated strongly that he would report in favor of a reduction of the charges. The railroads made the statement that they had been at work for some time on a tariff, which would cut the switching charge about fifty per cent and would go into effect in six months, affecting all shipments that originate east of the Ohio river. The shippers on the other hand, are not disposed to rely upon promises, and will endeavor to have the Interstate Commerce Commission make a ruling on the subject. Furthermore, they point out that the arrangement proposed by the railroads would shut out a large portion of the traffic that comes here and originates in the South.

Baltimore is likely to be elected as the meeting place for the lumber commissary managers, which plan to hold a convention from July 11 to 18 and elect a national organization designed

to promote their interests. A letter was received about ten days ago by Secretary Thomas S. Boggs of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association from B. M. Lebby of Otter Creek, Fla., in which the writer stated that the commissary managers expressed a preference for Baltimore as a meeting place, and asking what arrangements could be made. Mr. Boggs promptly replied that the rooms of the M. and M. Association would be placed at the disposal of the visitors and that every facility possible would be provided for their convenience if they decided to come here. The proposed convention would attract some 300 delegates from the South.

M. S. Baer of the hardwood firm of Richard P. Baer & Co., Keyser building, returned on April 11 from an extended tour in Europe. Mr. Baer sailed from New York in February for Gibraltar, Algiers and Naples, landing at the latter port and going thence to Rome and other Italian cities, after he had seen the beauties of the Bay of Naples, Mount Vesuvius and Herculaneum. He passed through Switzerland, took in a considerable part of France, including Paris, touched at Antwerp, invaded Holland, and went thence to London. There he began to take notice of business, calling on a number of brokers and securing various orders. He also went to the north of England, keeping his finger on the pulse of the lumber business there. He found a decided improvement, more interest in stocks being shown, and the buyers manifesting a disposition to pay higher prices. Altogether, the trip was delightful, pleasant weather prevailing nearly the whole time. In London Mr. Baer met Gustave A. Farber, a former Baltimorean, who now represents Russe & Burgess, Inc., of Memphis, Tenn., at the English metropolis. Mr. Farber was at one time a member of Price & Heald of this city and afterward engaged in business on his own account at Memphis. He has been successful in advancing the business of Russe & Burgess and stated that he felt highly gratified over the results achieved.

The Cook Brothers Lumber Company of Pennsylvania has purchased the sawmill, railroad, timber and other property of Dubois & Bond Brothers at Bond, near Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, and will continue operations there. The Cook company, which owned several tracts of timber land along the Savage river, near the mill at Bond, is thus placed in a position to work the plant advantageously.

Charles O. Hughes of Alfred Dobell & Co., who has been in the United States for several weeks visiting some of the lumber sections and noting trade conditions, stopped in Baltimore again on his way back to New York to take the steamer for Liverpool. Mr. Hughes said he found conditions improved, with prices better and a more active demand, and he expressed a decidedly hopeful view of the outlook.

Forest fires are reported from many places, and have been especially destructive in southwestern Virginia and Tennessee. In the Appalachian region a vast tract embracing Johnson county, Tennessee; Ash county, North Carolina, and Grayson county, Virginia, has been burned over. Large quantities of lumber and logs and a number of lumber camps and commissaries have been destroyed. The Faulkner Lumber Company, operating in Grayson county, Virginia, lost a commissary, eight houses and a quantity of lumber, much standing timber being damaged. The barns and houses of the Tennessee Lumber Manufacturing Company at Sutherland, Tenn., were damaged. Fire broke out also in the timber tract of the Pigeon River Lumber Company at Mount Stirling, N. C., which corporation is largely owned by Baltimore interests, and the mill was shut down to permit the men to fight the flames. These efforts were successful, but several days later another fire broke out and the mill was again damaged. A fire then checked the blaze. The loss of the Pigeon River

H. L. Benham, a sawmill man of Chilhowie, Va., was in Baltimore last week. He reported that the mills in his section were quite active.

CLEVELAND

One of the interesting developments of the past week is the announcement that the Ohio Sash & Door Company, eastern distributing agent for the Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wis., has purchased the mammoth plant of the White Sewing Machine Company and proposes to occupy it about July 1 when the White company moves to new quarters on St. Clair avenue. The plant was purchased at a cost of about \$250,000. The main building is four stories high. The Ohio Sash & Door Company was burned out of its home on Merwin avenue a few months ago and has since been occupying temporary quarters across the road. It will use the new warehouse, which is the largest in the downtown section of Cleveland, for its huge stock of hardwood veneered doors, hardwood trim and other stock used in house building. The company proposes to build an addition to the plant in which will be located a fully equipped mill for the manufacture of special orders and to handle local work.

Building permits during the past fortnight passed the total for a similar period for last year, coincident with the issuing of a \$400,000 permit for the superstructure for the annex to the Rockefeller building. Builders believe that the total for the present year will break all previous records. About sixty-five dwellings per week are being erected, all of which call for considerable hardwood floor or trim.

A popular agitation has been started here to suppress the unnecessary cutting of trees in the city parks. Hardwood trees, many of them a century old, have been cut down by the city forester and sold. The Martin-Barriss Company was the only bidder for the logs, which were sold to that concern to be cut into lumber. An enterprising councilman has proposed that the city have its own sawmill in which to cut up the logs instead of selling them. The lumber would be used by the city in its repair work, he thinks, thus saving some money for the dear voters.

The Builders' Exchange, to which most of the larger lumber concerns belong, has been redecorating and refurbishing its quarters preparatory to the installation of a number of new exhibits. Among the firms which have renewed their leases for exhibition space are the Martin-Barriss Company, which has a beautiful display of polished hardwoods, and the Ohio Sash & Door Company.

The Worden Lumber Company will resume operations in its mill here as soon as repairs are completed. The company is putting in a new stock of hardwoods which will be one of the best in the city when completed. It is planning to handle hardwood for interior trim with yards and sash and door concerns.

The new plant of the recently formed East Cleveland Lumber Company is about ready for business. It will be put into commission in a short time.

Gum has been having a strong call, according to the Interstate Lumber Company's officers. Heavy shipments are being made both East and West.

C. H. Foote of the Foote Lumber Company reports that that concern's business during March was greater than for the two preceding months. He says that the demand for hardwood is particularly strong for interior trim.

A planing mill may be added to the plant of the Scranton Rd. Lumber Company if plans which are being formulated by that company are carried out.

The new lien law, which is pending before the legislature, is expected to assist lumber dealers considerably and to help in the elimination of

irresponsible contracts. The law provides for some drastic improvements over the existing one and is generally favored by the trade here.

George S. Gynn of the Willson Avenue Lumber Company lost his father, James Gynn, by death a few days ago. The deceased was eighty-two years of age and had been in failing health for some time.

Grant Wallace of the Martin-Barriss Company, F. T. Peitch, head of the company bearing his name, and M. E. Hammell, manager of the Euclid Avenue Lumber Company, were members of the party which left a few days ago for the annual meeting of the Shriners at New Orleans.

W. F. Bradley of Zanesville, Ohio, and head of the Bradley Lumber Company, which manufactures hardwoods on an extensive scale, visited some of the local trade this week.

A. P. Bertram of Rogers City, Mich., manufacturer of maple flooring, called upon the trade here during the week.

M. A. Hayward of Columbus, Ohio, was a recent Cleveland visitor.

The United States Lumber Company, with headquarters here, is promoting a novel plan for the growing of eucalyptus trees in California, where the company has acquired a large acreage in Solano county about sixty miles from San Francisco. There are many trees on the land and thousands more will be added. The land is being sold in ten-acre tracts.

COLUMBUS

The Imperial Lumber Company, which was incorporated several months ago under the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of \$50,000, has been organized by electing Sherwood D. Morgan, formerly of the Kile & Morgan Company, as president. The latter company had an office in Providence, R. I., as well as Columbus, and it is the intention to discontinue the Columbus office. Associated with Mr. Morgan in the new enterprise is John A. Ford, of West Virginia, well known in lumber circles in that state. Mr. Ford will be general manager. The concern will develop a tract of timberland in the South and will do a general wholesale lumber business. The offices have been opened in rooms 916 and 917 Columbus Savings and Trust building.

H. C. Horton of the central sales division of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company said: "Business with our concern has been good and orders and inquiries are steadily coming in from all parts of the country, except the East. The demand is pretty generally distributed over all the grades of hardwoods. Prices are holding their own and there is no disposition to decrease quotations in any quarter. Stocks in the hands of the retailer are only fair, and the same is true of the stocks in the hands of manufacturing establishments. We expect both retailers and factories to be in the market soon for a large amount of all kinds of hardwoods."

J. W. Mayhew of this company went to Cleveland and northern Ohio points about the middle of April on business. H. W. Collins, manager of sales of the central sales division, was called to Pittsburg on business recently.

A. C. Davis, head of the A. C. Davis Lumber Company, reports a lull in the demand for certain varieties of hardwood. He says the trade is not experiencing the demand that was expected earlier in year, but conditions will improve in the near future.

H. W. Putnam, president of the General Lumber Company, reports unchanged conditions in the hardwood trade in central Ohio. He says that manufacturing establishments are in the market for a fair amount of stock, but as it is the between seasons period, the demand is not very good. Prices remain the same, with bright prospects for improvement soon. The company is preparing to start operations at its large mill at Ashland, Ky., as soon as high waters will permit a large number of logs to be floated down the Big Sandy river. The company has cut a large

number of logs on its timber tract on the Big Sandy and is ready to start a raft down the river to Ashland.

H. C. Bard of the Middle States Lumber Company reports quietude in certain lines. He says the business is improving and orders are coming in better. He is of the opinion that the best conditions prevail in the Middle States. Strength is appearing in certain sections.

H. D. Brasher of the H. D. Brasher Lumber Company says the market is steady to the extreme, with a good tone prevailing in every quarter. Mr. Brasher is of the opinion that better prices will soon be reached. He says shipments are coming out more freely.

Representatives of practically every line of manufacturing in the state of Ohio met at Chittenden hotel, Columbus, April 20 to form an organization to look after certain matters pending before the Ohio legislature. One of the bills which will receive attention is the Woods public utilities bill, which will be opposed by the organization. This bill has passed the house of representatives and is now pending before the committee on commercial corporation of the Senate. The manufacturing interests are asking for more time in order to allow certain interests to oppose the measure before the committee. Lumbermen feel that the measure will hurt their interests, especially in shipping matters. The bill seeks to place additional duties on the Railway Commission, and it is feared that the commission will be unable to look after the shippers' interests as it has in the past.

It is planned to hold a conservation congress in Ohio soon, and a number of the states of the Middle West will be asked to send representatives. The congress will be similar to the National Conservation Congress, and the question of conserving the timber wealth of the state will attract a large part of its attention. Governor Harmon has issued a proclamation for the congress, and will urge other states to take part.

J. J. Sexton of the Osborn & Sexton Machinery Company, dealers in woodworking machinery, reports an active season of orders and inquiries. He believes that a better business will be done as the season advances.

Managers of local building and loan associations report quite an active demand for loans for the purpose of erecting homes, since the pleasant weather has appeared. The indications are bright for an active season, and already a large number of buildings are projected. Architects and contractors as well as lumbermen are engaged in preparing for the rush when it comes later in the season.

At Martins Ferry, O., the Grafton Manufacturing Company, with an authorized capital of \$50,000, has been incorporated to make wooden articles.

The Jacob Lapp Cooperage Company of Akron, O., was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Jacob Lapp, Fred W. Lapp, W. O. Slusser, W. O. Wise and Nick Huber.

The Cleveland Woodwork & Mantel Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by Louis Mintz, D. Mintz, E. E. Goss, J. M. Ulmer and J. N. Bernstein.

The Thompson Hardwood Lumber Company of Cincinnati was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$30,000 by R. E. Thompson, Edward Ritchie, J. Wonn, Maude Gallagher and William S. Sterritt.

C. G. McLaughlin, general manager of the McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company, reports things rather quiet in the hardwood trade. He says prices are well maintained and there are no indications of a recession in any direction. The company has its full force of traveling salesmen on the road.

John R. Gobey returned recently from a ten days' trip through Louisiana and Mississippi, where he attended the wedding of John A. Bruce, a well-known lumberman of Louisiana. He reports a good tone prevailing in all parts of the country. Locally Mr. Gobey reports a nice run of orders, with bright prospects for the future.

W. L. Whitacre reports a quiet market at this

time, owing to the fact that stocks are somewhat large, especially in the hands of retailers in the territory immediately around Columbus.

H. R. Allen of the H. R. Allen Lumber Company recently returned from attending the Shriners convention at New Orleans. He spent some time looking over the lumber situation in that city.

H. C. Creith, second lieutenant of the Shriners patrol of Columbus, Ohio, who attended the annual meeting of the Imperial Council at New Orleans early in April, stopped off at Hattiesburg, Miss., to attend to business in the lumber market.

CINCINNATI

Secretary Lewis Doster of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, is attending the meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, at New Orleans. Executive Clerk Heaton and his force are busy with the routine business of headquarters. Callers at the office have been few from out of the city for the past fortnight. President Lucas, of the Lucas Land & Lumber Company, of Waverly, Tenn., dropped in, while passing through the city last week.

The Dwight Hinckley Lumber Company has been reorganized, with a capital of \$40,000, and incorporated under the laws of Ohio. Dwight Hinckley is the president and J. M. Clements, secretary. The office is in the Fourth National Bank building. Dwight Hinckley is one of the progressive young men of the local lumber operators who has made remarkable progress during the few years he has been at the head of a company of his own. He is a thorough lumberman, having worked up from the ranks, with a wide experience in cypress, yellow pine and hardwoods. The company has large yards in the East End, on the Pennsylvania tracks, with switches and ample facilities for the rapid handling of lumber.

A few days of cold, rainy weather during the past week, interfered somewhat with outdoor operations, but April 21 opened up bright and clear and the west side of the city was alive with hundreds of teams hauling lumber to and from the yards. Owing to the fact that twenty-five of the large hardwood yards are located within a mile along the line of the Southern railroad, in the early morning apparently nothing can be seen but lumber wagons and teams.

The numerous friends of Leland G. Banning will be pleased to learn that he is making a good recovery from his siege of illness at Colombo, Ceylon, and is now on his way home, the latest intelligence being that he had arrived at Genoa, Italy, and that it is expected he will reach Cincinnati by May 1st.

Ferd Brenner, is at the mill of the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company, at Alexandria, La., where he will remain for some time, with manager W. F. Best. The mill is running full, cutting hardwoods for the export trade. This company specializes in walnut, and carries one of the largest stocks of walnut in the country. Mr. Brenner is sometimes called the "Walnut King," by his business associates. Secretary Witbeck of the company is in charge of the local office, having recently returned from an extended visit at the Louisiana plant. He says while he is not as yet thoroughly in touch with business conditions, there is apparently an improvement in the foreign demand, that is from the European continent, but that the English trade shows no change. The future will undoubtedly clear away conditions and diminish the stocks on the other side to such an extent that active buying of American lumber will become a necessity.

A prominent veneer log dealer, A. Rushforth, of Liverpool, England, spent several days with the trade in this city last week. He proved a jolly good fellow and made many friends during his stay, leaving for the South and West.

Jim Van Orsdel, sales representative of Le-

land G. Banning, says that the business of the concern is fairly good, and that they are getting their share. The Banning yard has a larger variety of stock than any yard in the country. The stocklist embraces almost everything that woodworking manufacturers use. Jim says they have the best stockkeeper in the country—a young lady. The office is located two miles uptown from the yards, and the lady has never been to the big yards in the bottoms, but there is not a stick of lumber of any class in or out of the yards that is not faithfully recorded in the stock book. The system employed by the Banning concern is simple, but perfect.

Hans Forchheimer of New Orleans and Frank fort-on-Main, as his cards read, representing Hugo Forchheimer of Frankfort, Germany, stopped over in the Queen City for a few days last week on his way to Europe. He called on several business acquaintances.

W. A. Bennett of Bennett & Whitte, is spending some time in the South looking over his business interests in that section. He has been at the Memphis office of the concern for a week, but was expected home about the week's end. E. J. Thoman, the local office manager, says that business has only been fair, with apparently a little improvement in the foreign trade.

President Clif S. Walker of the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati, was the guest of the famous "Curbstone Club" of Covington, Ky., on April 16. This is the oldest social organization in Kentucky, and is patterned along the lines of the famous Gridiron Club of Washington, D. C., the membership all being prominent in public life.

W. E. DeLaney, of the Kentucky Lumber Company, returned last week from a visit to the forest lands of Mississippi and Louisiana, where he spent a week or ten days looking over available hardwood lands, with a view to purchasing and locating a mill. The mill of the company at Burnside, Ky., is running, while the Williamsburg mill is closed down for want of logs.

Dwight Hinckley has given up his love for a fast horse, and is now the owner of a rapid "oil wagon," of which he relates wonderful speed stories. He was seen last week "laid out" beyond Dayton, Ohio, on the road side, trying to find out what was the matter with the darned thing, while a messenger was dispatched to Dayton to bring on men with the "know-how" and tools. After waiting four hours for the mechanics to come, it was found that he had neglected to put oil in the tank. A few gallons of "gas" and the buzz wagon got busy. A race is talked of between Dwight and Ralph McCracken, who is also a horseless enthusiast.

C. C. McGuire of the Lily Lumber Company, of Hinton, W. Va., says that business at the plant is fairly good, with the future looking exceedingly well.

John Lyon of Liverpool, England, was a visitor last week at the headquarters of the Hardwood Manufacturers. He stopped over to look at the Queen City on his way through to the South, where he will spend some time at New Orleans and Texas.

The Ficks Brothers Carriage & Reed Company, has sold its big building and moved to the structure east. This concern has been known to lumber salesmen for years as the National Carriage & Reed Company.

A local furniture concern is looking for quartered oak "squares" of inch and a half, any length, from twelve to forty inches. They say they have difficulty in finding this class of stock.

Red gum is receiving attention from the furniture trade to a greater extent than ever. Last week a furniture manufacturer, who for years refused red gum as a gift, commenced to buy it for use in his output, and says that he has been trying it for some months and finds it adaptable to his purpose, and will use it from now on.

Cincinnati will have a permanent furniture exposition. The lease for the building has been closed, contracts for remodeling are being made, and the promoter says the first show will open

in July. A number of outside tables have been signed for exhibition space.

TOLEDO

Permits for more than \$70,000 worth of new homes in Toledo were issued by the building inspector's office last week. The high quality of these homes is bringing an unusual demand for hardwoods of various kinds. The month of April promises to outdo March by a fair margin, and March showed a gain of about 103 per cent over last year.

W. T. Hubbard has just returned from an extended business trip to West Virginia and other southeastern points. He reports a brisk call for all hardwoods outside of Toledo and says there seems to be a shortage of most all the better grades of hardwood at the present time. His stock is well filled and in good shape. The price tendency is upward and Mr. Hubbard looks for a further advance soon. He is shipping out a large amount of hardwood.

The offices of the Ann Arbor railway, which have heretofore been at Detroit, have been removed to Toledo. The company is making extensive improvements, having laid heavier rails, put on about 800 new freight cars and 14 locomotive engines recently. Other railways are making similar improvements and it is probable that less inconvenience will result hereafter to lumber shippers through delays caused by lack of railway equipment.

Fire destroyed the furniture factory of Joseph Mitchell, at Bellevue, Ohio, on April 16. The entire frame structure with its contents, including fifty unfinished extension tables, was consumed. The loss is estimated at about \$5,000, with no insurance.

W. S. Booth of the Booth Column Company has just returned from a business trip to Chicago in the interest of the concern. Speaking of present conditions he said: "We are way behind on our orders for the better grade of columns. Orders are coming in faster than we can fill them. The cheaper class of stuff is not moving so well. It is a peculiar condition which I am unable to account for."

W. H. Rhinehart of the Toledo Bending Company reports but little change in business conditions. "Business is not brisk with us at present, although we have a large amount of repair work on hand. There has been the usual limited call for wagon and carriage stock, which has been largely curtailed by the automobile demand."

The National Pole Company of Escanaba, Mich., has closed a long term lease on the old Barbour & Starr lumber yard at Toledo and will make that a distributing point for its product to the South and Southeast. The concern acquired about 45 acres of land with a half mile frontage on the Maumee river. Several railways pass through the property, giving ideal shipping facilities. Kelsey & Freeman, the present owners, will remove their stock of lumber from the grounds, giving possession to May 1. The company will employ about one hundred men here.

Frank Spangler left this week for a trip to Baton Rouge, La., and other southern points in the interest of the Frank Spangler Company. He will be gone about two weeks.

The plant and stock of the National Fruit & Berry Box Company of Toledo, Ohio, was seriously damaged to the extent of about \$10,000 by fire, caused by an overheated glue pot. The damage done by flames was not extensive, but an automatic sprinkler system flooded the entire building. The plant has been temporarily closed down.

E. G. McFillen reports a brisk demand for all kinds of hardwood floors at the present time. The call is for plain quartered oak. Some pattern floors are being sold, but the ratio is small. Little change is noted in prices since

INDIANAPOLIS

The Indianapolis Sawn Veneer Company is making a number of improvements in its plant.

An addition that will give it 75,000 square feet more of floor space is being erected to its furniture factory by the Campbell, Smith & Ritchie Company of Lebanon.

The Laporte Building & Realty Company of Laporte is planning to erect one hundred dwellings this year, representing an expenditure of about \$150,000.

Arthur B. Eldridge is among the new members of the Indianapolis Commercial Club.

A factory building to cost \$8,000 is being erected at Kentucky avenue and Ray street by the Indianapolis Grille Company. It will be a two story brick structure.

B. D. Brooks, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the city, has announced that he will be a candidate for nomination for county commissioner.

E. R. Dye, Bert H. Thompson and Rexford S. Baner have organized the Monon Lumber Company at Monon and have incorporated the company with an authorized capitalization of \$15,000.

The Wabash Manufacturing Company of Wabash is dismantling its plant and will move to Terre Haute, where a free site and factory building have been offered by business interests.

The Anderson Carriage Company of Anderson has decided to build 7,000 vehicles this year and will increase its capitalization from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

EVANSVILLE

Fire recently destroyed the buildings formerly occupied by the H. Herrmann Lumber Company on the west side. They have been vacant for some time. The property at present is owned by the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

C. W. Talge of the Evansville Veneer Works is in Indianapolis this week on business. Mr. Talge returned from Jackson the first of the week and reports everything working smoothly at the new plant at that place. The company is operating all departments of the new plant now and with a large stock of logs on its yard, it is able to take care of its increasing business.

Maley & Wertz, whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, are pushing the reconstruction work rapidly. Claude Maley of this concern, met with an accident on April 10, while returning from the Country Club in an automobile. His chauffeur was driving the car and in order to make a bridge and pass another automobile at the same time, he swerved the car a little too much to one side to recover quick enough on the slanting road to avoid a telephone post. In some way Mr. Maley's hand was caught and one of the bones of the wrist broken. None of the other occupants of the car were injured. The car was pretty badly damaged.

F. M. Cutsinger of Young & Cutsinger and Mrs. Cutsinger are visiting at Hot Springs, Ark. Ralph Sumner of Hamilton H. Salmon & Co., New York City is in the city this week.

William Threlkeld of the Indiana Quartered Oak Company, New York City, stopped in town for a few days. He is on his way west.

A half interest in the Spencer Wagon Works at Chrisney has been purchased by James Billingsley of Grandview, Ind. Robert Bolin was the sole owner of the plant up to this time.

Twenty-five carloads of hoops were destroyed by fire of unknown origin at Mound City, Ill., recently along with two warehouses and the mill of O. L. Bartless. The loss is placed at \$30,000, partly covered by insurance.

The building trades unions are out on strike here, with all kinds of building and the planing mills shut down. Carpenters are demanding an increase of from 40 to 50 cents. The boss carpenters say they will not grant the increase and

the planing mills have declared open shop and are endeavoring to employ enough non-union men to operate their mills again.

MEMPHIS

The mill of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company at Biscoe, Ark., has recently begun operations. This mill was acquired by the purchase of the controlling interest of the Brasfield-Thompson Lumber Company by the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company. Since the purchase there have been a number of improvements made and the plant is now in very satisfactory condition. The company has a large supply of gum and oak timber on hand, and proposes to continue operations steadily.

The Kimball-Lacy Lumber Company, which has headquarters at Arkansas City, Ark., is working both of its plants at full capacity. It is cutting cottonwood exclusively, and is selling its stock of log-run in some instances. The concern states that the demand is very satisfactory.

The Russell Uniform Stave Company has been granted a charter under the laws of Tennessee. Its capital stock is \$50,000, and it will have its headquarters in Memphis and will also operate a plant here for the manufacture of uniform staves from gum timber by a patented process. The principal incorporators are J. J. Russell, E. J. Young, J. H. Hines, Geo. C. Brown and J. W. Buchanan. The company will effect organization in a few days, and will begin at once the erection of its factory, which will have a capacity of 60,000 staves. Lumber interests are pleased with the location of this enterprise at Memphis because they believe that it will tend to stimulate the demand for gum. The machinery of J. J. Russell at Minneapolis will be brought here and installed in the plant.

J. G. Mark, formerly of Chicago, has become sales manager for the Memphis Column Company, of which Mr. Gould is manager. Mr. Mark is well known to the sash, door and lumber trade.

The W. & H. Lumber Company has been formed at Cleveland, Miss., by Wm. B. Hays, Edw. Rickey, of Cincinnati, A. A. Hubbard, Memphis, and W. G. Hardee, Cleveland. The company will engage in the lumber business, but has not yet made formal application for its charter.

The Walker-Jones Land & Timber Company has been organized at Texarkana, Ark. It owns extensive tracts of timber lands in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and proposes to take immediate steps in the development of this property.

Announcement was made by J. M. Parker, general manager of the Arkansas, Louisiana & Gulf railroad, that work will begin on the extension north from Hamburg via Pine Bluff to Mena, Ark., where connection will be made with the Rock Island System. Hamburg is the northern terminus. Mr. Parker states that all arrangements have been made and that when work starts shortly it will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. In fact, he states that the road will be completed this year. An extension is to be one of the most important pieces of railroad construction in Arkansas, and is to prove an important factor in the development of the hardwood resources of the territory through which it passes.

W. Brown Morgan, secretary and treasurer of the Anderson-Tully Company, has been nominated for the first vice-presidency of the Business Men's Club on the blue ticket. Jas. E. Stark of Jas. E. Stark & Co. has been nominated for one of the directors on the red ticket. The nominations were announced on April 17, and the election will be held at the home of the Business Men's Club on Monroe avenue April 23. The lumbermen of Memphis have a large membership in the club and a strong fight will be made to secure the election of these gentlemen who will represent the lumber fraternity in that organization.

Definite action will be taken by the bureau of publicity and development of the Business Men's Club at an early date looking to the plans for advertising Memphis. As was announced a short time ago, the entire fund of \$50,000 to be used for this purpose has been subscribed. It is proposed to formulate plans by which the money can be spent to the best possible advantage. It is certain that a strong pull will be made for woodworking enterprises and particularly for those which consume medium to low grades of hardwood lumber. There are several lumbermen on the committee of forty, and the lumber fraternity will also have representation on the smaller executive committee of ten.

A large timber land deal was completed some days ago at Blytheville, Ark., when the Barron & Lilly Real Estate Agency purchased from Strangways & Philips 3,500 acres of timber land near St. Francis, Ark., in Clay county, Arkansas, and Butler county, Missouri. The consideration is understood to have been nearly \$100,000. The new owners will take steps toward development of the timber on their property and after this has been cut the land will be divided into smaller tracts and sold for agricultural purposes.

F. M. Platter, president of the North Vernon Lumber Company, North Vernon, Ind., is negotiating for the purchase of a tract of land just outside of Dyersburg, Tenn., for the establishment of a branch mill. It is stated that the company proposes to erect both a veneer factory and band mill thereon. The company has been investigating the resources of that section for some time through C. E. Talbott and is much pleased with the outlook.

The Memphis creditors of the defunct W. E. Kelly Lumber Company, at a meeting recently held here, decided to pool their claims and to place them in the hands of Boyle, Mott & Height, a Chicago law firm. Walter C. Height of this firm attended this meeting and stated that, in his opinion, it will be possible to secure dollar for dollar on the local claims. No definite statement has ever been made as to the exact loss suffered by members of the lumber fraternity here by this failure, but it is understood that it runs from \$14,000 to \$15,000.

Jas. F. McIntyre, of the Memphis Rlm & Bow Company; Jas. M. Thompson, secretary of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis; Max Sondheimer, president of E. Sondheimer & Co., and Geo. M. Russe, southern manager of the Long-Knight Lumber Company, have returned from New Orleans where they attended the Shriners' convention. They stated that this was a most enjoyable trip and they are very enthusiastic in their praise of the splendid hospitality afforded by New Orleans.

W. I. Barr of Greenfield, Ohio, who is also a member of the Barr-Holladay Lumber Company, Isola, Miss., passed through Memphis during the past week enroute to the mill of the firm at that point.

Jas. B. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y., was a visitor in Memphis during the past few days. One of his sons has already come to Memphis to learn the hardwood lumber business.

C. R. Lamb, Lafayette Lamb and other large stockholders in the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company spent some days at Charleston, Miss., during the past week. The company is centering all of its operations in Mississippi at that point, having discontinued the mill and box plant at Chancy. A. G. Fritchey, in charge of the Memphis offices, was at Charleston also. He states that everything is going at full capacity and that the outlook is very satisfactory. He reports the demand for hardwood lumber as exceptionally good.

C. L. Willey of Chicago was a visitor in Memphis during the week. The band mill of the Willey interests is located at Memphis.

E. E. Goodlander of the Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Company has returned from a western trip which carried him as far as Denver. L. W.

Ford, who has been looking after the interests of the company during the absence of Mr. Goodlander, reports that business has been very good indeed. He said that there was some falling off of orders a short time ago but that there has been a renewal of active buying during the past four or five days.

News has reached here of the death of James Wheeler, in New Mexico. He was the only child of C. L. Wheeler of J. W. Wheeler & Co., Madison Ark., and went to New Mexico some time ago in search of health. His father bought him a fruit farm and believed that his condition would improve. He was taken quite ill a few days ago and a telegram was received here April 15, reporting his death. The body was shipped to Noblesville, Ind., where interment occurred. Members of the lumber fraternity sympathize deeply with Mr. Wheeler in his bereavement.

NASHVILLE

It is rumored here in lumber circles that several prominent lumbermen from distant cities have been in Nashville for some days trying to close up a deal whereby the large timber interests of Nat Baxter of Nashville, in certain tracts in Naples, Texas, will be secured. Among those who are said to be after the property are M. H. Sullivan and his son, Roy Rushton and D. F. Sullivan of Montgomery, Ala., and J. S. Lyon of New York. These gentlemen are closely identified with the Sullivan-Sanford Lumber Company and the Sullivan Lumber Company, and they own large timber interests in Florida and Louisiana.

W. J. Cude, the well-known Nashville lumberman, has closed up a deal whereby he becomes the owner of the handsome Alex Perry residence on Sixteenth avenue, South, in this city. The consideration is \$12,500. The house is one of the largest and handsomest in the city and it is located on a corner lot on a popular residence street. Mr. Cude, who already owns a palatial country home on the Harding road just out of Nashville, will either make this a winter home or else convert it into an apartment house.

Details of a big timber deal from Cheatham county are contained in a special from Ashland City. The Dodge tract, comprising some several thousand acres located in the First and Thirteenth districts of the county, have been purchased by the Ayer & Lord Tie Company of Chicago. The consideration is \$32,102. Mills will be put on the land in the near future to get out the timber for the market.

An enjoyable and profitable meeting of the new Nashville Lumbermen's Club was held Tuesday night at the rooms of the Builders' Exchange, President John W. Love presiding. In his opening remarks, President Love paid feeling tribute to the memory of the late John B. Ransom, former president of the Nashville association. A number of talks then followed, F. M. Hamilton, dividing perhaps with Simon Lieberman the honor of being the oldest lumberman of the city, leading off.

The Nashville lumbermen will again be represented by a crack baseball team and they will probably take on various contenders for diamond honors this summer. Clarence Dews is captain of the Lumbermen's team and the Baseball Committee is composed of the following: W. J. Wallace, chairman; E. N. Lofton, Rufus Wolfe, Wade Kirkpatrick and Henderson Baker.

A special from Chattanooga, Tenn., announces the failure there of the Zach Taylor Lumber Company. An assignment has been executed naming R. E. Evans as trustee. The liabilities are about \$24,000 with assets valued at \$34,000.

A special from Harriman announces that John H. Hatfield of that place has sold to Laycash, Chapman & Chesley of Buffalo, N. Y., four million feet of hardwood timber standing on a 1,700-

acre tract between Clifty Creek and Oakdale. It is learned that the Buffalo company will at once begin the erection of a big sawmill near Oakdale. In addition to the timber on the tract it is said there are some fine coal veins beneath it, which may also be developed in the near future.

Secretary T. H. Evans of the Nashville Builders' Exchange reports lots of work for the lumbermen and contractors. Many residences are in course of construction and some big buildings are likewise under way. On Monday, April 25, the executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. will take bids on the great building to be erected here. It will cost a quarter of a million and the committee hopes to award every contract in Nashville. The plans have been on exhibition for some days at the rooms of the exchange.

April 15 was John W. Love's busy day. He was chairman of the Board of Trade Committee appointed to work up interest in behalf of the \$150,000 bond issue voted by the county, the proceeds to be used in buying the state fair grounds from the private corporation formerly owning the same, and then deeding the same to the state of Tennessee to be used as a permanent state fair grounds. Chairman Love was hurrying about all day in an automobile getting voters to the polls and when the court was over at night it was found he and his associates had been successful.

Much damage to timber is reported from a cyclone that swept over that section of the state on April 16. Great damage to growing timber also resulted in Maury county from a storm.

The following are the standing committees of the Nashville Lumbermen's Club for the ensuing year:

Membership—E. W. Pearson, P. J. Lovenhart and Charles E. Hunt.

Entertainment—F. C. Guthrie, Olin White, C. L. McConnell.

Transportation—M. F. Green, A. N. Trice and C. R. Boyd.

Credit and Claims—J. S. Denton, A. Loveman and H. A. Batchelor, Jr.

Railroad Logs—T. H. Dunlap, J. A. Hamilton and M. C. Ewing.

River Logs—S. Lieberman, Marvin Ransom and J. R. McIlwain.

Retail Interests—James C. Scheffer, B. W. Kirkpatrick and Al C. Farris.

Resolutions—F. M. Hamilton, S. C. Ewing and T. F. Bonner.

A disastrous fire recently destroyed the warehouse and its contents of the Bradford Wholesale Manufacturing Company, furniture. The building and contents were valued at \$35,000 with \$20,000 insurance on the stock and \$5,000 on the building. The company figures its loss above insurance at about \$10,000. The warehouse will be rebuilt at once.

L. H. McCrary of Woodbury, Tenn., has sold to T. N. McGee his interest in the saw planing mill at that place. The purchaser will install a hoop mill in the near future.

A saw mill near Lillard's Mill on Duck river in Marshall county belonging to W. A. Sharp & Son of Lewisburg, has been destroyed by fire. The loss was about \$1,200 with no insurance.

Secretary of State Hallum W. Goodloe has granted a charter to the Tennessee Lumber Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are: T. B. Johnson, G. W. Killebrew, Johnson Bransford, A. H. Robinson and Robert Lusk.

Harrison Hopper, a prominent lumber dealer of Pulaski, Tenn., recently died while in Nashville at the residence of his brother-in-law O. W. Crockett. For a number of years Mr. Hopper was a member of the firm of Brannon & Hopper, but for the past three years, following the death of his partner all of the duties of the business fell on his shoulders. The result was that he sustained a nervous break-down from which he died. Mr. Hopper was sixty years old and leaves a widow and three children.

A terrible boiler explosion in a sawmill near Bowling Green, Ky., just north of Nashville, is reported in a special from the Kentucky town. The boiler was in the sawmill of Frank Kister, Jr. James Welcher, aged forty-five years, and leaving a wife and seven children, was instantly killed. Five other men were injured. Pieces of the boiler were blown hundreds of feet away. Window lights in the courthouse and city hall at Bowling Green were broken and the mill was blown to atoms and outhouses nearby were shattered.

LOUISVILLE

A good many sawmills out in the state, which have depended on water transportation as a means of getting the timber which they manufacture, have been idle for most of the past month or two, but recent heavy rains have furnished sufficient water to allow the logs to move and resulted in more active operations in the sawmill district. The rain held up business in local yards for some time, but good weather has now resumed and the volume of shipments is getting back to normal again.

The Louisville Hardwood Club and its members have been moving along quietly, doing a lot of club work and considerable work in connection with the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. President O. O. Agler and Secretary Frank F. Fish were down from Chicago a week ago and attended one of the Seelbach dinners of the club. They said that the plans for the national convention here in June are now in good shape, and both of them repeated the prediction that Louisville may look for a record-breaking crowd. The local entertainment committee has about decided on its plans for the meeting, but intends to keep them under its collective hat for a little while longer.

The Hardwood Club and its members were greatly interested in an address on the new demurrage system which recently went into effect, delivered before the Traffic & Transportation Club by D. C. Harris, traffic manager of C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company and a member of the transportation committee of the Hardwood Club. Mr. Harris went into the proposition in detail and showed just how the system will operate. He endorsed it in general, saying that the Mengel company will give it a trial. It is optional with the shipper, who may use it or not as he sees fit. There has been some objection to it on the ground that the railroads should not be permitted to require the bond which must now be given, but the lumbermen as a rule do not regard it as excessive. Mr. Harris, by the way, spoke for the shippers of Louisville at the Traffic Club meeting.

The lumber folk learned with more than passing interest of the change in the Traffic & Transportation Club whereby J. B. Ford is succeeded as president by Alfred Brandeis, the grain man. Mr. Ford left for Cincinnati, having been appointed to a higher position in the service of the Southern railway.

The Hardwood Club is maintaining its interest in transportation matters, and expects shortly to be able to announce some of the things which have been accomplished. C. C. McChord, a leading local attorney, who has been looking after part of the legal work in connection with the rate question, has just been elected president of the Consolidated Casualty Company, a West Virginia insurance concern.

Charlie Platter of the North Vernon Lumber Company is taking an active part in the work of the club. Although his company is a new member, its representatives are on deck every time, and are giving substantial aid in the work of making Louisville known as the greatest hardwood market of the country. The company will take a big part in the convention in June.

The new mill of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company is working well at Madisonville, and some recent shipments from there have been pronounced unusually fine. It is cutting some oak and poplar lumber secured from the southwestern part of the state. T. M. Brown, illustrating the importance of this market, recently called attention to the fact that several shipments have been made from here to the Pacific coast, Seattle, Portland and other western cities getting Kentucky lumber.

Claude Sears is now out of town, doing some prospecting for the Edw. L. Davis Lumber Company. Mr. Sears believes that the hardwood lumbermen should play on the safe side, and that instead of shoving prices up they should be allowed to remain steady so as to give the consumer a chance. Business with the company is good. Both mills are running.

Sam E. Booker of E. B. Norman & Co. is devoting much attention just now to the company's box factory. The demand for packing boxes is picking up. Most of the logs lost by the company during the high water of the winter, when ice prevented their being handled, have about been recovered, and they are now being sawed at the company's mill on the point. Barry Norman believes that plain oak, which is in unusually good demand just now, is destined to go somewhat higher.

Harry J. Gates of the Louisville Point Lumber Company has a new automobile and has let a few kinks out of it now and then on Fulton street. He has yet to reach his limit, however, and one day when the *Hardwood Record* man was in the car with him he went about forty miles an hour. He still thinks he can do better than that. Mr. Gates and Ed Shippen are very busy these days, and the volume of lumber they are handling compared favorably with that of any previous month at this period.

J. C. Wickliffe, secretary of C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company, is on the other side of the water just now, having gone abroad in the interest of the export business of the firm, which has been growing at a rapid rate. Mr. Wickliffe will visit England, Scotland, France, Germany and Russia during his stay.

Mr. Hamlin of the Righter Lumber Company, Philadelphia, visited Louisville recently and was a guest of honor at a meeting of the Louisville Hardwood Club.

Not to be outdone by any of his competitors, Mart Brown (not Mark, if you please) has gotten a brand-new Packard for the benefit of the visitors to Louisville who will be here during the convention. Mr. Brown traded in his old Stoddard Johnson for it, and he and his little brother Graham are much delighted with the new car.

Quartered oak is quieter, according to A. E. Norman of the Norman Lumber Company. He believes that everybody who could do so manufactured quartered oak out of his logs, with the result that there has been proportionately too much of it on the market. There is a big demand, however, for plain oak, he said.

The Ohio River Sawmill Company is piling up an immense stock at its South Louisville yards, and R. F. Smith, the local manager, is being kept busy handling it. There is a steady demand for lumber from furniture factories in which H. A. McCowen of that company is interested, and that alone would keep an ordinary lumber yard going.

The Southern Veneer Company has made plans for enlargements which will give it about as big a capacity as is possessed by any other mill in this part of the country. The company has bought sixty feet more of ground adjoining the present plant and will put the sawmill there, using the space gained by the change for a flitching department. New machinery and motors will be added, and about \$25,000 spent. The total investment represented by the plant will be \$80,000. Business is very good.

Frank Russell of the Kentucky Tie & Stave Company recently stated that timber has advanced over 100 per cent and that lumber and forest products generally must keep pace with the cost of production. He gave several instances showing how the cost of stumpage has risen, and made it plain that the trend of lumber, ties, staves and similar products is bound to be upward instead of down.

County officials in southern Indiana have received word from the State Board of Forestry calling their attention to the laws intended for the protection of the trees from fire, and calling upon them to lend their efforts in this direction, losses from forest fires having been very great in the past few years.

Lumbermen and other shippers protested vigorously a few weeks ago against the announcement by railroads that a charge of \$1 will be made for tariff sheets hereafter. The protest had effect, for it was announced later that the charge would be for duplicates only, and that the originals would be furnished without cost.

C. C. Mengel is one of those who are leading a movement for the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. John B. Castleman of this city, who is the father of the park system and a leading citizen generally. It is believed, however, that if Col. Mengel keeps pegging away they'll be doing as much for him one of these days.

Arbor Day, April 8, was generally observed in Louisville, school children planting many trees all over the city and state. Maple, pin oak and ash were the most popular varieties which went into the soil.

John B. Atkinson, regarded as Kentucky's leading forestry expert, has written an article embodying his discoveries in connection with the growth of trees. He has planted 1,650,000 during the past twenty years, most of them being black walnut, catalpa speciosa, black locust and yellow poplar.

Railroad earnings by roads in this section continue to show good gains, indicating a healthy condition of business. The Louisville & Nashville gained roughly a quarter of a million during the first two weeks of April, while for the current fiscal year the gain is \$4,701,000.

C. C. Mengel of the Mengel Box Company was one of a delegation of leading business men who went to Frankfort to protest against an arbitrary increase in the assessment for state taxation amounting to twenty-five per cent. It is now conceded that the increase will be reduced.

The Asher Lumber Company has purchased from the Wilson Lumber Company 1,000,000 feet of timber located on the Little Clear Creek. The timber is rather inaccessible, and a railroad will have to be built to get into it.

Edward A. Mehler, who has been conducting the Mehler Lumber Company, has been adjudged a bankrupt in the federal court. His unsecured liabilities amounted to \$3,689.

The Corey Scheffel Lumber Company has filed articles of incorporation, giving its capital stock as \$30,000. A. J. Corey, B. A. Scheffel and A. J. Bruce are the incorporators.

Reports from Tennessee indicate that during the dry weather a few weeks ago there was a heavy destruction of forests. The neighborhood of Bristol, Tenn., was greatly affected, and the loss to lumbermen, it was reported, ran into the hundreds of thousands, many operations being burned out in total or in part. The John T. Dixon Lumber Company lost 3,000,000 feet of fine timber on Elk creek, \$50,000 being the estimated damage.

It is believed that the proposed Tennessee, Alabama & Kentucky railroad, which is intended to run between Chattanooga and Louisville, would open up a great deal of timber lands which have not been touched as yet on account of the lack of railroad facilities. Rutledge Smith of Cookeville, Tenn., is president of the company.

Louisville hardwood men are much interested

in the work being planned by the Kentucky River Hardwood Company, which is reported to have bought 27,000 acres of land in Breathitt and adjoining counties and will build a railroad and set up several sawmills to develop it. Much of the work, it is reported from Jackson, will be done in connection with the Stevenson Lumber Company. The Lexington & Eastern will probably extend its line to Quicksand, where the lumber company's railroad is, in order to give proper facilities.

ASHLAND

Vansant, Kitchen & Co. have recently acquired a very valuable tract of fine virgin forest, Kentucky poplar, situated on Quicksand and Little creeks of the Kentucky river. This consists of from 60 to 75 million feet, and the consideration was about \$1,500,000. This is the purchase known as the Stevenson Lumber Company, and sold by it to the Carroll Hardwood Lumber Company, and includes the timber of the Kentucky Union Lumber Company's lands and adjacent thereto, on 27,000 acres of property. The Lexington and Eastern railroad will complete its road to the mouth of Quicksand, and a tram, with full logging equipment, will be built to that point. The logging and timber operations will be under Johnson, Bushkirk & Co. of Huntington. Vansant, Kitchen & Co. are already in possession of this tract, and within six months they will begin to receive the logs, which are to be brought to their mill at Ashland, to be sawn into lumber, where their yard facilities for handling this stock are so large and so conveniently arranged.

The Wright-Saulsberry Lumber Company has made some changes in the past few weeks. J. E. Burke, formerly secretary of the company, has withdrawn and is now with Vansant, Kitchen & Co. At a meeting of the directors the firm name was changed to the Wright-Kitchen Company, James Kitchen being made vice-president and Chas. J. Kitchen secretary-treasurer. The company reports a splendid business, not being able to fill the orders that are being received. It has recently installed a machine to cut dimension stock, an innovation which promises to be both paying and practical.

The Hermann Lumber Company has within the last two days purchased a fine tract of timber in Greenup county of about 1,300 acres of fine virgin poplar oak and poplar. August Schmidt reports business good, shipping out as rapidly as the stock can be sawed.

Vansant, Kitchen Co.'s band mill at Vilas, which was removed to Bilyva, has now resumed operation, and is employing a large force of men.

The Whisler & Searcy Company, Ironton, O., reports business satisfactory. Its mills are operating steadily, and the prospects for a tide are now more encouraging than for the past few weeks, so that enough lumber may be received to keep the plant running throughout the summer.

S. D. Morgan, formerly of the Kile & Morgan Company, Columbus, O., but now manager of the Ironton Lumber Company, reports business very satisfactory. He says oak bill stuff is moving out well, and a good demand for all grades of poplar, especially No. 1 common and better, and wide poplar moving out especially fast. Mr. Morgan says his concern is practically out of logs, and is anxiously awaiting a timber run.

R. H. Vansant of Vansant, Kitchen & Co. is in New Orleans this week attending the meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

W. L. Watson, a lumberman of Mahan, W. Va., spent April 17 with his family in this city.

Chas. J. Kitchen of the Wright-Kitchen Company, has returned from Parkersburg, W. Va., where he was looking after timber.

P. M. Bradley, a lumberman of Morehead, Ky., was a business visitor in Ashland the past week.

J. W. McCansey, a prominent lumberman of Grand Rapids, Mich., was here on business with our millmen last week.

HUNTINGTON

Business in all lines in this city is very active at the present time, with every indication of the continuation of good business for the entire year. All the manufacturers are very busy, running their plants to the full capacity in every department. Contractors are busily engaged in their building, of which there is a large amount being done this year. A number of large business buildings, five and ten stories high, are being rushed to completion as fast as possible and the outlook for others to be erected this year is very favorable.

The Kentucky River Lumber Company, composed of the stockholders of this city, J. W. Johnson, W. A. Williams, Wm. Buskirk and S. N. Croft, has purchased a tract of virgin timber in Kentucky consisting of about 27,000 acres. Messrs. Johnson and Buskirk at the present time are engaged in looking over the property, constructing a railroad for the purpose of getting out the timber. A greater portion of this will be shipped to Ashland, Ky. All of the poplar 18-inch and up has been sold to Vansant, Kitchen & Co. of Ashland, Ky., who will have the timber shipped to their band mills at Ashland. The oak and other hardwood is estimated at 150,000,000 feet and will be sold if the proper price can be secured. The company has received a number of offers already but is undecided as to whether or not it will develop the property. This tract of timber is considered to be one of very fine quality.

The Tug River Lumber Company makes a very favorable report on the present market conditions and advises the receipt of orders at prices more satisfactory than it has received for almost three years. It has all its mills in operation and is busily engaged placing lumber on sticks for the future trade.

J. W. Taylor of the Domestic Lumber Company of Columbus, Ohio, while in the city recently, bought a number of cars of lumber. Mr. Taylor makes a very favorable report on the present lumber business in Ohio and Michigan and is looking forward to one of the best years the lumber dealers have ever had.

The Miller-Crosier Lumber Company, with its new mills near Anthony, W. Va., has completed the construction of a bridge across the Greenbrier river and is now running its mills steadily. The company is rushing to completion the seven miles of railroad to its timber, which it expects to have completed in a short time.

R. G. Page, secretary of the Licking River Lumber Company, is spending a part of this week at the mills at Farmers, Ky. The mill at that place is being operated steadily and has enough logs for a three months' run. The local hardwood flooring plant is running full capacity in all departments and large amounts of stock are being shipped.

F. W. Crane of the F. W. Crane Lumber Company of Pittsburg is mingling with our lumbermen, buying and selling, while in the city. He advises that his company finds it more difficult to locate dry stock than it is to sell, especially is this true of No. 1 Common and Better in all kinds of lumber. Mr. Crane expects to extend his trip through eastern and central Kentucky before returning to home office.

J. W. McCausey of the J. W. McCausey Lumber Company of Detroit, Mich., was a recent business visitor in this city. He advises business in Detroit as satisfactory. Everything is moving briskly, but it is with some difficulty that all wants in Detroit are supplied, especially in the higher grades of lumber.

C. A. Miller of the J. W. Johnson Company has returned from an extended trip through the East, Buffalo, Rochester and other markets. He reports business good and the receipt of some very good orders while on this trip. He says the eastern buyers are more eager to place orders than for some time.

ST. LOUIS

E. H. Luehrmann of the Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, says the hardwood business has been showing an improvement right along. All items on the hardwood list, particularly those of the better grades, are having a good sale. The company's trade in red gum is excellent.

Quite a good volume of trade is reported by the Krebs-Scheve Lumber Company.

E. W. Blumer, sales manager of the Lothman Cypress Company, reports an improvement in trade and a better demand for this class of lumber.

An excellent demand for all items on the hardwood list is reported by Thos. E. Powe of the Thomas E. Powe Lumber Company.

George E. Cottrill, secretary of the American Hardwood Lumber Company, says that during the first half of April sales were very heavy and considerably ahead of any month of April that he can remember. He anticipates a good live trade from now on.

E. W. Wiese, vice-president of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company, says a good price is being obtained for the upper grades of all hardwood items and he looks for the conditions to continue.

Among the recent visitors to St. Louis was F. P. Southgate, chief inspector of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, with headquarters in Chicago. He is making his annual inspection trip.

Alf Bennett, president of the Alf Bennett Lumber Company, says the hardwood department of the company, under the management of E. L. Page, is having a nice run of business. Many of the orders have been large. The prices obtained are quite satisfactory, in fact the high quality of the lumber the company sends out justifies a better price than would be asked generally. Mr. Bennett said also that one of the mills, whose output the Bennett company controls, that of the Dayton Lumber Company mill at Dayton, Texas, although cutting principally yellow pine, has recently been getting out a good deal of high-grade hardwood lumber, such as wide oak and ash, on its gang saw. This it is able to do by using an extra yoke with saws set $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. When it wishes to change back to yellow pine from hardwood another yoke with the saw set to one inch is inserted.

The hardwood department of the Alf Bennett Lumber Company was practically closed on Thursday, April 21, owing to baseball. The boys, headed by Manager Page, went out to see the opening Chicago-St. Louis American League game.

LITTLE ROCK

It is authoritatively announced that the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company will spend \$750,000 on double-track improvements on the Arkansas division of that system, beginning at a point 14 miles north of this city and extending to Bald Knob, a distance of 47 miles. Another section, beginning at the White River Bridge, just south of Newport, and extending to Diaz, nearly five miles, is to be double tracked, making a total of 52 miles of double-track contemplated. This will greatly relieve the freight traffic conditions on this division. The improvements will cost, approximately, \$15,000 per mile.

The Mansfield Hardwood Company of Lewisville, in Lafayette county, has just filed a certificate showing an increase of its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$100,000. The company has extensive hardwood interests in southern Arkansas. A. J. Johnson is the energetic head of the company.

The Lawton Basket & Box Company, a Wis-

consin company, with headquarters at Lawton, Wis., has been chartered in this state, with headquarters at Stonewall and Paragould, in Greene county, in one of the best hardwood sections of the state. The company will specialize in the hardwood business, particularly cooperage, in addition to its box and basket plant. Gardner Powell is president, J. H. Schuur, vice-president, and E. J. Smith, secretary-treasurer. It has a capital stock of \$50,000, with \$18,000 subscribed.

The Spaulding Manufacturing Company, of Grinnell, Iowa, which manufactures buggies and spring wagons, has gone to the federal supreme court in a test of the law passed by the last Arkansas legislature placing a license of \$200 on every agent of a company dealing in vehicles, clocks, etc., for each county in which such agent operates. The Spaulding company sells vehicles in this state through agents and in operating in Independence county their agent refused to pay the license fee on the ground that the law was unconstitutional as an interference with interstate commerce and because it was a discrimination against the sale of certain articles. The matter went through the state courts, the state supreme court upholding the law. This week counsel for the manufacturing company appeared before Chief Justice McCulloch and asked for a writ of error to allow him to carry the matter to the United States supreme court. After two days of deliberation the writ was denied. A. C. Lyons, counsel for the company, secured a transcript in the case and has gone to Washington to lay the matter directly before the United States supreme court. The case has attracted much attention, and many companies are interested in the outcome. It is claimed by these companies that the tax works practically prohibit them from selling in the state at all, as it is so excessive, even if they were to submit to any tax at all.

A. V. Alexander, who has extensive lumber interests in Pike, Clark and Montgomery counties, purchased an entire sawmill outfit from the Thomas Cox & Sons Machinery Company this week, to be installed near Glenwood in Pike county. Mr. Alexander is well pleased over the lumber outlook in this section.

MILWAUKEE

Navigation is now on at full swing in this port. With the arrival of the lumber carriers Robert C. Wentz and Susie Chipman and the departure of the steamers Oliver and Andrew Carnegie a few days ago, the season, which promises to be a memorable one in the history of the lakes, was opened.

The Maxson Lumber Company, Milwaukee, has purchased the Maxson Bros. Company of Stratford, which was recently reported as having dissolved. The Milwaukee concern has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The railroad commission has ordered the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company to reduce its rate on lumber from 7.5 per hundred to a rate not to exceed 6.5 per hundred on the line between Couderay and Superior. The action was brought by the Webster Manufacturing Company. The rate charged between Couderay and Superior, a distance of 122 miles, was 7.5, while that between Couderay and Minneapolis, a distance of 158 miles, was only 6.5.

Joseph Emerich, president of the Merrill Wood-ware Company, while in Milwaukee recently, stated that his firm was doing a larger business at the present time than ever before in its history, and will be run throughout the summer.

All of the sawmills at Eau Claire are now in operation, and every indication points toward a very successful season's run.

The Kankakee Specialty Company of Green Bay, manufacturer of washing machines and other wooden products, is negotiating with the city of Kewaunee, Wis., for the removal of its plant to that place.

The North Wisconsin Lumber & Manufacturing Company has commenced operations at its sawmill at Hayward, running both night and day shifts.

The Smalley Manufacturing Company of Manitowoc is planning the erection of a large factory building to be used in the manufacture of silos.

G. G. Mandt has severed his connection with the Mandt Wagon Company of Stoughton and the Moline Plow Works of Moline, Ill., and has become connected with the Wm. Galloway Company, of Waterloo, Iowa.

The large saw and shingle mill of J. A. Porter at Hatley, Wis., was recently burned, together with about 50,000 feet of lumber. The loss is estimated at about \$20,000.

John Beck, of Ashland, who is manufacturing a patented refrigerator, the patent for which he obtained recently, has received large numbers of orders, and is working his plant to capacity.

Plans are being made for rebuilding the large sawmill of the Heineman Lumber Company, which recently was destroyed by fire at Heineman. Efforts are being made by the citizens of Merrill to have the mill erected near that city. The new structure will be of the latest architecture, constructed of reinforced concrete and brick.

William Little will open camps for the Kenfield & Lamoureux Lumber Company and the M. H. Sprague Lumber Company on the Northern Pacific line near Iron River.

The C. H. Krause Lumber Company has purchased the old Chris Wunderlich mill site at Antigo, and will establish a lumber yard and building supply business in the city.

After installing many improvements and making repairs, the New Dells Lumber Company's mill at Eau Claire has been opened for the season's run.

The Rice Lake Lumber Company's large sawmill has been opened for the season's run and the smaller one, which has been operated both night and day, will hereafter be run only days.

The D. J. Murray Company, manufacturer of sawmill machinery at Wausau, is building several additions to its plant and installing new equipment.

Dietrich & Brandt, who recently purchased the Bonduel grist mill at Bonduel, will open a planing mill and lumber yard in that place.

K. Jacobsen & Co., of Racine, manufacturers of woodwork, are building a large two-story addition to their plant.

The M. J. Wallrich Land Company of Shawano, with capital stock to the amount of \$700,000, recently filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The company will take over the Wallrich timber holdings in Shawano, Langlade, Forest and Ashland counties.

The E. W. Ellis sawmill at Grand Rapids has been placed in operation after being repaired and remodeled for the season's work.

The Plymouth Parlor Frame Company of Plymouth has obtained a lease on the old Riedling piano factory and will use it as a warehouse.

The heavy rains of the past few days have been a boon to the log drivers, who have been encountering no little trouble on account of low water, resulting from the unusually early disappearance of snow.

Articles of incorporation of the Antigo Timber Holding Company have been filed with the secretary of state. The capital stock amounts to \$20,000 and the incorporators are: J. H. Worden, E. P. Faust and O. G. Erickson.

The New Stratman Vehicle Company of Dodgeville reports a successful business for the month of March, having disposed of 118 milk wagons during that time.

The Northern Hardwood Lumber Company, which has been operating a sawmill at Maple for several years, will move the equipment to Minnesota after this season, owing to the depletion of the hardwood forests.

Much activity is being shown about the little town of Rosholt since the Moore & Galloway Lumber Company of Fond du Lac and the Hat-

ten Lumber Company of New London commenced logging operations there.

Richard McGaffney of Superior has obtained a patent upon a nailless barrel hoop, which is said to be a great improvement over the old-style affair, and is attracting much attention among the coopers of the state.

It is reported that the Kaukauna Land, Timber & Supply Company has refused a bonus of \$30,000 on the lands which it recently obtained in Forest county.

The Anson-Hurd Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Merrill has purchased a new 270-horsepower engine to run its new box factory at Merrill.

Lumbermen throughout the northern part of the state are having no little amount of trouble owing to the great scarcity of cars. It is said that if conditions are not bettered at once business results might prove serious.

The Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Eau Claire has commenced building operations upon its new factory building. It will be used for the manufacture of the smaller machines put out by the concern.

The Beaver Silo & Box Manufacturing Company of Beaver Dam has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The concern is capitalized at \$20,000 with R. J., A. C. and Otto Klatt as the incorporators.

The officers and directors of the Minneapolis Cedar & Lumber Company recently made a trip of inspection through the different parts of the plant at Rhinelander.

A. L. Osborn, a wealthy lumberman of Oshkosh, has been appointed a member of the Wisconsin State Fish Commission by Gov. Davidson, to succeed Calvert Spensely. This is the first time that the Fox river and its tributaries have been represented on the commission.

The large general store and offices of the I. Stephenson Company at Well, Mich., were destroyed by fire recently. Its sawmill at this place, the largest this side of the Rocky Mountains, will be placed in operation about the last of the month. The mill has a capacity of 350,000 feet per day.

The Automatic File & Index Company of Green Bay has received a bid to move to Milwaukee, and the business men at the bay are now raising a bonus of \$7,000 to retain the concern.

The Crocker Chair Company of Sheboygan is planning the erection of another large addition to its plant in that city.

The A. H. Stange Company will operate two camps throughout the summer, one at Johnson's Spur and the other at Stella Lake.

The sawmill and yards of J. J. Konop at Wayside were destroyed by fire recently.

The Schroeder Lumber Company has contracted to saw 15,000,000 feet of logs in its sawmill at Ashland this season for the Stearns Lumber Company.

The Fond du Lac Church Furnishing Company has commenced the erection of a modern fireproof double compartment dry kiln to take the place of the one destroyed by fire March 6.

B. A. Kipp of Milwaukee has started an action against the Kiel Furniture Company for the collection of \$45,000 alleged to be due him on several notes given at the time the company purchased the business from him.

C. D. Brower of Beaver Dam has purchased a one-half interest in the Green Bay Show Case Company and will in the future devote his time to the new business.

The H. L. Roe Lumber Company has taken an option on a large tract of timber land near North Crandon and will send cruisers through it in a short time.

The Stearns Lumber Company has commenced operations at its large mill at Washburn.

MINNEAPOLIS

Wholesale dealers here are pleased to receive reports from the Wisconsin mills showing that sawing has gone ahead successfully, and that

some of the new cut should be dry and in the market at an earlier date than usual. The recent bad weather spell has not caused any setback in sawing operations.

The railroad situation is much improved in the Northwest. Shippers have been able to clean up orders that have been hanging fire, and cars are now furnished with fair promptness. The railroads and the switchmen have made terms, the men have gone back to work and traffic is moving nicely again.

F. H. Lewis, the well-known Minneapolis wholesaler of hardwoods and hemlock, is back from an extended tour in the South and Southwest. He had been gone since January and his trip took him first to Texas, where he visited Dallas and San Antonio, and then went west to Los Angeles, also calling at San Francisco, Denver and Omaha. It was chiefly a pleasure trip but Mr. Lewis kept an eye on business all the time, and reports that he found things in a thriving condition everywhere he went.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark, Minneapolis, is absent on an extended business trip to the Pacific coast, for the purpose of calling on customers at points along the way. He is expected home in a few days.

P. R. Hamilton of the Minneapolis Lumber Company and the Ruby Lumber Company has been enjoying a visit from Thomas Busby of Toronto, Can., an inspector of equipment for the Canadian Northern Railway Company. Mr. Busby is a relative of Mr. Hamilton and came up here after inspecting 800 new cars bought at Chicago.

SAGINAW VALLEY

Last year the Huron Shore and Detroit & Mackinac Railroad mills manufactured 69,849,381 feet of hardwood lumber; the Saginaw river mills 62,768,602 feet, and the Michigan Central-Mackinaw division mills 48,366,028 feet, a total of 180,984,011 feet. This is a good showing considering the conditions of trade the greater portion of last year.

A considerably larger stock is believed will be put out the current year as the trade is in much better form all around. There is a better demand for lumber and prices are considerably improved.

W. D. Young & Co. of Bay City led Michigan producers in the output last year, cutting 22,659,519 feet of hardwood lumber. The Lobdell & Churchill Lumber Company of Onaway stands second on the list with 15,400,000 feet to its score.

A large dealer in lumber remarked recently that the boom in automobile construction is to be given credit for much of the good business in hardwood stock. The extraordinary demand for hardwood flooring from Europe also doubtless had something to do with it.

C. A. Bigelow and John C. Ross attended the recent annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at New Orleans, La.

S. F. Derry of Millersburg will start his mill about the first of May for a thirty-day run which will wind up the mill operations for the season. He has 4,500,000 feet of old stock at the mill to ship out.

Assurance is given that operations will start at Bay City soon for the erection of a large wood alcohol and charcoal iron plant. The timber on 100,000 acres of land will be required to stock it.

The Kneeland-Bigelow Company and the Kneeland-Buell & Bigelow Company at Bay City will advance the wages of their employees ten per cent early in May. The payroll of the concerns amounts to \$110,000.

All hardwood mills in eastern Michigan are in operation. A large quantity of manufactured lumber has been moved down from the North by rail during the winter and early spring. The H. M. Loud's Sons Company alone moved 110 carloads during March from Au Sable.

Operations in Grayling and vicinity are active. The Salling-Hanson Company is operating its plants to full capacity and cutting about 22,000,000 feet a year. The Johannesburg Manufacturing Company has moved a lot of maple to Detroit, and is having a good business. This concern has stock for a number of years' run yet. The new mill of R. Hanson & Sons, a mile north of Grayling, is running steadily. The N. Michelson Company is operating extensively at Michelson, on Houghton Lake. It ships out its product over a branch of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad.

The new box factory devoted largely to the manufacture of box stuff from low-grade hardwood lumber, is nearly ready for business at Bay City. The Mereshon-Bacon Company has erected it and it is equipped throughout with new and up-to-date machinery. The company is now equipped to do a much larger business than ever before.

F. L. Richardson of Alpena, his firm operating saw mills at Bay City and Alpena, went to New Orleans last week to attend the meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

Walter D. Young is planning a business trip to Europe in a few weeks. This firm is doing a heavy export business in flooring.

CADILLAC

F. J. Cobbs of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., and wife have returned from a two months' trip to Los Angeles, Cal., and the West.

Fred A. Diggins of Murphy & Diggins and A. F. Anderson, prominent Cadillac lumbermen, are in Seattle, Wash., and will visit other western points before returning home.

John S. Weidman of Mt. Pleasant has closed his mill at Weidman and with his son is contemplating starting a new operation near Watersmeet.

Carroll F. Sweet of the Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Fred I. Nichols of Nichols & Cox Lumber Company, Chas. H. Phelps of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company and A. Gibbs of Gibbs, Hall & Allen Company, all of Grand Rapids, and Tom Denton of Saginaw visited lumbermen here this week.

W. W. Mitchell, president of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., and the Mitchell Brothers Company, and wife have returned from a six weeks' eastern trip, visiting at Atlantic City, N. J.; Philadelphia, New York, Washington and other points of interest.

Up to Saturday night no rain had fallen in this vicinity for several weeks, the ground was very dry and forest fires had started in the vicinity of Cadillac and Traverse City, making it necessary to place extra gangs of men and even to call on the fire department to put out the fires just outside of city limits.

By the breaking of a tightener pulley in the saw mill of A. J. White on the North Manitou Island the mill was badly damaged and put out of commission for two weeks, every pulley of the main shaft being broken, though no one was injured. The White mill is cutting under contract for the Smith & Hull Company, Traverse City.

The tracks of the Mitchell Brothers Company in Kalkaska county are being extended to Spencer. Other grading is being done and in all fifteen miles of grading and track will be finished this summer. The country through which the road will run is covered with heavy stands of hardwood and hemlock timber.

Friday, April 29, has been designated by Governor Warner as Arbor Day in Michigan, the proclamation reading as follows:

The increasing importance of this day and its observance is urged upon our citizens. "Plant a Tree" should be the watchword of everyone fortunate enough to own a portion of Michigan's fertile soil. The homes and farms, the parks and the highways of our state should bear evidence in the years to come that their future beauty and utility were kept in mind by those

in whom their stewardship has been placed.

We owe this to posterity, but we will not have to wait beyond our own time for the reward. A love for nature, for the shrubs, flowers and trees should be inculcated in the youth of our land.

Those in authority in our cities and villages may well call the attention of the people to the day and the sentiment that first brought about its observance. Better care of the parks and playgrounds, improved conditions surrounding the public places, will be the result of organized effort and no more valuable service can be rendered the people than impressing upon them the fact that this day means much to them and theirs.

The largest class in forestry that ever graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College will pass from that institution this year. Twelve of the class will take the civil service examination for technical positions with the Forest Service of the United States. If successful in passing this examination, the foresters will enter the United States service as forestry assistants at the salary of \$1,200 per year.

The Michigan Railroad Commission obtained a decision against the railroads of Michigan before Judge Donovan in the circuit court of Detroit, which sustained its contention that the Michigan demurrage rules shall be applied in Michigan. It is, however, the intention of the railroads to carry the suit to the supreme court of Michigan and it is possible the subject will finally land in the supreme court of the United States.

The office, sheds, contents and adjoining lumber of the Mancelona Lumber Company, Mancelona, Mich., burned April 18. The loss is estimated at about \$5,000, with no insurance.

The employees of the W. H. White Company and the Boyne City Lumber Company of Boyne City were made happy by an increase in wages of from five to eight per cent. This increase came unsolicited and was a direct cause of President W. H. White's study of the high cost of living.

The Alpena Chamber of Commerce, at the largest meeting ever held by that body, accepted the proposition of Thomas E. Ahern of Detroit to build an automobile factory in Alpena. The citizens agreed to furnish a ten-acre site and cash bonus of \$50,000. Mr. Ahern agreed to furnish the company with \$150,000 cash capital. The proposition was approved by F. W. Gilchrist, Ex-Mayor O'Brien and others.

The arbutus crop in Michigan this year comes much earlier and large quantities are being shipped from Traverse City, Walton and vicinity all over the state of Michigan and even reaching so far south as Florida, west to California and east to Boston and New York.

Supervisor Higgins of the United States Forest Service has set out 18,000 Norway cuttings, 25,000 Norway poplar cuttings and 30 acres of white pine cuttings on the Michigan forest reserve near Oscoda.

The Gardner Artificial Lumber Company has recently been organized at Lansing with a capital of \$200,000. The lumber to be manufactured is made from straw and will appear just the same as the natural wood. It is made into any thickness and width, these boards are not affected by the atmosphere and will not shrink, warp or swell, and can be manufactured cheaply. The straw used in its composition is obtained from the western wheat fields.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington making Muskegon a sub-port of entry, and an endeavor is also being made to enlarge the Federal building at Traverse City, an appropriation of \$50,000 asked for.

DETROIT

The first boatload of hardwood lumber to reach Detroit this season arrived at the docks of the Thomas Forman Company this week. The steamer Holland brought 300,000 feet of fine maple lumber from Harbor Springs and from now on great quantities of lumber will pour into Detroit by vessel. All the big local lumber

companies having dockage are expecting steamers and vessels with the first loads.

The Dwight Lumber Company reports the biggest business in the history of the company. The company's factories are rushed to the limit and the special Dwight brand of thin flooring is in great demand. Orders are pouring into the factory in large volume and the company is kept on the job filling them promptly.

William Brownlee of the firm of Brownlee, Kelly & Co. was laid up with an attack of the grip last week but is now able to be back to his desk in the Telegraph building. Mr. Kelly of the firm says that the company has enjoyed an excellent business and that there is no present prospect of a slump in the trade.

John J. Schmidt of the Hardwood Lumber Company of Cincinnati was a Detroit visitor this week. Mr. Schmidt was here on a business trip and remained several days.

Mr. Sprinkle of the Crescent Lumber Company of Marietta, Ohio, was in Detroit on business last week.

"Trade has a very rosy tint just now," is the report from the E. W. Leech Lumber Company. "Business has kept up very well indeed, although a few days of inclement weather held back spring building operations somewhat. Everything is coming fine now."

During the past week building permits were issued for 110 new structures and 23 additions to cost \$331,590.

The Ionia Wagon Works is to be changed into an auto body factory to be used by the Hayes Auto Company. The concern at first intended to build a new factory but saw an opportunity to secure possession of the wagon works plant which was in the hands of a receiver. A carload of material used in making bodies for automobiles is already on hand at the plant and many more shipments are expected.

The C. W. Kotcher Company reports a strong demand for its line of interior finish. The Kotcher factories are very busy just now and much improvement in business is reported.

GRAND RAPIDS

The Lumbermen's Club will hold its monthly business meeting on April 26.

"We are getting business, but have to go after it," said Chas. Dregge of the Dregge-Grover Lumber Company in discussing the situation in the lumber trade. "The fellows who sit back and complain will not get business until the time comes when the fellows who hustle cannot take care of the trade. I never could see where it pays to grumble and talk hard times. The car situation is improving, in fact has not been bad at all except in the upper peninsula."

The Lake-American Steam Turbine Company of this city has changed its name to the R. G. Peters Manufacturing Company. R. G. Peters, the Manistee lumberman, is largely interested in the company.

G. A. Swanson of Tustin has bought a piece of timber in Lake county which will require three years for lumbering off.

The mills at Frankfort are starting. The Kelley Company has a cut of 10,000,000 feet. Bellows Brothers also have a large cut of lumber and shingles and are employing seventy-five hands.

"Prices on the higher grades of hardwood are holding up well," says N. J. G. Van Keulen of the Van Keulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company. "Low-grade stock is not going so well. The scarcity of timber means closer cutting operations and more culls. Manufacturers seem willing to pay the difference and get select stock which guarantees them little waste. I think that business with the furniture manufacturers is more quiet than in other lines. We are having a good demand for basswood, elm, white ash and poplar from the automobile people and they want only high-grade stock."

Otis A. Felger, secretary of the Hackley-

Phelps-Bonnell Company, is expected home April 25 from an extended business trip to the South.

The local board of trade has created a speaker-ship bureau, selecting competent men to talk

on various municipal and business topics either here or in outside towns. Carroll F. Sweet of the Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Company has been assigned the topic, "Transportation."

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

The Chicago market has allowed itself to subside into one of those more or less periodic slumps which come from no one knows where and are caused by nothing in particular; they just come and are likely to come as long as there is a lumber business. The present fluctuation downward is probably more far-reaching than the usual cycles of disorder that mark themselves every once in a while, but will undoubtedly right itself in the course of a couple of weeks, and is certainly no cause for any serious alarm. Chicago wholesale buyers report that the manufacturers are displaying a much more lively interest in sales than they did a few weeks ago and are sending out more salesmen and showing a greater desire to follow up the stock list than previously; they seem anxious to sell. Reports from the South indicate an overabundance of No. 2 common, a fact that is already felt in the Chicago market. While the general local trade is far from bright at the present, different reports come from different quarters; some houses report no orders at all, and others, that while they can book plenty of orders, the buying and selling prices are both unsatisfactory. Few are pleased with the situation as it now stands.

There has been no very evident change in oak of any kind to date. Heavy construction stuff is still a trifle slow, and buyers are unwilling to meet the prevailing prices. Good red oak of this class, as in all others, is a scarce article, though most concerns are well supplied with the lower grades. Quartered white oak, while not generally actually sold at a lower figure than previously noted, has begun to show signs of weakening. Good stocks are not uncommon, now, in the local market, and this fact coupled with the high price will have results in the near future.

The slight lull in cypress, last reported, has continued to this issue, and will probably be evident as long as the general unrest lasts. Prices have not been, and will not be effected, nor is there likely to be a generality of long stock as a consequence. All thicknesses of tank are scarce, and 2-inch selects and firsts and seconds are selling rather above stocks on hand. All tank manufacturing concerns are doing a lively business and will probably continue so, through the spring at least.

The scarcity in firsts and seconds birch continues to harass the trade, though the lower grades are in abundance as before. Prices remain practically without fluctuation.

The trade in maple is consistent as to prices and orders, as the flooring people have not been materially affected by the general disinclination of the market.

All grades of poplar have felt a slight inflation on the general market. Box-boards in particular are improving in demand and stiffening in price; panel stock continues to sell for almost anything, and apparently has not been affected by the tendency to substitute other materials in automobile manufacture.

White pine, as last reported, was springing up in good shape, it has gone the way of the other woods, and is slightly weaker in orders, but prices remain unchanged. Red gum has a preference over sap. Cottonwood continues along a parallel course of trade.

Basswood and oak elm stocks are apparently long in all quarters, as these items are generally

weak and show no immediate tendency to pick up. Vehicle manufacturers have let up slightly on orders and other consumers are apparently in the same mood.

The hickory consumers do not seem to have felt the same influences that governed the other lines of manufacture, as that trade is a brighter spot in the Chicago lumber business than almost any other.

Walnut is still dull and the mahogany business is following the popular trend. Prices show no tendency to advance but at least have not receded, which is a source of gratification.

Railway supplies in general are little called for at present, and what inquiries come in are usually considerably below the prevailing prices asked. The railroads seem perfectly satisfied to play the waiting game. Prices last quoted on piling and ties held good in a general way now, though some houses have tried to advance even in the face of the general depression.

NEW YORK

The hardwood market at New York is in a rather peculiar state. Wholesale prices are stiff with an upward tendency on good grades and low-grade stock moving along in sympathy, but the retail trade reports a little falling off in business thus far this month as compared with March, which is rather remarkable because of the more advanced season. The general opinion seems to be that the year is going to round out a very fair run of business, but no boom. On the other hand, buyers generally seem to have settled down to the fact that prices as a general rule are going to be stiff under any conditions which might develop, as there is unquestionably a marked scarcity in hardwoods of the better grades, which in turn will give increased sale to the lower grades and they in turn must be benefited as a logical solution in the matter of prices. The call at the present time runs largely to poplar, oak, ash and chestnut, with the balance of the list in very fair call.

BUFFALO

All sorts of lumber at the sawmills is advancing in price. As a rule there is plenty of common lumber of any sort at former prices. Lumber buyers come back from the lake district and say that the asking prices are often so high that they prefer to wait and take their chances in the Southwest. There are no prices here to meet advances of \$7.

The oak, chestnut and birch situation does not change much. It will take all of them to satisfy the demand for hardwood, for the railroads are buying liberally and it looks now as if the furniture factories would take enough of the common to relieve that situation, though these grades are plenty. Maple is becoming a scarce wood. It always used to be so plenty and cheap that little attention was paid to it, but now it is hard to get any in the old maple districts at any price. The flooring mills are getting round prices for their stock and they will need to if they are to keep running.

Confidence in the future of the lumber trade continues very evenly all along the line, though it is found that there is more and more need of stock from far distant points to keep up the yards. Buffalo will continue to carry the former assortments, but will show more different woods to do it.

PITTSBURG

Hardwood affairs are in pretty good shape here, although improvement the past two weeks has not been as marked as was expected. This is partly due to the coal miners' strike, which has cut off some big pay rolls, stopped construction operations at many mines and also caused a lay-off of large numbers of men. Hardwood supplies for these buyers have been in less demand accordingly. The yard trade in the East is very active, but it is concerned more with hemlock and pine. Manufacturing trade in general is good. In some quarters there is a little apathy manifest since April 1, due, it is believed, to a slight overloading of stock. The prices received by wholesalers, however, are good. There is a big demand for oak bill stuff for general contract work, especially government contracts on the river. The call for beech and mixed hardwoods for piling and mining purposes is also good. Poplar continues to be a strong leader in the market. Spring business in the immediate Pittsburgh district is coming in steadily, but not in such volume as to warrant any advance in quotations or any prophecy of a boom in the lumber business here this summer.

BOSTON

Further improvement is noted in the hardwood market and prices continue to gain in strength. Some dealers state that to them the outlook for the coming summer is favorable to a large business while others feel that the high prices will tend to keep demand down to as small lots as possible. Few buyers at this time are anticipating their wants to any extent, although there has been a little business of this nature. Offerings of dry and desirable selections of nearly all classes of hardwood lumber are small. Manufacturers of furniture have been operating their plants fairly full of late. Few have large stocks and must buy as they receive orders. Some of the piano manufacturers have been very busy since the first of the year while others are only moderately so. One of the Boston plants has kept its departments running overtime in some cases. Interior house finish people are doing more than they were and all look forward to a good business this season.

The market for quartered oak is very firm with the tendency of values toward a still higher level if anything. Offerings of dry lumber are small and holders are independent at this time. For one inch, one's and two's, there has been a fair call at about \$88, but few dealers can sell at this figure. There are lots that cannot be purchased at less than \$90. Plain oak is well held and prices are even firmer than a few weeks ago. Maple is stronger with more interest reported. Ash and birch are also in more call. Demand for elm is not very active but prices are well held. Cypress and whitewood are both firmly held in this market.

BALTIMORE

Developments in the hardwood trade during the past two weeks are of an encouraging character. Manufacturers as well as dealers report a good demand, which has in numerous instances become urgent. Many firms state that they are selling more lumber than ever before in their history and at satisfactory prices, while with regard to poplar it is doubtful if such figures have ever been realized as at present. Wide stocks of good quality are particularly sought and buyers do not stop to haggle about prices. With respect to poplar a veritable boom is on, and the good feeling also extends to other woods, such as oak, ash, chestnut, beech and gum, though somehow the feeling prevails that trade is not on a permanent basis and that expectations have hardly been realized. The

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Folds compactly to less than one-fourth inch in thickness and fits side or inside coat pocket.

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Special, patented, triplicate tally tickets supplied, printed on waterproof paper with carbon backs. Tallies made on these tickets are unalterable. Their use enables the inspector to retain triplicate, and forward original and duplicate. Duplicate designed to be attached to invoice.

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Specimen forms of Tally Tickets mailed on application. Covers sold on approval to responsible concerns.

Manufactured by

Hardwood Record
355 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

political unrest is a disturbing factor and every one feels that affairs at present are not settled, and recent elections have only tended to emphasize this sentiment.

The foreign trade shows improvement in some directions, but does not afford that assurance which exporters would like. A renewal of the political agitation in England does not tend to help business, though more interest is being shown in supplies and the frequency with which representatives of British firms visit this country indicates that stocks have run fairly low.

The furniture manufacturers here are not buying heavily at this time, the demand for their products having let down somewhat owing to the quiet which always prevails in summer. The offerings of lumber are not so numerous as to create an idea of congestion, and the range of prices is either firm or a shade higher.

CLEVELAND

There is a healthy tone to the hardwood market this month. With the opening up of building operations all lines have taken on added strength and the dealers are feeling happy. The suburban yards are stocking up quite heavily as the roads are clear and rural building is starting in earnest.

Oak and poplar continue to hold the chief attention. Quartered stock is very firm and the commoner grades of the same wood are in good demand. There is a good call for mahogany for finish and furniture work. Poplar is moving as well as ever. It seems that the auto body manufacturers here cannot get enough good stock to keep them supplied.

COLUMBUS

While there has been a slight lull in the demand for hardwoods, still the market remains firm to a great degree. The lull appears to be the result of the surplus of stocks, which are in the hands of certain manufacturing establishments. As it is the between seasons period in the automobile and furniture industries, the demand for certain kinds of hardwoods is not as good as had been expected. However, prices have not weakened in any particular. There is no cutting of quotations to get business, and every one engaged in the trade believes that the conditions prevailing at the present time will soon pass away.

The yard trade is not as good as might be expected, but orders and inquiries from retailers are coming in steadily. Manufacturers and wholesalers say the market on the whole has a good tone, and everything indicates an improvement in the demand in a very short time. The car situation is better, and at this time there is little complaint of a car shortage. One of the features of the trade is the disposition on the part of some purchasers to request a delay in shipment. This is due to the lull in trade conditions.

Quartered oak remains strong and scarce, and quotations are unchanged from those given a fortnight ago. Both red and white oak are in good demand and the prices are strong. Chestnut is strong with prices ruling firm. Poplar is also in good demand. The wide sizes are strong.

Ash remains steady with prices unchanged. Hickory is also steady, although the demand is not very strong. Basswood is in better demand, and the volume of sales has increased. Other hardwoods remain steady.

CINCINNATI

Generally speaking conditions in the hardwood market of this center may be well summed up as unsatisfactory, more especially so during the past fortnight. With the opening of the year there was a broad and liberal tone to the market, and on every hand were heard comments

on the favorable conditions and prospects of the hardwood market for the coming year; January proved a very good business month; February moved along nicely, in some respects an improvement over January; March opened with a showing of weakness, which continued to the end, with April moving along in the same strain, until today, conditions are unseasonable, unsettled and unsatisfactory, as viewed by the majority of the lumber operators in this vicinity. With this condition apparently existing in this market, there should be a reason somewhere. Looking over the figures of the car service report there is shown that during the month of March there were handled by the railroads 14,540 carloads of lumber at this point, as compared with 11,906 carloads for the month of March, 1909, a gain of 2,634. These figures show that there can be no reason for dissatisfaction with the volume of business transacted.

Prices are admittedly higher on all kinds of hardwoods, and consumers complain on account of high prices asked, especially on oak and good, clear wide poplar. Then why should unsatisfactory conditions prevail, especially at this point? Looking over the field every day in the year and discussing the prevailing conditions leads one to the conclusion that Cincinnati as a hardwood market is rapidly becoming overcrowded with lumber operators. During the past year there have been started more than a dozen new lumber "companies," all operating on this market. Two of the concerns have moved here from other points, while the remainder have branched out from local concerns with which they were affiliated. This condition has divided the volume of business into more parts, and while the figures show that the volume of trade has increased, it has been subdivided, as it were, into smaller lots or parcels, and the new concerns are sharing the volume of trade offered with the older houses in the field.

Competition for business is keen, as witness a case that developed within the past month. One of the city departments desired to use low grade oak for the purpose of shoring up sewer trenches, which is sometimes classed as "construction" oak, and sent out for bids on a carload. It was stated that the lumber could be random widths, from four inches up, with sound defects no objection, but the lengths to be twelve to sixteen feet, inch and a half thick. Numerous bids were received, ranging from \$23 a thousand to \$17.95, the lowest bid, which was accepted. The lumber was to be delivered at one of the city yards. The specifications classed the lumber as No. 2 common. The lumber was delivered, and the city officer on looking over the pile, concluded that it was not satisfactory, and an independent local inspector was put on the car, with the result of a difference between seller and buyer of \$70 on the car, which was allowed on the bill. With transactions such as this on record there is no reason to wonder that conditions in the market should be called unsatisfactory.

A detailed review of the hardwood market would place poplar as the leader in the transactions, with a good demand for clear wide panel stock at prices which are considered very high. Wagon box boards, which have long been a feature of the market have become prominent by their evident scarcity, attributable to the buying for the automobile trade, which continues heavy. Medium grades of poplar for furniture and general manufacturing purposes are meeting with a good volume of trade, with but a fair movement of low grade, which is very plentiful, but the prices offered are not even fairly remunerative. Quarter-sawn white oak continues a strong feature by reason of its growing scarcity, and the high prices at which it is being held, selected wide stuff of good figure, comparing well with Cuban mahogany for furniture and bank fixtures; ordinary firsts and seconds are being held at \$82 to \$85 per thousand

values steady. Plain white oak is strong, with difficulty experienced in buying desired stock. Red oak, both quarter-sawn and plain, is active in demand, with a good movement for all classes; there is a good trade in heavy car stock reported; furniture manufacturers are using red oak more freely, where formerly only white oak was considered fitted for the purpose. Ash is moving freely, especially for wagon and carriage makers' stock, with a good demand and evident scarcity of wide thick stock for wagon makers' purposes. Prices remain steady, with no changes noted. Hickory is receiving attention from wheel and shaft and pole men, with a fair volume of trade for all grades. Red gum continues to grow as a factor of the hardwood market, and is receiving more attention than at any time in its history. Furniture manufacturers and makers of interior trim and fixtures are steadily buying more, as its adaptability is becoming evident. The strong feature of red gum is its ready adaptability to making imitations of various high-priced woods, such as mahogany, Circassian walnut and cherry. Walnut is very plentiful, with the export yards well covered at this and other points, but there is no evidence of weakening in prices. Exporters are firm in their views, and are extreme optimists as to the future of the export trade. Cherry is plentiful, with increasing stocks, but like walnut is being held.

TOLEDO

Investigation of the local market reveals the fact that most of the better grades of hardwood are to be had only in limited quantities, and that the scarcity is growing more marked every day. While there are but few broken ends, if any, in local stocks, owing to the liberal buying policy which has been in vogue here for months, it is noticeable that the surplus is fast fading away, and time has proven that it was a happy thought that prompted the buying for future needs. All hardwoods are moving actively, there being a brisk demand from both factories and builders. Oak continues very strong and the supply is not large considering the volume of trade. Flooring and finish are in splendid demand, some delays being reported through inability to secure it as fast as desired. Maple flooring is also a good seller with small stores in sight. Good plain oak is selling around \$52 to \$53, and the tendency is still upward. In fact, all hardwoods show an upward tendency and hardwood men say that further advance seems almost certain. High-class birch is still hard to get and prices remain correspondingly stiff. The greater widths of good poplar are still in strong demand at fancy prices. Lower grade poplar is very plentiful and is moving sluggishly under concessions. Box plants have been in the market for fair quantities of hardwoods, and while the supply is plentiful prices have held up well. Manufacturing concerns have experienced no inconvenience from labor troubles in the coal fields and had a full supply of coal at all times. Many plants have recently increased their consumption of hardwoods. The trade all round is brisk and no complaints are heard from the local yards, several of which have shipped large quantities out to the surrounding territory recently.

INDIANAPOLIS

Inclement weather of the last ten days has caused a slight lull in the hardwood market. Hardwood men have taken advantage of the lull to get their stocks in shape, and also to catch up on back orders. Business is now improving again and promises to be exceptionally satisfactory during the next few months.

Oak is strong, with prices advancing gradually. Other grades of hardwoods, especially poplar and mahogany, are much in demand, with

prices stiff. Vehicle, furniture and other manufacturing plants using hardwoods are all working to their full capacity.

EVANSVILLE

The hardwood lumber market here is in good condition, everybody is busy, and all the mills are running. However, reports from several sources say orders are not coming in as fast as they did last month but this lull is supposed to be only temporary. All the local firms are busy shipping, some of them shipping on February and March orders. April will be a big month in point of shipments, though not quite as big as March. Right now seems to be a time when the demand is good for any and all kinds of hardwood lumber. Ash, poplar, plain and quartered oak are all in good demand. However, prices on ash and plain oak would stand improvement.

MEMPHIS

There have been heavy rains throughout the Memphis territory during the past few days and these have interfered to some extent with operation of the mills and logging work in the woods. The rainfall amounted to about five inches in two days and the ground is so thoroughly wet that it will be some time before it will be possible to do any hauling. More than one mill in Memphis is handicapped now on account of scarcity of timber supply and there are others which may feel the pinch of log shortage before conditions are such that they can get their timber out well. Since January 1, logging conditions as a rule have been good and some firms here are well supplied with timber. There are others, however, that have not taken necessary precaution for the future, and it would not be surprising if they should find themselves handicapped even more than at present. This will be particularly true if further bad weather should intervene.

The situation in hardwood lumber is satisfactory so far as the demand is concerned. Low-grade cottonwood and gum are not in active request at present but the remainder of the list is wanted at good prices. The outlook is considered good and the disposition of manufacturers in this city and territory is to produce just as much stock as they possibly can. Every lumberman who is able to operate at full capacity is doing so and the few who are not running their plants on full time are those who are handicapped by conditions over which they have no control. Dry stock is scarce in a number of directions and it is felt that it is necessary to work on full time if there is to be lumber enough to meet the requirements of the trade.

NASHVILLE

A marked scarcity of the best upper grades of oak is noticeable in the local market situation, and it is resulting in the substitution of plain oak in many instances where quartered oak was formerly used. The movement among the lower grades is much brisker than ordinary. The dealers who have any good poplar, as usual are experiencing no trouble in moving it; any one with wide boards is having no trouble in disposing of the same. Ash is in active demand and there is a steady call for hickory. There is some call for beech flooring and red gum is beginning to be in demand for interior finishing work, taking the place of more expensive woods that were formerly used. The better grades of oak are scarce and prices are high. Activity is noted in cottonwood, basswood, maple, hickory, birch and chestnut. The high stage in the river now is lending renewed activity to timber movement on the Cumberland. The local market as a whole is not one with which the dealers can complain.

LOUISVILLE

Though the demand for hardwoods is not as strong as it has been, the volume of lumber which is moving out of this market is considerable and much larger than the amount which was sold at the corresponding period of last year. Conditions are regarded as satisfactory, and no complaint is heard regarding either price or the amount of business. Quartered oak is not in as brisk call as it has been, while plain oak, on the other hand, is being sold much more freely and may possibly score an advance in price shortly. Poplar is selling well, the grades suitable for automobile work selling as well as anything on the list. Prices for all grades of poplar are firm. Mahogany is selling freely, the opening up of big building operations for the season stimulating the call. Veneers are also selling in good volume at enhanced prices.

HUNTINGTON

The demand for hardwoods has been very good the past ten days, with prices firm. One of the pleasing features is the increased demand for the lower grades of lumber. Stock used by the planing mills and retail yards is moving at a good rate with prices satisfactory compared to some received a year ago. The planing mills and retail yards are busy and report business good, in fact more satisfactory than it has been for three years. The present demand for plain and quarter-sawn oak is very heavy and the large number of buyers that have been on the markets the last week would indicate the growing scarcity of dry stock.

Chestnut in the higher grades is moving at a satisfactory rate, while the sound wormy is not

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as active and prices not in accordance with the higher grades. The demand for oak stock and construction oak has greatly increased the past thirty days, and this week find our millmen loaded up with all the orders they can possibly handle. Some orders have been turned because of inability to get them out at the time specified and also on account of the present condition of the timber supply with no prospect of any more tides this spring season.

A number of the mills in this section on the Ohio river will complete their present timber supply in a few weeks and will be obliged to close down indefinitely because of lack of timber at the mills.

ST. LOUIS

There is a fair trade in hardwood reported by St. Louis dealers. The outlook is decidedly encouraging for a good strong market in the future. Stocks of various kinds of hardwood most in demand are very scarce in the market. For some time past the first and second grades of stocks on all items on the hardwood list have been scarce and they are getting more so all the time. The common grades, oak in particular, are beginning to be sought after. The exception to the rule is poplar and gum. These two items are quite plentiful. Oak, chestnut and ash are all in light supply. There is quite a call for gum and cottonwood by the box factories.

MILWAUKEE

Despite the fact that there has been a tendency in the trade to await lower prices, there has been a steady improvement in the Milwaukee hardwood business. Building operations, especially in the cities of the state, are now in full sway, and satisfactory orders in all lines are being placed. The sash and door manufacturers are buying well, despite the fact that they ordered well earlier in the season. Genuine activity among the foundries and machinery concerns of this city has resulted in a lively demand for pattern stock and the usual hardwood lines required. The furniture manufacturers are meeting with an excellent business.

Birch is in strong demand. Stocks are light—in fact, dry stocks are out of the market. Dealers expect that firsts and seconds will go even higher than they are at the present time. Hard maple is wanted and stocks are exceptionally low. While basswood is not as active as might be wished for, there is a fairly good demand for low-grade stuff. New stocks are not expected for several weeks, and in the meantime higher prices are looked for.

MINNEAPOLIS

Wholesale dealers here report that there is an excellent and steady demand from outside points for flooring and dimension oak for wagon stock and other factory purposes. There is a scarcity of birch and maple flooring and prices are strong. Birch is very scarce and it is not so much a question of price as of getting the stock, but sales are being made here now at about \$36 for firsts and seconds clear. The trade is waking up and the railroads are again able to deliver shipments with fair promptness. City demand from the factories continues to be just fair. It has been held back somewhat by the fact that the relief from car congestion bunched deliveries of stock and gave most consumers an ample supply for a while. However, there is plenty of inquiry all the time and any one who has the birch, basswood or maple stock in upper grades will have no difficulty in making sales.

Low grades are slow to move, and there is very little doing in cull birch or basswood, but stocks of this sort are not so heavy as to be much of a burden.

SAGINAW VALLEY

Trade is reported fairly good in the valley. There has been an active and heavy movement in maple lumber, and no opportunity is afforded dry stock to remain long in the hands of the manufacturer. This lumber has materially hardened in price, and the trade manifests a disposition to take all that is offering. Beech is reported as doing much better. It was rather slow last season but of late has brightened up. Basswood, ash and birch are all in good demand with limited quantities of dry stock available. Maple flooring is active and all the plants in the valley are being operated. There is no delay at the mills by reason of lack of stock.

DETROIT

The local hardwood market continues to show increasing strength. Inclement weather for several days held back spring building operations somewhat and in a measure affected the market. Trade recovered quickly, however, and is now holding steady. A feature of the market is a strong demand for birch, the demand dominating the market. Continued demand for maple, oak and poplar is still noted, while cypress too is more than holding its own. The flooring trade continues exceptionally active, while the box factories report big business.

LIVERPOOL

The volume of business passing here is very poor and except in a few isolated lines, no one seems to be turning over any quantity of stuff. Prices are still high but these are lower than those ruling in the United States. Hickory is one of the few woods that is booming just now. Prices have never been so high at this time of the year and anyone with stock has no difficulty in placing it at a substantial price. There is no doubt that there is a genuine shortage and it is reported that a fabulous price was recently paid for a mediocre quality of wood. Consumers here who handle this wood regularly are willing to pay almost any price to obtain supplies. Shippers are recommended to send all available wood here. The market can swallow any quantity and is willing to pay record prices.

Canary whitewood is also high, but many sales at present prices are not reported. Every one is on the lookout for substitutes. Cottonwood finds favor in some quarters, but cypress seems to be the big favorite. The stock of cottonwood, however, is excessive and values ruling are very poor. Hazel pine, satin walnut and white gum are also being used by many who do not like to face the high prices of canary whitewood.

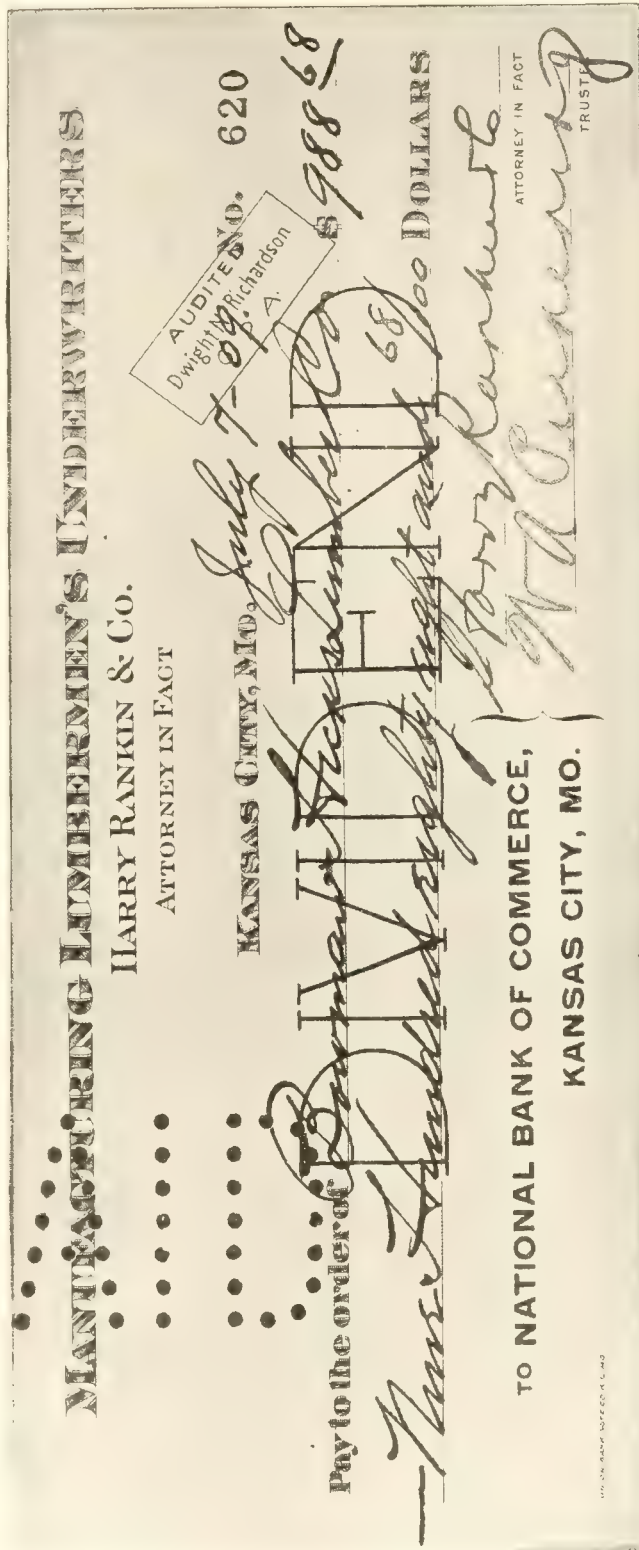
The mahogany position rules firm and prices are expected to go still higher at the next sales. The stock on the west coast of Africa is known to be very small, for the prices ruling have not had time to tempt shippers to get out more wood. Extremely high prices are anticipated between now and September. American buyers are advised to cover their immediate requirements until the latter date. It is prophesied that September will mark the breaking point of mahogany prices. At any rate it is thought that prices at that date will show a lower average.

Birch and maple are fairly active but ash is weak. Large first growth wood is moderately good but shippers should not send the smaller second growth logs, as there is a large stock on hand with no demand. Prices have been heard of recently which must have caused a serious loss to the shipper. Ash planks, both prime and No. 1 common are good points and shipments would come to a good market.

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Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines.

No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

LUMBER FOR SALE

GUM FOR SALE.

The following band sawn and trimmed stock at our Ayden, N. C., mill, in good shipping condition. Lengths piled separately with plenty of cross sticks. Practically free from warping:

1x18" & wider, 1st & 2ds, red.....	\$40.00
1x13" to 17" 1st and 2ds & box boards, red and sap.....	35.00
1x6 to 12" 1st & 2ds, red.....	32.00
1x4" & wider No. 1 com., red.....	22.00
150 M ft. 1x6 to 12" 1st & 2ds sap.....	22.00
55 M ft. 1x4" & wider No. 1 com.....	15.00
180 M ft. 1x3" & wider No. 2 com., sap and red.....	10.00
80 M ft. 1x3" & wider, log run, sap and red.....	16.00
24 M ft. 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2ds, tupelo.....	35.00
47 M ft. 1x6 to 12" 1st & 2ds, tupelo.....	26.00
24 M ft. 1x4" & wider No. 1 com., tupelo.....	16.00
50 M ft. 1x3" & wider No. 2 com., tupelo.....	11.00
70 M ft. 1 1/4 x3" & wider log run, tupelo.....	17.00

All of these prices are for the stock in the rough, f. o. b. cars our mill at Ayden, N. C., our freight rate to the principal cities being as follows, estimated weight 3,300 lbs.:

Norfolk, Va.....	8c	Gd. Rapids, Mich..	27c
Baltimore, Md.....	15c	Chicago, Ill.....	28c
Cincinnati, O.....	24c	Jamestown, N. Y..	24c
Philadelphia, Pa.....	16c	Richmond, Va.....	9c
New York City.....	20c	York, Pa.....	17c
Boston, Mass.....	23c	Utica, N. Y.....	23c
Buffalo, N. Y.....	24c	Syracuse, N. Y.....	23c
Pittsburg, Pa.....	21c	Springfield, Mass..	26c
Cleveland, O.....	24c	Schenectady, N. Y.	23c
Detroit, Mich.....	25c	Rochester, N. Y.....	23c
Reading, Pa.....	18c	Newark, N. J.....	17c
Harrisburg, Pa.....	18c	Erie, Pa.....	23c
Elmira, N. Y.....	23c	Columbus, O.....	24c
Albany, N. Y.....	23c	Binghamton, N. Y.	23c
Dayton, O.....	26c	Toledo, O.....	25c
High Point, N. C.....	9 3/4c		

We have no planing mill facilities at Ayden, but the stock can be stopped off at Norfolk for custom planing mill work at the usual charges.
AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.
Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE

1 car 4" 1sts and 2nds Poplar 7" to 17" wide, 60% 14' and 16'.
1 car 1" 1sts and 2nds Poplar 16" and up wide, 60% 14' and 16'.
1 car 3" 1sts and 2nds Indiana Ash small per cent selects and common.
1 car 1 1/2" 1sts and 2nds Indiana Shell Bark Hickory.
2 cars 1 1/2" Common Indiana Shell Bark Hickory.
All thoroughly dry.
If interested write, wire or 'phone.
H. A. McCOWEN & CO., Salem, Ind.

CHERRY FOR SALE

2 to 3 cars 4-4" No. 2 common Cherry.
2 to 3 cars 4-4" No. 1 common Cherry.
Nice, dry, band sawn stock.
EAST ST. LOUIS WALNUT CO.,
East St. Louis, Ill.

MAPLE FOR SALE.

Small carload, about 9,000 feet 2 1/4 dry maple log run, mill culls out, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, mostly 12 and 14 feet. Want prices
F. O. B. cars Aurora, Ind.
THE ROYER WHEEL COMPANY, Aurora, Ind.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED

For spot cash, your cut of Poplar, Chestnut, Oak and Southern Pine. Let us know what you have on sticks and what you will cut in the next six months. Address
"BOX 31," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED—WALNUT LUMBER AND LOGS.

I want all grades of walnut lumber, either green or dry. Also good walnut logs 16" and up for export. Cash and inspection at shipping point.
HARRY L. FLETCHER,
2999 Virginia Place, E. St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED

for my retail yard, all thicknesses in Ash, Cherry, Chestnut, Birch, Maple, Oak and Poplar in 1sts and 2nds and No. 1 common.
CHARLES R. PARTRIDGE, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Red and White Oak.
4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Basswood.
Delivery New York city, lighterage limits.
HERBERT C. TURNER & CO.,
1 Madison Ave., New York.

WANTED

Hard Maple and Beech Lumber and Squares
The undersigned will buy one million feet hard maple and beech in lumber and 1 1/4" squares. Squares to be 43" long. Lumber to be plump 1 1/16" and can be as short as 7' and not longer than 14'. Write us if you have anything to offer.
THE COLUMBIA MFG. CO.,
New Philadelphia, O.

WANTED.

25 carloads of tough Oak strips for bending purposes. Strips to measure 7/8" thick, 1 3/4" wide, 6'2" long. Must be strictly clear.
LOUIS RASTETTER & SONS, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 2558 S. Robey St., Chicago.

WANTED—OAK TIMBER AND PILING.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL PILING & LUMBER CO.,
1205 Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

11,000 feet 3" Poplar No. 1 common, dry.
4,000 feet 2" No. 1 common Poplar, dry.
CHARLES H. TURNER,
No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Timber Sizer, Atlantic Works, 28"x14", good condition, now in the South.
HERMAN MACHINE CO., Williamsport, Pa.

FOR SALE—SELF-FEED RIP SAWS,

Bolting Saws, Quick acting Saw Gauges and special machinery. Prices right. Write for particulars.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER AND DIMENSION STOCK,

P. O. BOX 345.

Muncie, Ind.

FOR SALE AT HALF FIRST COST.

Good as new 35 H. P. engine and boiler mounted—iron frame saw mill complete; 3 yokes steer, drays, log-carts; 70 acres pine timber one mile to siding. Also 35 H. P. planing mill outfit. Both mills now making flooring. Easy terms.
P. O. BOX 104, Wadley, Ala.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

TIMBER AND COAL LANDS.

Fine bodies hemlock and hardwood. Timber lands owned and controlled direct.
AARON GRAHAM, Christiansburg, Va.

TIMBER LANDS CHEAP.

From 1,000 to 5,000 acres river land with fine virgin timber, Pine and Hardwood. Cheapest in south Arkansas, near K. C. S. Ry. \$10 and up.

ALLENE REALTY CO.,
Allene, Little River Co., Ark.

ARKANSAS TIMBER LANDS.

1280 acres of timber, 30 miles of Memphis, near R. R., good land to log, will cut 12,000 feet timber to acre, 2,000 of it being Oak, balance Gum, Hickory, Elm, Ash, Cypress. This is all large timber, best to be found. Price \$17.50 an acre cash, reasonable time to remove timber.

1445 acres fine land and timber in St. Francis Valley, west of Memphis. Land worth \$50 per acre when improved. The timber on this will run 8000 feet to acre, 4000 feet of which is very fine White and Red Oak, 3 miles of R. R. This is a choice tract. Price is \$21 per acre.

2085 acres west of Memphis in St. Francis Valley 1 1/2 miles of R. R., is best of farm lands. The timber is the best that grows, will run 8000 feet to acre, half of which is Oak. Price is \$24 per acre.

JAMES I. HAWK, Forrest City, Ark.

BIG POPLAR TREES FOR SALE.

Best small tract of Hardwood (65% Big Poplar) in western North Carolina. Will guarantee every point in description. Price \$6,000. Value will double in short time.

C. A. DIVINE, Franklin, N. C.

HARDWOOD TIMBER IN ARKANSAS.

15,000 acres with or without mill; Oak, Gum, Hickory, Cypress. Address,
G. C. PRATT LUMBER & TIE COMPANY,
Fort Dearborn Bldg., Chicago.

100,000,000 FEET HARDWOOD TIMBER.

10,300 acres, river and railroad transportation. \$15 per acre.

ROBERT SESSIONS, Winthrop, Ark.

WE WANT TO BUY

ALL THICKNESSES AND GRADES OF CHERRY FOR CASH

If you have anything for sale, write us at once.

WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO., JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

DIMENSION STOCK WANTED**WANTED**

Hickory and Oak Spoke billets and rim strips. Car lots. With orders for rim strips we include spoke billets to work up waste.

A. E. STEVENS & CO.,
Wheel Manufacturers, Portland, Maine.

HICKORY POLE AND SHAFT STRIPS.

Several cars Pole and Shaft strips wanted, including Bars, Singletrees, Yokes and Circles. Address "HICKORY," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

DIMENSION STOCK FOR SALE**FOR SALE—MAPLE DIMENSION STOCK.**

We are in position to furnish several cars of Maple Stock 4/4 thick and up to 30" long from dry hard Maple. Send us your wants in this stock for prompt delivery.

COLUMBIA MFG. CO., New Philadelphia, O.

FOR SALE—MAPLE RODS OR DOWELS.

We have about a car of Maple Rods 5/8, 3/4, 1 and 1 1/2" diameter from 40" long down to 18". This is good stock and will be sold right.

COLUMBIA MFG. CO., New Philadelphia, O.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT FOR SALE**LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.**

Standard and narrow gauge locomotives and cars of all sorts for logging and railroad use.

HICKS LOCOMOTIVE & CAR WORKS,
Chicago, Ill.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 76 tons; over 165 locomotives of various types at our shops.

SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**COTTONWOOD STUMPAGE.**

Will do in the next five years what Poplar did in past ten years; advance 500% in value. Automobile factories will pay \$100.00 per M. ft. for panels in next two years. I control 40,000,000 ft. of genuine large yellow cottonwood; also good new band mill. The party who will furnish \$40,000.00 to make it go may have all the profits up to \$10,000.00 per annum and good prospect of doubling money annually.

Can use one or two good men. If you can command money ask all questions in first letter. Address, W. S. DUNBAR, Rosenberg, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS**GRAPHOPHONE EQUIPMENT FOR SALE**

Three Columbia graphophones practically unused, of modern type, in perfect order, including shaver with electric motor attachment. These machines for commercial dictation will effect an economy of about forty per cent in time.

The entire equipment will be sold at a bargain. Address

"H. H. G.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYES WANTED**WANTED—MACHINE FOREMEN.**

Two competent men experienced in setting up and operating Hardwood Flooring machines, each man capable of handling machines with crews. Parties having experience with American Flooring Machines preferred.

When replying, give full particulars, addressing THE M. B. FARRIN LBR. CO., Cincinnati, O.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED**HIGH CLASS HARDWOOD SALES MANAGER,**

at present employed, would like to offer looking for a change with the idea of becoming manufacturer of Hardwood Sales and Sales Manager. Can bring the best hardwood salesman in the country with him. Address in confidence, "BOX 45," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

are frequent except where our

Two Piece Geometrical Barter Coin is in use, then imitation isn't possible. Sample if you ask for it.

S. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Chicago

We also make Time Checks, Stencils and Log Hammers.

**BARGAINS IN REBUILT WOOD WORKING MACHINERY**

Every Machine Thoroughly Overhauled and Tested Before Leaving Our Shops

1 30-in. 3-Drum Invincible Sander
1 30-in. Single Drum Betin Sander
1 Iron Double Circular Saw Table
1 44-in. McDonough Band Resaw
1 26 Baldwin 6-in. Gauge Locomotives
60 miles relaying rails
5000 Benders, Engines and other Machines

Complete stock of Structural Steel and Iron. Shafting, Belting and Pulleys

Send for list, also our new 500-Page Catalog No. 946

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO

JEFFREY



Conveying Machinery

For Handling

LUMBER, LOGS, REFUSE, CHIPS, ETC.

We design and build the most efficient and economical Conveying Systems for Saw Mill and Wood-working Plants. Send for Catalog Hf81 and

Let Us Figure With You

THE JEFFREY MFG. CO.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

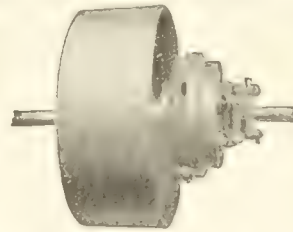
NEW YORK
BOSTON

CHICAGO
PITTSBURG

ST. LOUIS
KNOXVILLE

DENVER
MONTREAL, CAN.

DODGE



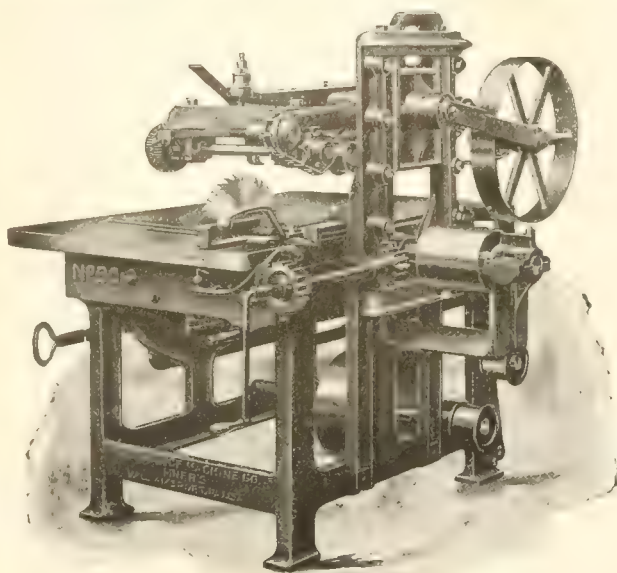
DODGE SPLIT FRICTION CLUTCHES

are "making good" in the hardest kind of service—Cement Mills, Smelters, Clay Working Plants, Beet Sugar Houses, Wood Working Mills. Many of the largest Manufacturers in these lines have, after comparative tests and trials, adopted the Dodge Clutch.

There's a good reason why there are more Dodge Clutches sold than any other.

Ask for Bulletin No. G-116.

DODGE MANUFACTURING CO.
Station H-55, :: Mishawaka, Ind.



A Different Rip Saw

No. 30 Power Feed with Adjustable Feed Rolls

A Machine of Exceptional Range and Capacity

Especially Adapted for Sawing Short Stock

One piece frame. Four bearings for arbor, one of them outside driving pulley, as shown, and one a removable outside bearing at opposite end of arbor. Exceptionally positive and strong feed works. The rolls are 6 inches in diameter, and are adjustable to and from the saw, so that from 10 to 20 in. saws may be used, ripping up to 6½ in. thick. Feed roll adjustment is entirely new. The sliding head stock controlling feed is raised to any point with one motion of crank, and controlled with ratchet. Tension of feed chains is the same at all distances **without adjustment**. It has many other good features, but we've no more room to describe them.

WRITE FOR FULL DESCRIPTION

This is only one of the many superior machines we are building. If in need of anything in the woodworking machinery line, it will pay you to investigate our tools before placing an order. Catalogue sent on request.

HERMANC MACHINE COMPANY

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

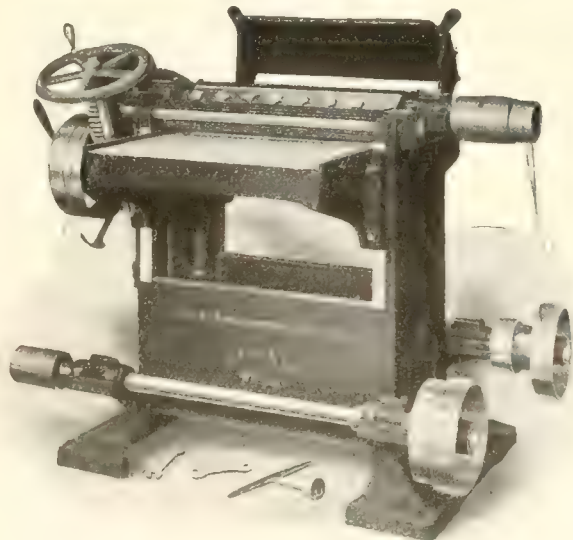
CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVES:

Chicago Machinery Exchange, 159-161 N. Canal Street, Chicago

Chicago Machinery Exchange,

(Incorporated)

WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

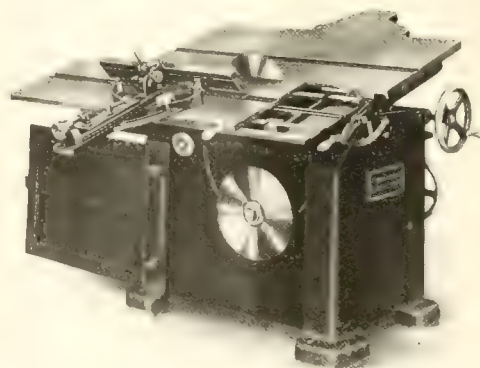


No. 35 SINGLE SURFACE PONY PLANNER

Planes 12 inches wide and 10 feet long. Table slides on outside of frame so it is steady in the work and not be wavy or live chipped off ends. Two sets of feed driven from a single motor regulating the other.

Grand Rapids Crescent

The "World's Best" Saw Bench



Made with double arbors, sliding table and taper pin gauges. It is a labor saver and well worth investigating.

BUILT BY

THE CRESCENT MACHINE WORKS

OF

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

CHICAGO MACHINERY EXCHANGE, INC.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS

159-161 N. Canal St.

REPRESENTING EXCLUSIVELY

Chicago, Ill.

BAXTER D. WHITNEY & SON,
HERMANC MACHINE CO.,

GREAVES, KLUSMAN & CO.,
McDONOUGH MFG. CO.,

PORTER MACHINERY CO.,
BEACH MFG. CO.,

CRESCENT MACHINE WORKS,
of Grand Rapids,

WEST SIDE IRON WORKS,
New Chicago Line.

MILL MEN

DO YOU SEE THAT WORD HANCHETT?

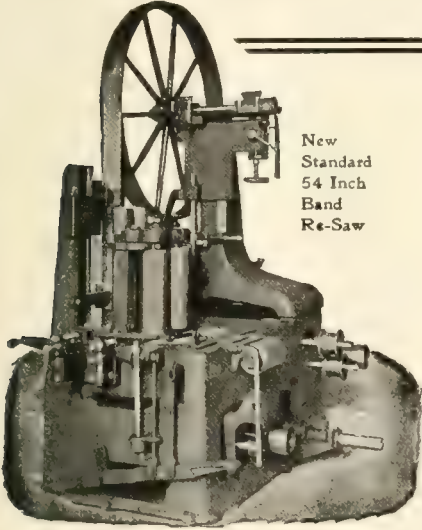
TRADE MARK
HANCHETT
U. S. REG. 59352, JAN. 8, 1907

Well, that is our Trade Mark. You will find it stamped on all our Swage and Shaper parts, and on our tools and machinery, too. It means quality and efficiency and our unqualified guarantee. We believe our filing room equipment is a little better than any other make, and we have found out that we have had to protect it. Others also have a lot of faith in our machinery, too; for we are equipping most of the new big mills that are being erected.

In fact, we have secured the biggest contracts for filing room equipment ever placed in a filing room. We are always glad to send out our machines on approval, to be returned at our expense if not found a little better than any other make.

Write for
Catalog No. 20

HANCHETT SWAGE WORKS, Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.



New
Standard
54 Inch
Band
Resaw

MERSHON

BAND-RESAW SPECIALISTS

25 MODELS
ADAPTED TO
EVERY REQUIREMENT

Wm. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

WHO BUYS HARDWOODS?

Do You Want the List?

The Hardwood Record supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada.

Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town
Name of concern
Name of buyer
Line manufactured

Kinds, grades and thicknesses of Lumber
Kinds and sizes of dimension stock
Kinds and thicknesses of veneers
Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels.

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber **not** used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete roster of the hardwood requirements of all users, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber.

This service is free to all advertisers, save the patent index cards which show at a glance the kinds of lumber used by each concern, and which are sold at \$3.50 a thousand, the state guide cards costing 75 cts. a set.

Write us about this service.

HARDWOOD RECORD

355 Dearborn Street

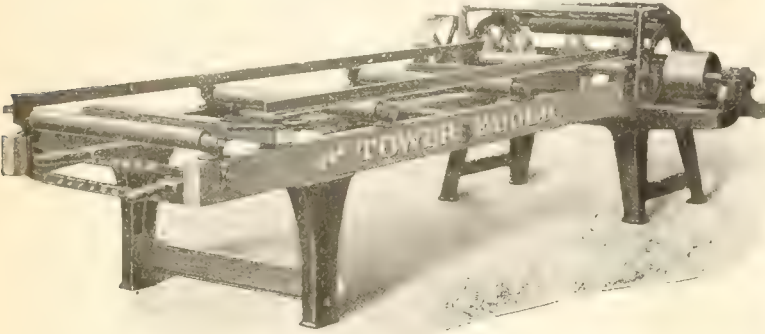
CHICAGO

The "Tower" Pony Edger

For portable and small stationary mills. Hundreds in use. Suitable for any mill having from 15 h.p. up.

Increases the output of the mill one-third. Grades the lumber. Takes out hearts, shakes and knots, and makes firsts and seconds out of commons. Saves considerable No. 1 lumber that is wasted when the edging is done on the main saw. Gives the boards straight and parallel edges, and makes them of standard or any desired widths.

Rips a wide board into two or more narrower ones, either at the same time that it edges it or afterwards, as may be preferred. Causes the lumber to sell more readily and to command a higher price.



Occupies little room. Requires only nominal power. Simple. Easy to operate. Readily moved from one set to the next. Does not get out of order.

By far the best edger made. We manufacture 72 different sizes and styles of Edgers and 10 sizes of Trimmers. We also make

The Old Reliable Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., Greenville, Mich.

(Please mention this publication.)

WE CAN
DOUBLE
THE CAPACITY
OF YOUR
DRY KILN.

PORT NORTFOLK, VA., March 19, 1910
GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS
Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:

Answering your letter relative to the merits of your dry kiln process, in comparison with that of the present kilns.

Your process installed by us in an old rattle-trap of a kiln was successful. We were much pleased with the results.

In early part of 1909 our entire plant was destroyed by fire. We wrote you for plans for a new kiln. You were dilatory in getting plans to us. We were persuaded by other kiln people to install their process.

Results:

Present system with us is not a success. This system installed in an entirely new, air-tight brick building, under what should be very favorable conditions, does not give us results that we secured with your system in the old rattle-trap kiln.

In our judgment, resulting from our experience with the two systems, they should not be mentioned in the same breath.

Unless we can find some way of getting better than present results from this system, we will be after you in a short time to install your process on top of the same.

Yours very truly,

AIR LINE MFG. CO.,

C. W. STEELE, Sec'y and Treas.

GRAND RAPID VENEER WORKS

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Corrugated Joint Fasteners

Can be quickly and cheaply driven with

**"ADVANCE"
CORRUGATED
JOINTFASTENER
MACHINE**

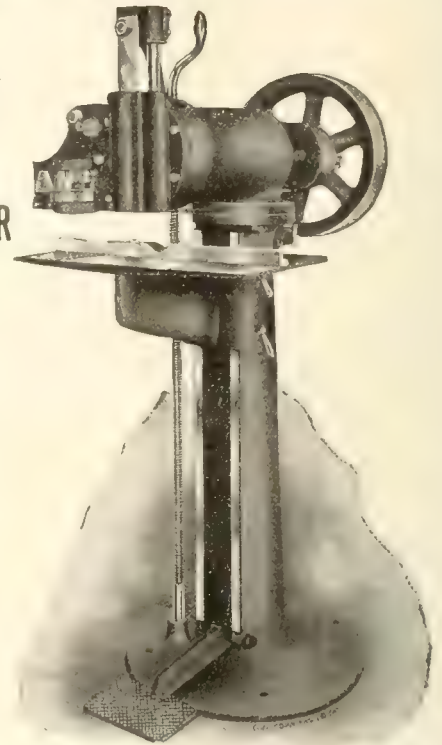
Made in Different
Types to Meet
All Conditions

Specially suitable for
manufacturers of
sash, doors, blinds,
screens, coffins,
furniture, plumbers'
wood-work, porch
columns, boxes,
refrigerators, etc.

Write for bulletins
and prices.

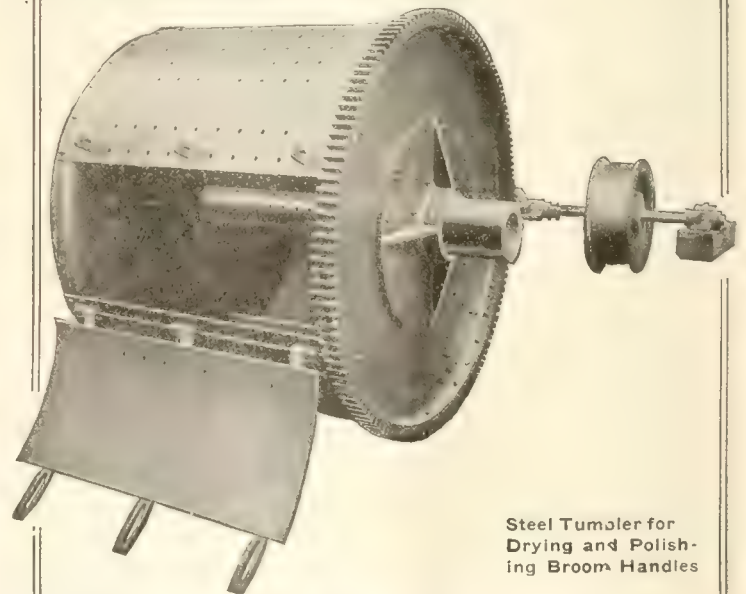
Manufactured only
by

Saranac Machine Co., St. Joseph, Michigan



Broom Handle Machinery

Let us tell you about our **STEEL TUMBLERS FOR DRYING AND POLISHING BROOM HANDLES**. This system is rapidly supplanting all others. More economical; less time required for drying; no polishing afterwards; greater per cent of straight handles turned out.



Steel Tumbler for
Drying and Polish-
ing Broom Handles

CADILLAC MACHINE COMPANY

Complete Line of Broom Handle Machinery

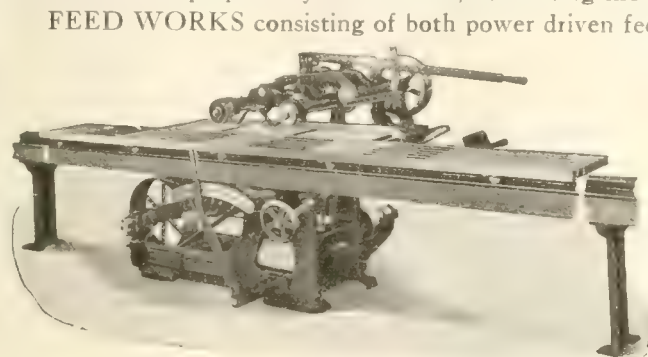
CADILLAC, MICH.

Are You in the Market for a Self-Feed Rip and Edging Saw

A MACHINE DESIGNED TO MEET A WIDE RANGE OF REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERAL RIPPING OR EDGING BOTH LONG OR SHORT STOCK?—IF SO, WRITE US ABOUT OUR

No. 245 Self-Feed Rip and Edging Saw

This machine combines the advantage of quick adjustment with an edging carriage producing a perfectly straight edge as well as parallel work. It possesses another advantage, viz: that the section of the carriage track at the right of the machine proper may be removed, converting the machine into a regular self-feed rip saw.



No. 245 SELF-FEED RIP AND EDGING SAW

FEED WORKS consisting of both power driven feed-in and feed-out rolls, is carried on a swinging frame which may be instantly raised or lowered by means of a lever, either at the right of the main frame or in front of the edging carriage.

SAW MANDREL is carried on a swinging frame and provided with a gravity belt tightener to keep belt at a proper tension.

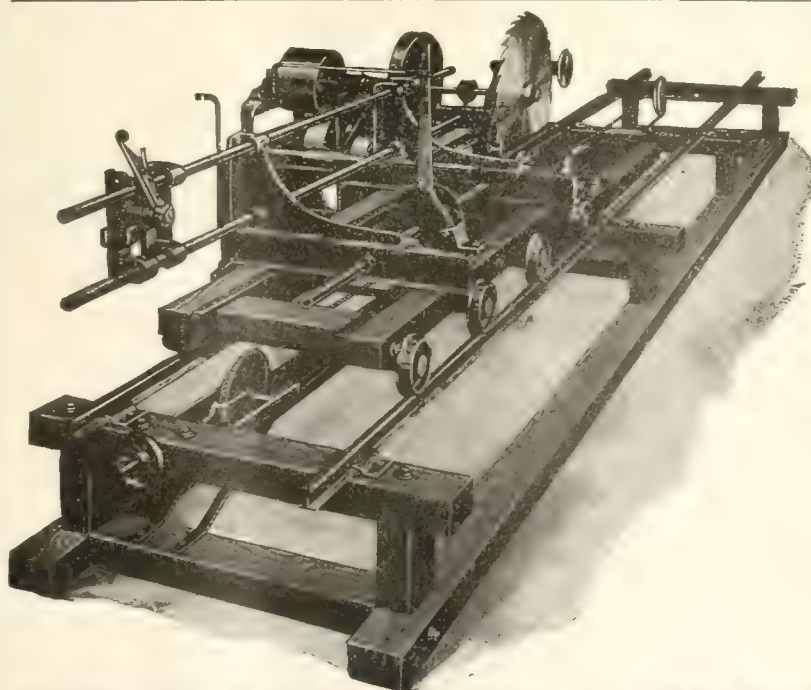
The Mandrel Bearing is provided with adjustment for aligning and is raised and lowered by means of a hand wheel either at the front or side of the machine convenient to the operator, when working either as a rip saw or an edger.

EDGING CARRIAGE is mounted on rollers and travels on planed tracks, insuring absolutely perfect edging on material full lengths of carriage.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY 414-434 West Front St. CINCINNATI, OHIO

New Hoosier Improved Short Log Sawing Machine



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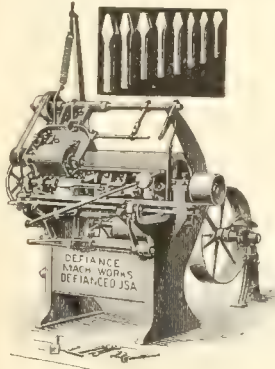
The largest saw that can be used is a 48-in. diameter.

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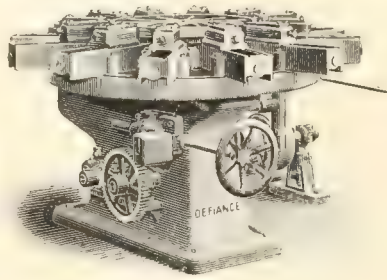
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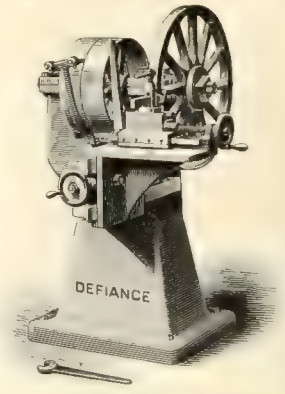
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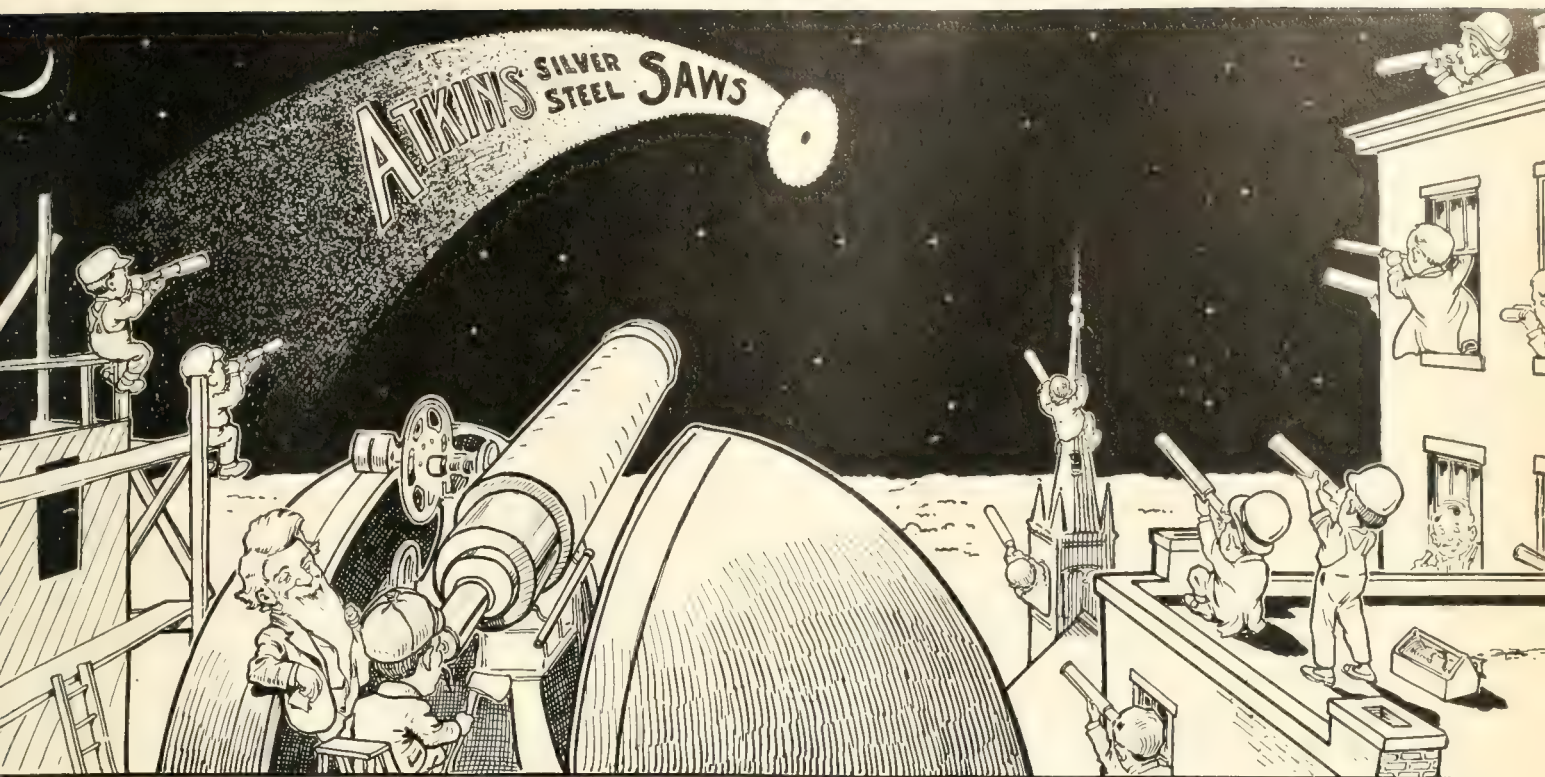
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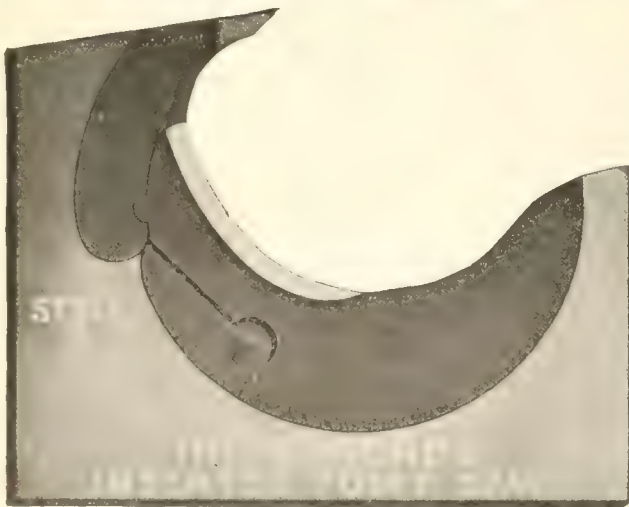
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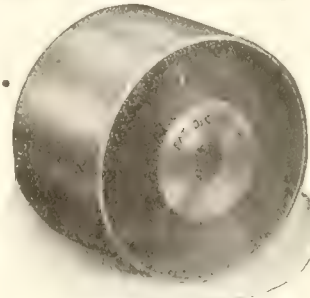
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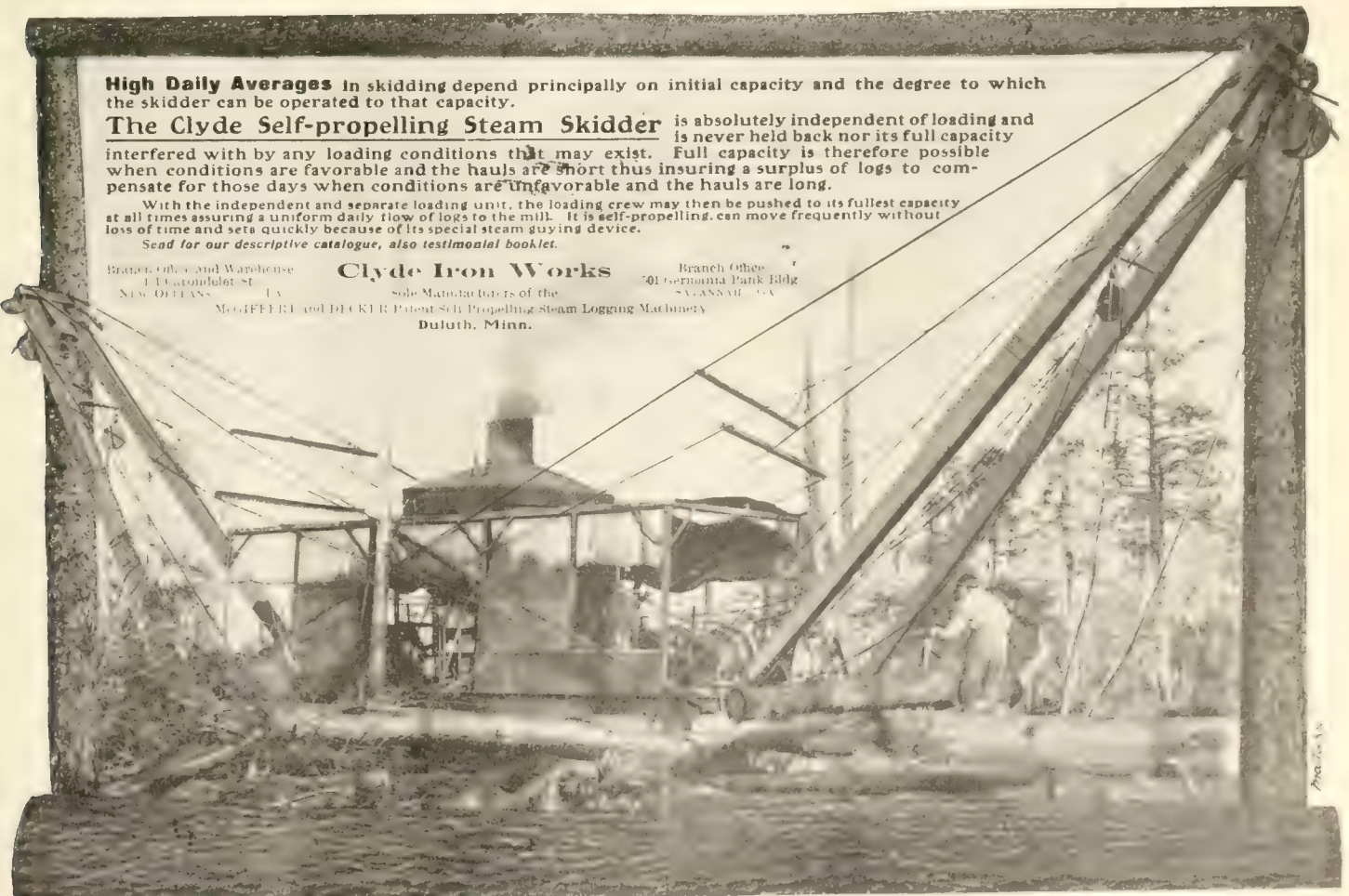
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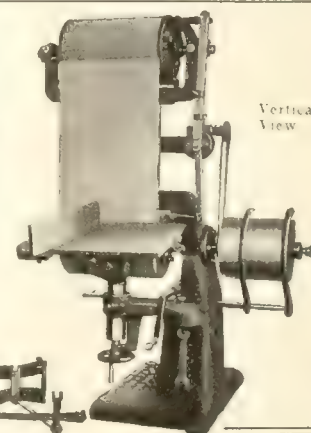
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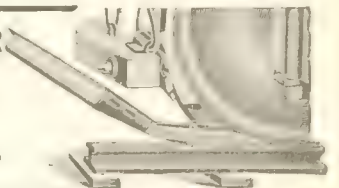
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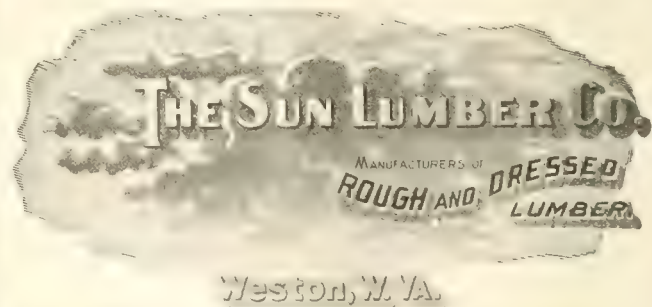
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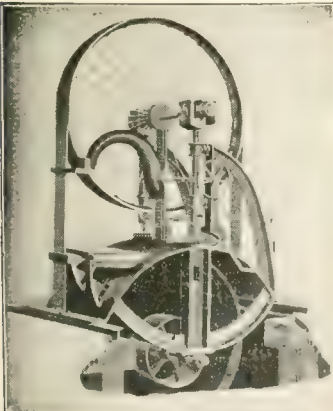
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West Virginia and Southern Hardwoods

Mills: Blue Jay, W. Va.; Shawsville, Va.

Want to move quick:

200,000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Poplar, band sawed

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A Great Opportunity

LOCATION FOR SHOOK FACTORY

Large output of low-grade lumber
at low-grade price

For full information address

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Specialists Red Gum

Mills at
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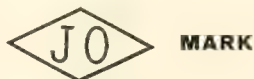
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Exporter of Black Walnut Logs

FIGURED WALNUT IN LONG WOOD
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ALL WE CAN OFFER NOW, IS

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Plain and Quartered

ALL GRADES RED GUM

YOUR INQUIRIES WILL RECEIVE
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CHECKING, SPLITTING, ROTTING POSITIVELY PREVENTED

by LORAC, a thick liquid, to be applied to either timber or lumber at a trifling cost. It will not discolor or injure the wood, neither will it interfere with its subsequent working or painting. It requires no preparation before use, no heating or mixing, and is easily applied by unskilled labor.

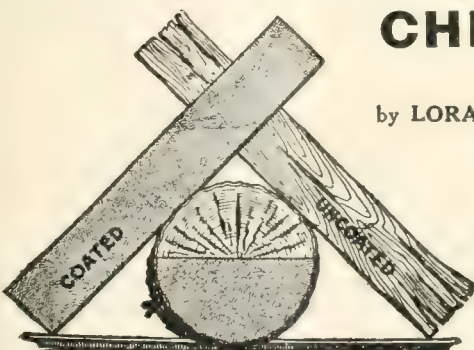
Ryan-Stinson Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn., writes July 21, 1909: "The Lorac Protector we received seems to be doing pretty well. Please ship us at once another barrel of 600 lbs."

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You need not pay for it if it does not do all we say. What better guarantee can we offer?

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WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

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We Want to Move Quick

1 car 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Poplar.

2 cars 4-4 in. Log Run Poplar.

1 car 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Red Oak

Get Our Prices on the Above Cars

BARRETT MITCHELL LBR. CO.

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OUR SPECIALTY

Finely Figured Quartered Oak

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We have to-day the following woods for immediate shipment:

Plain and Quartered White Oak, Plain and Quartered Red Oak, Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood

All stock bone dry.

Write us any time

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We want to move the following stock quick:

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INDIANA HARDWOODS

The old-fashioned kind you used to get.

TWO MILLS IN INDIANA

FORT WAYNE AND LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

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Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

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Large Stocks, Dry Lumber,
Carefully Manufactured

Immediate Shipments

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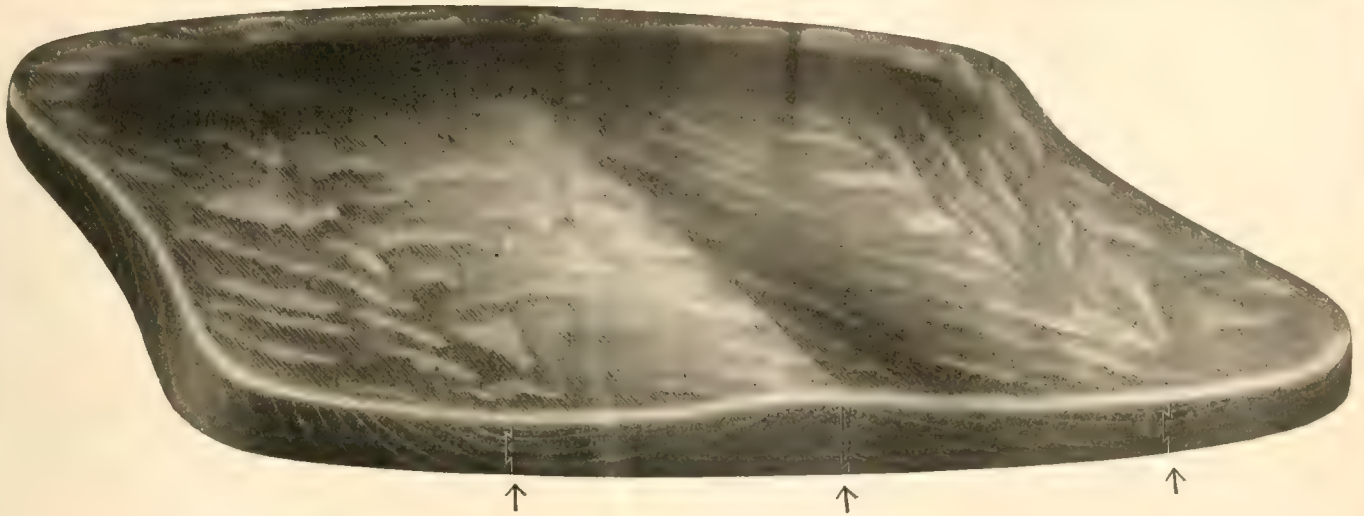
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EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

AN ESPECIAL BARGAIN OFFER

No. 1 Common Walnut, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

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We manufacture Quartered, Plain Oak & Poplar Lumber



WELDING LUMBER

Jointing chair seat lumber under prevailing conditions makes it a proposition that needs careful attention. To have defective seats returned is not only a handicap to reputation but an unnecessary expenditure.

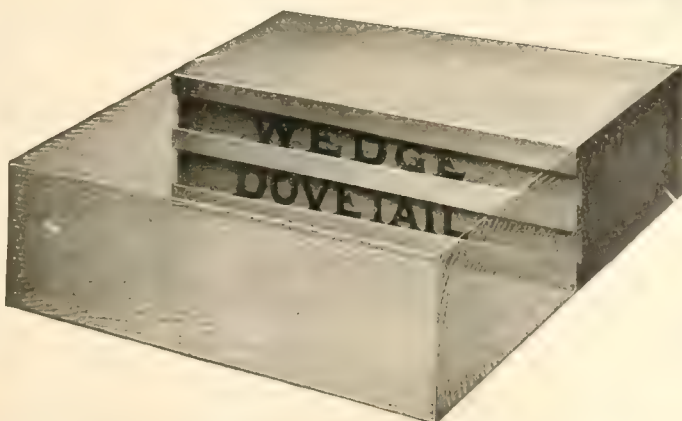
THE TAPERING WEDGE DOVETAIL JOINT

Made on the Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer insures perfect joints that cannot open or show the varnish line, because the wedge dovetail welds the stock together, forcing the glue into the pores of the wood, making a permanent clamp which is stronger than the natural wood; yet these results are accomplished in one operation at two-thirds less cost than the ordinary method of jointing lumber.

A sample of the wedge joint, without glue, with detailed information will be sent on request.

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90 West Street

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MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
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THE W. M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Carries 50,000,000 Feet Band Sawed

YELLOW POPLAR WHITE PINE WHITE OAK RED OAK
HICKORY ASH BASSWOOD CHESTNUT HEMLOCK
SOUTH CAROLINA YELLOW CYPRESS
And Other Kinds of Lumber

If you want GOOD stock, WELL MANUFACTURED and GRADED, place your order NOW.
Prices never go high enough to cause us to fail to fill our contracts to the letter.

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MANUFACTURERS OF BAND SAWED

OLD FASHIONED
SOFT

YELLOW POPLAR

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

YELLOW POPLAR

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WATER SEASONED
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POPLAR LUMBER

ALL GRADES
ROUGH DRESSED
QUICK SHIPMENT

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

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LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

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MANUFACTURER OF

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All Kinds of High-Grade

HARDWOODS

S. E. SLAYMAKER & CO.

Representing
WEST VIRGINIA SPRUCE LUMBER CO.,
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Dividends at the rate of \$36.00 per \$100.00 premium

This Represents the Present Average Dividend of the "Big Five"

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West Virginia Hardwoods

"The Best Lumber"

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Managers of the Leading Stock Fire Insurance Companies making a specialty of Lumber and Woodworking Risks

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UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
RECOMMENDED BY ALL THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT

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McILVAIN'S SPECIALS FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

Get your order in early for

RED OAK

1 car 4 4, 12 inches and up; bone dry
4 cars 8 4 Common and Better.
2 cars 5 4 Common and Better.

10 4 to 16 4 10 cars

HARD MAPLE

Also same amount of Soft Mill.
Ask us for prices.

If you are looking for

CYPRESS

write us for prices. We have a big stock on hand. Ask us for quotations.

Ask us for prices on

SOFT YELLOW TENNESSEE POPLAR

4 4 to 4 inches

Get our prices on

WHITE OAK

1 cars 4 4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

We have a large block of plain

RED AND WHITE QUARTERED OAK

all thicknesses, bone dry; and can make immediate shipment from our yard to parties in a hurry for dry stock.

We have several cars of 4 4

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at interesting figures. Write us.

How are you fixed on

RED GUM AND COTTONWOOD

We have a large block of 4 4 in the above

Let us quote you on

RIVED HEART CYPRESS SHINGLES

6x20 and 7-24, several hundred thousand of each. Can ship immediately either straight or mixed cars.

We have just received a large block of

SOFT WHITE PINE

4 4 to 8 4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths.
Can ship separate or mixed cars.

No better time than right now to think about

SPRUCE

Our big stock offers some choice bargains.

Send in your order promptly for

WHITE ASH

2 cars 4 4, Dry, Common and Better
2 cars 8 4, Common and Better.

Are you in the market for

CALIFORNIA SUGAR AND WHITE PINE

We have a large stock of 4 4 to 12 4

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

1 car 4 4, 12 inches and up.
1 car 6 4, 12 inches and up.
Dry, good lengths, well figured and nicely manufactured.

"We Have It If It's Hardwood"

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SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

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White Oak
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Ash, Cypress, Elm, Maple, Sycamore

Cottonwood a Specialty

DRY STOCKS
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FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

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FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber
1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES
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CADILLAC QUALITY

DRY STOCK

200M 4-4 Basswood, No. 2 Common
100M 4-4 Basswood, No. 3 Common
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Our Own Manufacture

COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Kneeland-Bigelow Co.

Bay City, Mich.

Manufacturers of

Michigan Hardwoods and Hemlock

ANNUAL CAPACITY

20,000,000 Feet of Hardwood

20,000,000 Feet of Hemlock

LET US KNOW YOUR WANTS

Michigan Hard Maple

Cadillac Quality

1 x 9	1s and 2s	4M
1 x 15 and wider	1s and 2s	8M
5-4	No. 1 and 2 Common	40M
4-4	No. 3 Common	100M

Send for Our Complete List of
Dry Stock

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FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

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**RIGHT NOW
We Want to
TALK TO YOU ABOUT**



White Ash, 4-4 to 16-4—all grades.
Cottonwood, 4-4—all grades.
Cypress, 4-4 to 8-4—all grades.
Red Gum, 4-4 to 6-4—all grades.
Red and White Oak, 4-4 No. 1 Common.

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Crating Lumber in Pine, Basswood, Elm, Beech and Birch. High grade Michigan Hardwoods—A complete stock.

OAK—Plain and quartered both red and white—Indiana Stock.

Write us full particulars of your needs and we will name inviting prices.

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510 EDDY BUILDING, SAGINAW, MICH.

MILLS AND YARDS, JOHNSON CITY, TENN., AND POPLAR BLUFF, MO.

Tennessee Mountain Oak. St. Francis Basin Red Oak.

We are prepared to furnish Red Oak timbers and dimension promptly.
We have a full stock of Sound Wormy Chestnut in all thicknesses.

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Have the following dry, band sawn stock for sale:

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- 2 cars 6-4 Beech, No. 3 Com.
- 3 cars 4-4 Soft Gray Elm No. 2 Com. and Bet.
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All the stocks are band sawn and dry.

DENNIS BROS. SALT & LUMBER CO. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Manufacturers of

**Michigan Hemlock and Hardwoods and
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Our specialty is the manufacture of our National brand of 3-8 and 13-16 end and side matched **MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE FLOORING**. We also make an extra grade of **CLEAR ALL WHITE MAPLE FLOORING**, made from end-dried winter-sawn Michigan White Maple.

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3-8 in. and 13-16 in. in all standard widths and grades.

**No Better Hardwood Floors made than our 13-16 inch
and 3-8 inch.**

**STEEL SCRAPED, END MATCHED,
KILN DRIED MAPLE FLOORING.**

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SAGINAW,
MICHIGAN

Specials for Quick Shipment

15,000	4-4	1's and 2's Basswood, 13 in. & up
130,000	12-4	No. 1 Com. and Better Grey Elm
100,000	6-4	No. 2 Com. and Better Soft Elm
70,000	4-4	to 16-4 log run Rock Elm
100,000	4-4	Basswood, all grades
150,000	6-4	Basswood, all grades
300,000	5-4	Basswood, all grades
150,000	4-4	No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Basswood
125,000	5-4	No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Basswood
250,000	8-4	No. 1 Com. and Bet. Hard Maple
100,000	4-4	Birch, all grades
100,000	12-4	No. 1 Com. and Bet. Hard Maple
60,000	16-4	No. 1 Com. Hard Maple
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**A full line of Basswood, Birch, Beech, Elm
and Maple Lumber, also Southern Hardwoods**



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“Chief Brand” Maple and Beech Flooring

in $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple
in all standard widths and grades, will
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on its merits alone

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Manufacturer of Lower Peninsula Hardwoods and
Hemlock—Water Shipment Only.

85,000 Feet Dry 10-4, 12-4, 16-4 Maple

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S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

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Machinery, you will find it advantageous to
write our advertisers. Get in touch!

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We have the following list of stock on our Memphis yard Bone Dry, and we will quote you attractive prices:

5 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Ash.	10 cars 4-4 No. 3 Common Gum.
10 cars 4-4 No. 3 Common Oak.	10 cars 4-4 No. 3 Common Cottonwood.
1 car 4-4x2- $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5- $\frac{1}{2}$ Clear Ash Strips.	10 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Cottonwood.
4 cars 4-4x13 to 17 in. 1st & 2d Sap Gum.	10 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Cottonwood.
5 cars 5-4x6 & up 1st & 2d Sap Gum.	1 car 3-8 1st & 2d Plain Red Oak.
6 cars 6-4x6 & up 1st & 2d Sap Gum.	3 cars 1-2 1st & 2d Plain Red Oak.

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HARDWOOD LUMBER MEMPHIS, TENN.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Forman's Famous Flooring
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Faultless Grades, Perfect Milling, Quick Shipment
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POLISHED  ROCK MAPLE

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Write today for prices and booklet.

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CAN
AFFORD TO
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WHITE PINE

WE WISH TO BUY

Poplar

1 in. Wagon Box Boards 11 in. to 23 in. wide, 12 ft., 14 ft., 16 ft. long
1 car 1½ x 16 in., 10 ft. and 12 ft. Box Boards.
1 car 1½ x 16 in., and up 1 and 2 grade.
2 cars 2 x 14 in. to 16 in., 1 and 2 grade Sign Boards, 14 ft., 16 ft., and 18 ft. long.
2 cars ¾ in., 1 and 2 grade.

WE WISH TO SELL

2 or 3 cars 2 in., 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.

We want to sell car or cargo lots of any kind of lumber. If we accept your order, will produce the goods. Write us.

1 car 2½ in. and 3 in. 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.
5 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Poplar.
500,000 ft., 1 in., No. 1 Common and Better Plain Red and White Oak, Bone Dry.
1 in. No. 2 Common Oak out of the above lot.
3 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Red Gum, Dry.
6 cars 1 in. Gum Box Boards, 13 in. to 17 in. wide, Dry.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8-10 and 12 in. No. 1 and C and Better Norway.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8- and 10 in. No. 2 and Better White Pine.

YELLOW PINE

YOU
CANNOT
AFFORD NOT
TO DEAL
WITH US

CAR STOCK

CAR MATERIAL

BAND SAWN

DIMENSION STOCK

RED GUM

THIN STOCK A SPECIALTY

All Gum Dipped in a Special Solution to Prevent Stain

PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH AND ELM

Capacity 100,000 feet per day.

TALLAHATCHIE LUMBER CO.

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PHILIPP, MISS.

Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Co.

We are now in position to supply single ply veneers of native woods, from our Birchwood mill.

Twenty-two years' experience in high-grade built up work assures our familiarity with all its special requirements. We produce stock THAT IS IN SHAPE TO GLUE.

OUR ALGOMA FACTORY, for the past seventeen years, has made a specialty of high-grade glued up work only. We manufacture panels of all sizes, either flat or bent to shape in all woods. Mahogany and Quarter-Sawn Oak a specialty.

We do not make any 2-ply stock or do not use slice cut quartered oak in any of our work. Our quartered oak is all sawed

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Our long experience, has put our work beyond the experimental stage. We offer you the benefit of results accomplished through careful attention and study of every detail of the work. Our apparatus and appliances are up-to-date and built on mechanical ideas. We do not use retainers. Our gluing forms are put under powerful screws and left there until the glue has thoroughly hardened. Any one familiar with glue knows that a joint must not be disturbed until thoroughly dry.

Our prices ARE NOT the lowest, but our product is guaranteed THE BEST.

Factory and Veneer Mill: ALGOMA, WIS. Veneer and Saw Mill: BIRCHWOOD, WIS. Home Office: ALGOMA, WIS.

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

☞ Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

☞ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

☞ Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

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CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Baltimore, Maryland

PHILADELPHIA

THE HARDWOOD CENTER OF THE EAST

LITTLE RIVER LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

Poplar, White Pine, Hemlock
and all kinds of Hardwoods

CLEARFIELD LUMBER CO., Inc.

Manufacturers of

Poplar and Hardwood Lumber
Oak a Specialty

PEART, NIELDS & McCORMICK CO.

Manufacturers of

North Carolina Pine, Box
Shooks, Ceiling, Flooring, etc.

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218 FRANKLIN BANK BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Band Mills, Complete Planing Mills and Dry Kilns
WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., Abingdon, Va., and Judson, N. C.
MANUFACTURERS BAND-SAWED HARDWOODS

Mixed car shipments including Oak Flooring our specialty

We are long on

No. 1 Common Oak Flooring

also want to move several cars of

No. 2 Common Oak Flooring

Write for special price.

Address all Correspondence

WHITING LUMBER CO.

General Offices, Land Title Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

THOMAS E. COALE LUMBER CO.
Franklin Bank Building, Philadelphia

We are interested in **No. 2 Common 8-4 Quartered White
Oak and All Grades of Poplar and Other Hardwoods.**

WRITE RICHTER FOR PRICES ON

4-4 Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Soft Yellow Poplar 1-1 Log Run Cypress M.C.O.
4-4 Common and Better Chestnut (except for pin worm holes)
4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 12-14, Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Tenn. White Pine.

RICHTER LUMBER COMPANY,

Land Title Bldg.

Philadelphia, Pa.

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO.
REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

NICE FLAKY STUFF

**EZRA RHODES
NORTHERN and SOUTHERN
HARDWOODS**

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Fenwick, W. Va.

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Manufacturers

Hemlock, Spruce, Hardwoods

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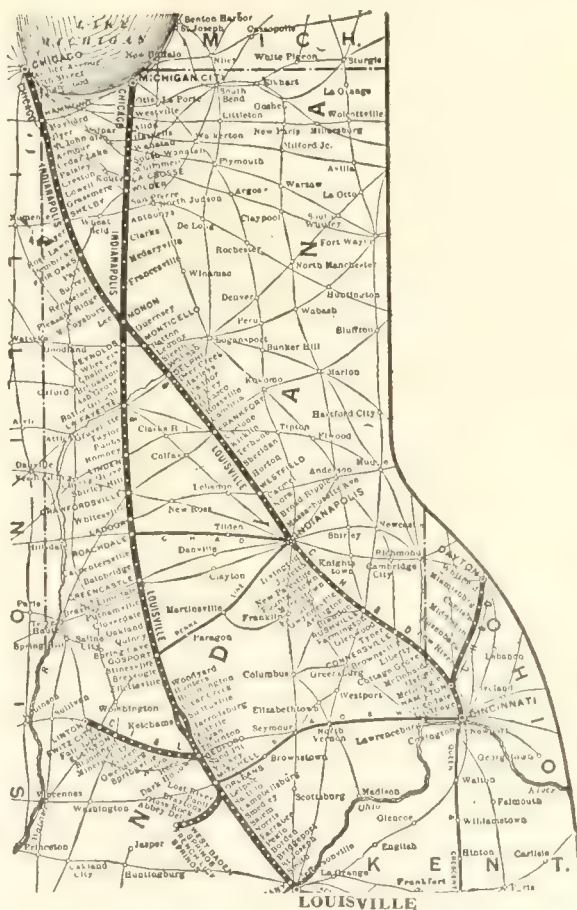
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200,000 Feet 1	inch No. 2 Common Sap Gum
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Bundled

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XXX.

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THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIB-ON, President

LOUIS L. JACQUES, Sec'y and Treas.

Sixth Floor, Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Telephones Harrison 8086-8087-8088

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Northern Territory - - C. F. Dedekam, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago
Southern Territory - - H. C. Haer, Gehring Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

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Coming Association Meetings

NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

The next annual meeting of this organization will be held at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., Thursday and Friday, June 9 and 10, 1910.

F. F. FISH, Secretary.

O. O. AGLER, President.

NATIONAL VENEER & PANEL MANUFACTURERS'

The semi-annual meeting of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 14 and 15.

P. B. RAYMOND, President.

E. H. DEFEBAUGH, Secretary.

General Market Conditions

There has been no particular change in hardwood market conditions during the last fortnight. A few items, like the good end of poplar, notably wide stock; firsts and seconds and No. 1 Common red and white oak in both plain and quartered, and firsts and seconds red gum, are in active demand, but the general run of lumber products, especially the coarser end, is dragging.

In New York and Boston business is far from good, particularly in the box end, and the situation, while better than in these cities, is not alluring either at Philadelphia or Baltimore.

The furniture manufacturers, upon whom the hardwood trade depends to a considerable extent for its market, is rather in the dumps. The call for medium and low-priced furniture is fair, but the trade in high-class goods is lagging.

The makers of office fixtures, cabinet work, etc., are fairly busy, but few factories have much business ahead. This is not only true in Chicago, but in Grand Rapids, Rockford and the minor centers as well. The furniture people are rather optimistic over the situation

and think that as the season advances there will be an increased demand. However, furniture prices are ranging low and the margin of profit is comparatively small.

Building operations in the Middle West generally are as heavy or heavier than they were a year ago, with the result that business with the hardwood interior trim and door people is good, as also with the hardwood flooring people. Flooring manufacturers have cleaned up a good portion of their maple and oak surplus stock during the last few months, and, with but few exceptions, have stopped accumulating. In Chicago, building operations are at high tide, and the year promises to show the completion of more office and flat buildings than were built during the phenomenal year of 1909.

The financial situation still remains fair although there is a decided tendency toward a tightening in the money market, and discounts have advanced a good one-half per cent. during the last fortnight.

On the whole there is nothing alarming in the situation and with better weather than has prevailed of late, it is reasonable to presume that trade will settle down to normal conditions with an increased call for a good many varieties of lumber that are somewhat slow in demand at the present time.

The good end of maple and birch is in about as good call today as even the foremost of the southern woods, and in some instances firsts and seconds birch and maple are being shipped from this year's sawing.

The veneer and panel people are busy, but working on old orders at comparatively low prices.

The handle trade shows but little activity; still there is a fair demand for both hickory handles and broom and mop handles of maple, birch and beech. Prices are still ranging low.

A Declaration

There is a rumor, emanating from a small element of a leading hardwood association, which has been systematically put forth and fostered at recurring intervals during the last five years, to the effect that HARDWOOD RECORD is an enemy to this association. The RECORD desires to declare emphatically for once and for all that it is not an enemy to this or any lumber association in existence, and by no possible chance, either in speech of the editor or in matter appearing in this journal, can any such deductions be made. The RECORD has nothing to do with association politics, and has never published anything that could be deemed adverse criticism to hardwood association policies, save in the one particular that it has urged upon all of them the unification of their several sets of inspection rules, as this is the alleged basic principle on which every one of them was founded. There is no more excuse for the continuation of more than one standard of measurement and inspection of hardwood lumber and their application than there would be in a variety of United States weights and measures. Thus far and no farther has HARDWOOD RECORD uttered criticism against prevailing hardwood association methods, and in common with every other honest lumber newspaper, it will continue to attempt the conversion to fairness and common sense of the small unregenerate portion, which constantly block this aim.

If a vote were taken by the members of every hardwood lumber association in the country, ninety-five per cent would be in favor of

the harmonizing of all rules of inspection and measurement into a single standard. Just a handful of hardwood lumbermen block the most desirable legislation that could transpire in lumber history. These obstructionists, whether they are members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, or of the Northeastern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, will not only be criticised by **HARDWOOD RECORD**, but by the majority of hardwood producers, merchants and wholesale consumers throughout the land until they are willing to let the majority have their just desserts. The **RECORD** is strictly an apostle of the square deal, and a universal base of hardwood measurement and inspection is the only way to accomplish this result.

Renaissance of Black Walnut

In the middle eighties black walnut, for the making of furniture, its principal use, went out of fashion in the United States, and since that time the call for this wood has been only for special furniture, for electrical work, and for foreign consumption. This decadence in the use of black walnut was due to the scarcity of supply and the fact that oak at that time became the fashion in furniture making. For a long time there has been a limited amount of Circassian walnut employed in high class furniture construction, but during the last year a large demand has grown up for furniture made of this beautiful wood. In the bulk of this line of manufacture veneered work has been employed, and the handsome Circassian burl is notably beautiful in parlor and bedroom furniture and has become a prime favorite to those who can afford the luxury of furniture of this costly material.

Now comes the singular part of the matter, which illustrates the resourcefulness of the American furniture manufacturer. Circassian walnut is costly, and most of the limited quantity of this growth is not particularly suitable for the making of rails, muntins and posts. It happens that the general tone of the younger growth of black walnut corresponds very closely with that of Circassian walnut, hence it is that the furniture trade is again seeking black walnut lumber to use in connection with Circassian veneers and minor ornamentation in the making of "solid Circassian furniture." The call for black walnut is largely for thick stock, in six-quarter, eight-quarter, ten-quarter and twelve-quarter. It would not be surprising if during the next few years the domestic call for black walnut would be fully equal to the possibilities of the supply of less than 30,000,000 feet annually.

This is a brand new one for the walnut producer who has been struggling with might and main to get his product into the German market. He can now secure orders for his wood in the required thicknesses from more than a hundred of the leading furniture producers of the home market.

Forestry

Forestry, when in European countries dates back four hundred years, is yet a comparatively new and little understood science in the United States. In the minds of the laymen, and also of a good

many lumbermen, the meaning and value of forestry are but vaguely defined. Why forestry should be confused with arboriculture and sylviculture in the minds of the average man is hard to understand, but the untrained have applied the term forestry to everything from the planting of trees in the farmer's wood-lot to the setting out of a shade tree on Arbor Day.

Forestry as understood in this country is so closely allied with forest conservation as to mean little else. Forestry means the study of tree growth and the cutting of a forest on lines that shall secure the best possible commercial results. Where timber-bearing lands are suitable only for forest reproduction, then forestry means the cutting only of the mature and hyper-mature trees, and leaving the young growth, most suitable for regeneration, to come to maturity, and rehabilitate the land. It also means the selection of the best types of woods for this purpose, and in some instances means perhaps the replanting of limited areas. In timber sections where the soil is adapted for farming it means the absolute stripping of the timber from such land, and converting it to the best advantage into lumber or other products, leaving the land in the best possible shape for agricultural pursuits. This in brief is forestry, in contra-distinction to sylviculture, the planting of forest trees; or arboriculture, the cultivation of trees or shrubs.

Troubles of the Furniture Makers

Hardwood manufacturers need not hug to their hearts the idea that they are the only people that have difficulties to solve in connection with the low-grade problem. The furniture-manufacturing situation is far from roseate at the present time. There is a manifest capacity for production in excess of the demand for manufactured goods, with the result that furniture is selling at very close prices. Furniture manufacturers, especially those working in oak and gum, are obliged to go farther from producing centers every year for their lumber supplies, involving an increased freight cost in addition to the gradual advance in lumber values. Furniture manufacturers would like to be able to substitute for firsts and seconds and No. 1 Common a good proportion of No. 2 and No. 3 Common, if it were possible to cut these grades on a profitable basis. They insist that it is not, as lumber constitutes approximately one-third of the total cost of manufacturing furniture, and therefore, is a

big item in general expense. With furniture prices showing little advance and with increasing lumber values, the furniture manufacturing trade is forced to do business with little margin, or to run on short time, without profit.

Furniture makers are attempting to secure stock in some shape that will assist them in augmenting their profits, and perhaps it is for that reason that the **RECORD** office has received so many inquiries for dimension material. This prospective evolution in purchasing lumber supplies for furniture factories, as well as for interior finish and flooring plants, will probably result in the cutting of a good deal of low-grade lumber at points of production. It is the logical way to insure conservation of forest products, as the saving in freight alone will constitute a good profit on the transaction.

OF no use are the men who study to do exactly as was done before, who can never understand that today is a new day. We want men of original perception and original action, who can open their eyes wider than to a nationality—namely, to considerations of benefit to the human race—can act in the interest of civilization, men of elastic, men of moral mind who can live in the moment and take a step forward.

—Emerson

More About the Low-Grade Problem

The editor of the RECORD is in receipt of the following communication from a leading manufacturer of oak flooring in the northern part of the country:

We have read with considerable interest the item in your paper of April 25 entitled: "The Low-grade Problem." We note that the demand for low-grade hardwood lumber is decreasing. This would naturally be expected under the present grading rules and is as it should be. No. 2 Common in hardwood as graded today is an unprofitable grade for manufacturers of hardwood flooring even, and as far as No. 3 Common is concerned it is absolutely worthless as graded now for even hardwood flooring, and would ruin any manufacturing concern in a short time, were they to attempt to work it into flooring.

A careful perusal of the grade rules has convinced us that if a manufacturer of hardwood lumber were to ship a carload of No. 3 Common out of which could be got pieces big enough for a toothpick to the extent of 25 per cent, they would be obliged to take it, and, in fact, the hardwood inspection bureaus would say that it was as good as they were entitled to. This seems to us to be wrong and extremely foolish. There should be four grades of common at least. The No. 2 Common grade should be raised somewhat and the better quality of the No. 3 grade and the poorer quality of the No. 2 grade put together, the lower grade to contain all of the balance which would be fit for cheap sheathing purposes. We are satisfied that if this were done the manufacturers of hardwood lumber would have a great deal less to groan about.

The suggestions embraced in the foregoing communication might assist somewhat in the marketing of the lower grades of oak, not only in the flooring manufacturing trade but the furniture trade as well, but still it would not satisfactorily solve the entire low-grade problem. The freight on oak lumber which the manufacturer writing this letter pays from his principal sources of supply approximates \$12 a thousand feet. Lumber from the coarse logs would show him a little more than fifty per cent of usable material. In other words, he is paying a freight of \$24 a thousand on the lumber of low grade he actually uses besides the cutting cost. No matter how the grades are split up it would not be a practical proposition to make oak flooring in his city with anything like economy. As a matter of fact he would not buy the third or fourth grade of common he suggests, and probably would fight pretty shy of the second grade. He would buy the first grade, and possibly a little of the second, which would still leave a tail end of coarse grade on the manufacturer's hands that is too good for crating and still unsalable. The RECORD reiterates that practical lumber conservation means the establishment of well-organized cutting-up factories at points so located that lumber from a large number of mills could be grouped at a low cost and this low-grade stock cut into sizes ready for the furniture, interior finish, flooring, and other manufacturers to mill. If this were done modification in the present system of hardwood manufacture could be indulged in. This coarse grade lumber could be delivered at the cutting-up plant simply bark-edged and untrimmed, thus giving the institution the benefit of all the cuttings there were in the plank.

As before noted in the RECORD, experiments have been made in a tentative sort of fashion for cutting dimension material at points of production, and they have not generally proven successful. There are manifold reasons why this result has obtained. Dimension producers have attempted to make this material out of stock of too low a grade in the aggregate. High-class dimension cannot be satisfactorily made out of stick-rotted lumber, No. 3 Common and poorer, or from slabs. The general quality of such a product is not acceptable for good work, but a vast quantity of suitable dimension stock can be made with the aid of a short-log sawmill out of forest refuse and out of the low grade of No. 1 and poorer, with an aggregate clear cutting of close to fifty per cent.

A big cutting-up plant like the one suggested, located for example at Memphis, Tenn., could undeniably secure the coöperation and financial support of at least a dozen manufacturers, and could also secure the financial backing of an equal number of leading furniture, interior finish and flooring makers. This plant should have a

dry kiln capacity to take care of 100,000 feet of lumber a day, and by securing the coöperation of leading users of this material could work on a variety of sizes that would cut even the lower grades with comparatively little waste. It would be only by securing a variety of sizes (as is well known in the box trade) that a cutting-up plant of this magnitude could be made a profitable enterprise. There is no sane user of lumber in his manufacturing line that will not concede that high-class dimension stock, cut to full sizes of good material and thoroughly kiln dried, is not worth more in his factory than firsts and seconds. In a plant of this sort it is perfectly logical to make and deliver both solid and veneered glued-up table tops, dresser tops and the like in the full sizes required for the finished article.

Here certainly is an opportunity for disposing of a considerable portion of the present overstock of low-grade oak, black and white ash, gum and sundry other woods. The investment in an institution of this sort would be small as compared to that of the average sawmill with its backing of stumpage, or that of the big furniture plant.

It is highly impractical to attempt to transfer the skilled furniture artisans of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York to the actual sources of hardwood supply. These skilled laborers have their own homes and have alliances at these remanufacturing points that they cannot leave, but it is perfectly logical to secure enough competent labor to handle a big cutting-up plant successfully at Memphis or in any of the many towns of one-tenth that size throughout the hardwood region.

The machinery involved for seasoning and cutting up hardwood lumber is but a small fraction of the total employed in furniture, interior finish and flooring manufacture, and there is no just reason why profitable enterprises cannot be established for the making of first-class dimension material near the points of hardwood production.

The Coming National Association Meeting

The annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association will be held at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., on Thursday and Friday, June 9 and 10.

In the news section of this issue of the RECORD the general plan of entertainment that will be tendered the visiting lumbermen is outlined, together with considerable information concerning what the live Louisville Lumbermen's Club proposes to do for its guests.

It is expected that this meeting will call out a large attendance of hardwood lumbermen both within and without the ranks of the National Association. There are a good many issues of paramount interest to the trade at the present time, which it is expected this organization will take up and legislate upon.

Undeniably an effort will be made to insure the attendance at this meeting of every hardwood manufacturer and wholesaler possible. With the allurements of Louisville as a convention city and the importance of the meeting, this expectation should surely be realized.

Wisconsin Hardwood Conditions

The secretary of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association reports that a canvass of forty-nine hardwood concerns in the organization shows that nine have no orders on hand; two have no stock in shipping condition; three are sold out, and thirty-five have orders on hand amounting to a total of seven hundred and fifty-four cars. The situation is about the same, relatively, with the hemlock producers of the state.

Publicity Engineering

A short time ago a wealthy lumberman stated to the editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD that he had been in the lumber business for fifty years and had yet to spend his first dollar for advertising purposes.

A "publicity engineer," which is the pet title of the alleged expert advertising man, stated to the RECORD a few days ago that the

General Motors Company, a consolidation of a few automobile factories, had appropriated a million dollars as a first installment of an advertising campaign for the year to come. He also stated that one Milwaukee brewery was spending a like sum for advertising its product during the coming year.

These are two extremes. In the case of the brewery doing a business of five million dollars a year and spending a million dollars for advertising, the buyer of this delectable beverage can readily figure that when he pays five cents for his drink he is paying one cent for having its surpassing qualities called to his attention, and four cents for beer and the various costs and profits involved in its distribution over bars or sideboards.

In the case of the automobile game as at present carried on, he can pretty safely figure that when he pays three thousand dollars for an automobile he is paying fully one-half of this amount for advertising and sales cost. In reality he is only getting fifteen hundred dollars' worth of "buzz-buggy."

Of the extreme case, the lumberman who has never found occasion to spend a cent for advertising, it may be stated that he is about as far behind the procession in advertising exploitation as the lager-beer magnate and the automobile people are ahead of it. Sales costs under modern methods are becoming a tremendous percentage in the general costs of goods of all descriptions. Lumbermen generally are learning something about the value of exploitation, but still the average one is yet in the dark as to the possibilities of it when conservatively and logically carried out.

The experience of the RECORD in this particular is far more "spotted" than the present situation in hardwood sales. Men come into this office and state frankly that the RECORD earns ten thousand dollars a year for them on a five hundred dollar investment, and the very next man that discusses the subject will state with equal honesty that he can not trace a dollar to advertising expenditure.

There is a reason for this.

The man who acknowledges a profit of ninety-five hundred dollars on a five hundred dollar investment is a live-wire lumberman. Primarily, he can "deliver the goods," and knows how to forcefully present the various items he has for sale on public attention. The man who says that he is not getting returns out of his advertising is the man who simply states that he is in the lumber business, perhaps at "Big Ditch," Indiana.

Today is the day of specific advertising. The old card form of announcement is played out as a money-getter. By far the best and most sensible advertisers in this country—the people who get the best returns from their investments—is the dry goods trade. These people advertise specific items they have for sale. It is no time for glittering generalities in advertising, and it is the time for specific announcements. If a man has but one car of No. 2 inch chestnut for sale, if he will state that fact specifically, and present it to the vast number of readers of HARDWOOD RECORD forcibly enough and times enough, he will find a customer for it.

The RECORD deprecates the big and unusually untruthful average stock list sent out by many manufacturers and jobbers. These lists impress on the minds of the buyer that the world is full of lumber of certain kinds and qualities, when in truth it does not exist.

The RECORD took occasion to recently "call" one of its pet advertisers who conceived the scheme of advertising five million feet of a certain grade of lumber for sale when he didn't have fifty thousand feet of it in his possession, and in fact could not have secured the quantity advertised at any reasonable price in a cruise of the entire lumber-producing country.

Advertising is all right and can be carried on at a manifest profit to the average lumberman if he will pay a modicum of attention to this phase of the business that he does to other details of it, but the RECORD frankly believes that the man who simply says "I am in the lumber business at Big Ditch, Indiana," never can achieve good results from his advertising expenditure.

In this connection the RECORD would state to its present and prospective advertising clients, that it would be very glad to suggest lines of progressive exploitation that will bring returns if they will coöperate with the advertising staff to this end.

Opening Forest Products Laboratory

Assistant Forester William L. Hall of the United States Forest Service announces the opening of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., on Saturday, June 4. This laboratory is intended, by means of experiments and demonstrations, to lessen waste in the manufacture and use of wood. The state of Wisconsin has erected a new building at the university for this purpose and will provide light, heat and power. The Forest Service has supplied the equipment and apparatus and will maintain a force of thirty-five or forty persons to carry on the work.

The laboratory will be prepared to make tests on the strength and other properties of wood, to investigate processes of treating timber to prevent destruction by decay and other causes, to study the saving of wood waste by distillation, to examine the fiber of various woods for paper and other purposes, and to determine the relation of the microscopic structure of wood to its characteristics and properties. Facilities will be at hand to make almost any kind of test on wood that practical conditions may require.

Lumber manufacturing and wood-using industries are invited to make practical use of the laboratory in devising means of reducing waste in wood—a subject of vital concern. Already many have proposed experiments and supplied much test material, which is waiting attention.

The opening of the laboratory is expected to be a notable event. Some thirty lumber organizations are arranging for representation, and many prominent men of the lumber and wood-using industries have advised that they will attend. There will be but one session at which addresses will be given. Following this, an inspection of the laboratory and its equipment will be made, with demonstration work in progress. Only one day will be given over to the exercises.

An effort will be made to have a special train of sleeping cars run from Chicago to Madison on the evening of June 3, and back to Chicago on the evening of June 4, so that those who make use of this train will require no hotel accommodations at Madison.

Over-Stocking in Quartered Oak

The increasing price of quartered white oak this year has led to the inevitable overproduction. Today there is a manifest shortage in plain-sawed oak in both red and white, while there is every evidence of a weakening in the values on quartered stock. At best there is only a limited demand for quartered oak, and wise operators will curtail their quartered cut for at least a month to come, and give more attention to the production of plain wood.

Hickory Handle Manufacturers' Meeting

An important meeting of the newly organized Hickory Handle Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday, May 26. T. R. Clendennin, president of the association, and J. E. Duffield, secretary, are particularly anxious that all handle manufacturers shall be present at this conference, as matters of vast importance will be brought up and legislated upon.

Forest Waste

In the Delta country of Mississippi and Arkansas good authority states that more red gum is being deadened and left to die in the forests at this time for the purpose of preparing lands for agricultural purposes than is actually being cut into logs and sawn into lumber. This forest slaughter is deplorable. It is doubtful if there is over 11,000,000,000 feet of red gum in existence at the present time, and with its prospective value such devastation is shameful. Even where red gum stumpage is being put into log product only the best of the growth is being taken out, and the remainder is left for fire and decay. Undeniably the average red gum operator is five years ahead of the times in his attempt to get the best results out of his stumpage, and every man who is slaughtering red gum today will wake up within that time to find that he could have made ten times as much money by conserving his timber.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent

Which?

If you should die and later waken
Somewhere across the gulfs of space,
To find when your first glimpse was taken
Maude, Alice, Geraldine and Grace—
If you should find them there all waiting
When you arrived upon that shore,
And all of them rushed forward stating
That they were yours forevermore—
And if you found you had to take them;
If each at once became your wife,
Would you conclude—now please be candid
If such a circumstance befell—
Would you conclude that you had landed
In Heaven, or had gone to Hell?

The Proof of the Pudding

It's easy enough to be pleasant
As long as you tell her you love her;
But the girl worth while is the one who can
smile
When she knows that the game is over!
For the worst of it all is the parting—
The breaking it off, and all that;
But there's something worth while in the girl
who can smile—
And cheerfully hand you your hat!

—HELEN ROWLAND.

It's easier for the average man to quit drink-
ing if he wants to than it is for him to want to.

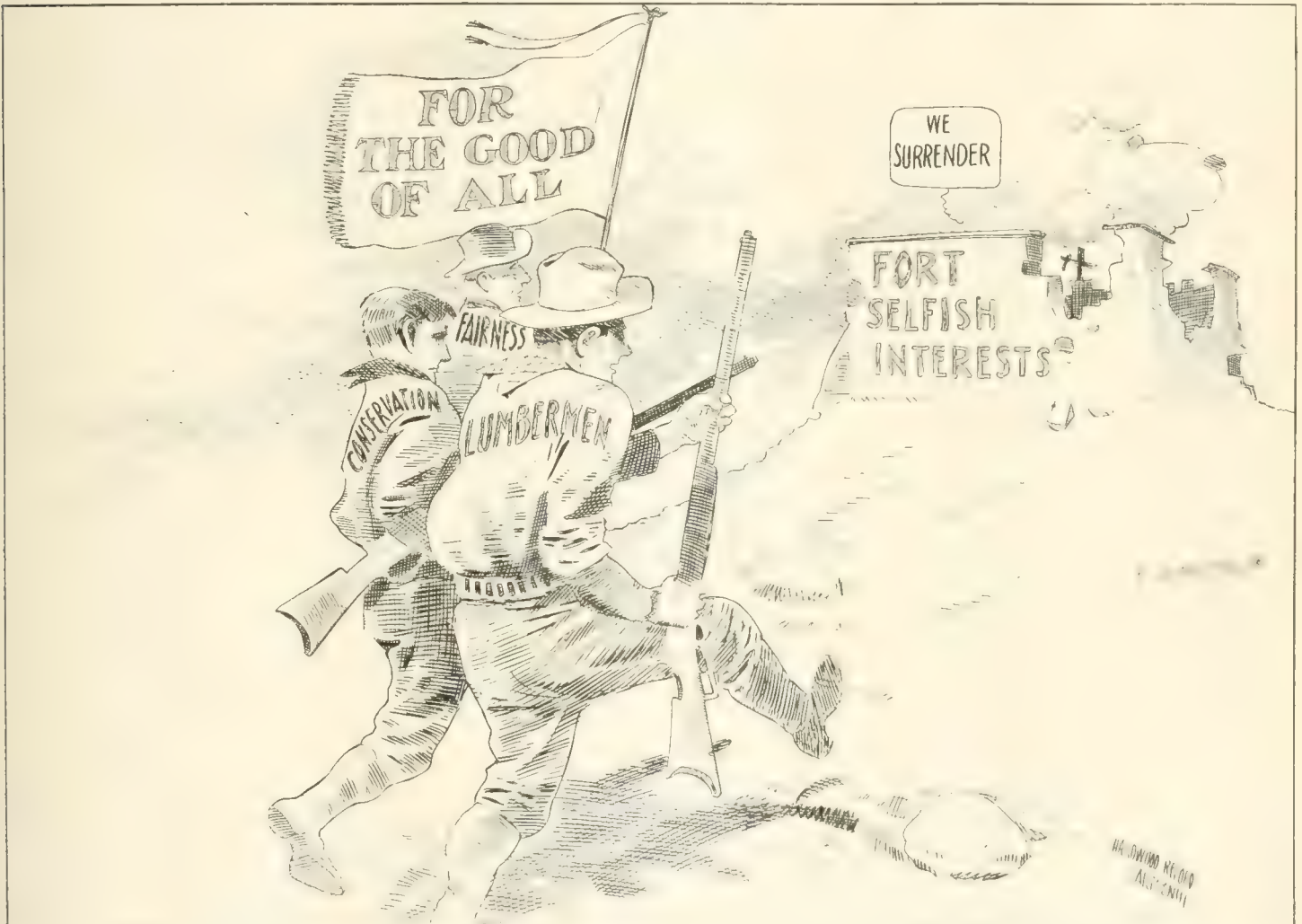
There Are Quite a Few of Them

How many people think they're good because
they've done no crime;
How many think they've won success who
merely didn't fail!
How many who're untampered think their virtue
is sublime—
And that they'll land in Heaven because they
didn't land in jail!
—LIFE.

In and Out

Wags: There seems to be quite a difference
between a job and a situation.
Wagg—Oh, yes. For instance, when a fellow
loses his job he often finds himself in an embar-
rassing situation.—PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

The 1910 Battle of New Orleans



Selfish Interests Overcome by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association

No Lumber Trust Here

Isn't it possible for our official government
attorneys to—
Break the glass trust.
Wipe out the towel trust.
Nip the flour trust in the bud.
Slaughter the beef trust.
Regulate the watch trust.
Get a line on the fish trust.
Put the shoe trust on its uppers.
Freeze out the ice trust.
Dissolve the sugar trust, and
Force the breakfast food trust out of business?
—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Out of Danger

Pat—I hear your wife is sick, Moike.
Mike—She is that.
Pat—Is it dangerous she is?
Mike—Divil a bit. She's too wake to be
dangerous anny more.

The man who wears the finest clothes is gener-
ally the one who would look the worst without
them.—LIFE.

After a woman has succeeded in breaking
into society she thinks it's up to her to go away
twice a year for her health.

Paced Too Rapidly

"Waiter, ask the orchestra to play something
different."
"Any particular selection, sir?"
"Something slower. I can't chew my food
properly in waltz time."—COURIER-JOURNAL.

No female lawyer objects to being the woman
in the case.

Even an actress may not be able to make up
for lost time.

Wise is the woman who believes that he is the boss.

Utilization of Hardwoods

ARTICLE XL STAIR WORK

A trip through the shop of A. D. Lindquist & Co., a Chicago firm of stair builders, resulted in the information contained in the following article. As with kindred specialized industries, stair building is a trade in itself, requiring a thorough and lengthy apprenticeship under the supervision of a recognized concern in this line, and not as a cabinet maker, as is often erroneously supposed.

Orders are always first worked up in the shop by the regular force, and all parts are there fitted and suitably marked. The installation is then a comparatively simple process,

usually being taken care of by specially employed men.

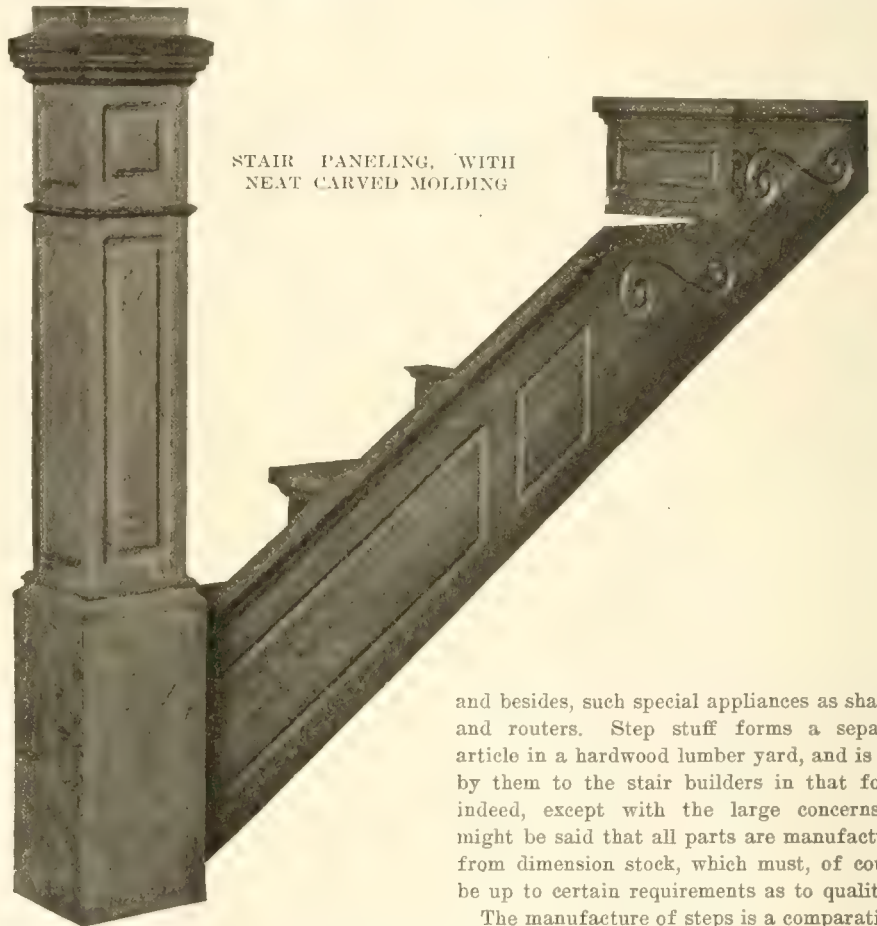
Among the woods employed in the stair industry, oak, maple, poplar, pine and similar woods to a lesser degree, are the most important; oak, of course, forms the largest percent-

mahogany stain, for railings. This makes an attractive and inexpensive stair. Maple, like oak, is employed with no coloring, but is not extensively manufactured for this purpose. It goes almost without saying that panels are made from built-up veneer, three- or five-ply being most commonly used.

As before stated, all parts are manufactured at the mills, an up-to-date stair-plant being equipped with the usual band saws, resaws, trimmers, planers, tongue and groove machines,



TWO HANDSOME NEWEL POSTS



STAIR PANELING, WITH
NEAT CARVED MOLDING

age of consumption. There are various combinations of woods and colors in common use; oak is, practically without exception, finished in the natural color, as in other lines, and is used for all parts, though most extensively for steps. While the figure and physical qualities of birch would merit similar recognition, the popular decree demands that it be ignominiously daubed with stains to imitate the appearance of mahogany. It is rather widely employed in that guise, and is put mostly into railings, balusters and others parts not subjected to any great wear. The softness of poplar is prohibitive of its use in steps, but it finds wide application as railings, balusters, panels, newels, etc. The qualities of poplar need no dwelling upon, and it is easily comprehended why this wood is called for when the finish is not to be in the natural color, it always being white-enameled. A favorite combination among architects is, oak finished naturally for steps, white-enameled poplar for panels, facings and balusters, and birch, with

and besides, such special appliances as shapers and routers. Step stuff forms a separate article in a hardwood lumber yard, and is sold by them to the stair builders in that form; indeed, except with the large concerns, it might be said that all parts are manufactured from dimension stock, which must, of course, be up to certain requirements as to quality.

The manufacture of steps is a comparatively simple operation, being performed principally with a saw and router, sawing to dimension being the first operation. In stair construction the risers and treads are joined firmly by means of grooves housed out of each, into which the edge of the other fits. To be specific, the risers are grooved on the front face near the base, the cut being one-quarter inch deep and receiving a tongue on the tread one-half inch in width; under the tread is a groove one-quarter inch deep, receiving the upper edge of the riser. All joints are grooved and reinforced by triangular glue-blocks in the angle beneath.

There are two types of stairs; in one the stringer sets against the step ends and receives the balusters on its top edge, and in the other the steps rest on top of the stringer, the latter being cut in accordance. In the first case, steps and risers are set in housing on the inner surface of the stringer and held firmly by means of wedges. An accompanying cut, showing work done by the Kelley Electric

Router, clearly illustrates this method. In this connection attention is also called to the group in which is shown the bottom of a curved tread, grooved by the same machine to receive the riser, and dovetailing of steps for balusters. Another cut shows mouldings on newels and stringers, done over a wooden pattern.

selecting boards, particular care is exercised to insure proper matching of the figure on the four edges. The corner joints are mitred and glued, a spline being set in each to insure greater stability. Railing manufacture is probably the most intricate of any, owing to the many different designs, and hence the necessity for shaping. The usual rail is made

with a solid core, on the outside of which is glued the facing. While the largest part of the shaping process is done automatically—the completeness depending upon the efficiency of the operator—there is considerable left to be worked down by hand, an operation requiring skill and care. Bent railings are not used except in expensive dwellings and similar structures, the curve ordinarily being obtained directly from the saw. High-class work, showing the proper grain, is only secured by bending, which is done by different means in the various factories.

The accompanying cuts were obtained from the Kelley Electric Machine Company, 36-38 West Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., and show specimens of work done on that concern's Automatic Electric Router.

The Red River Land Company

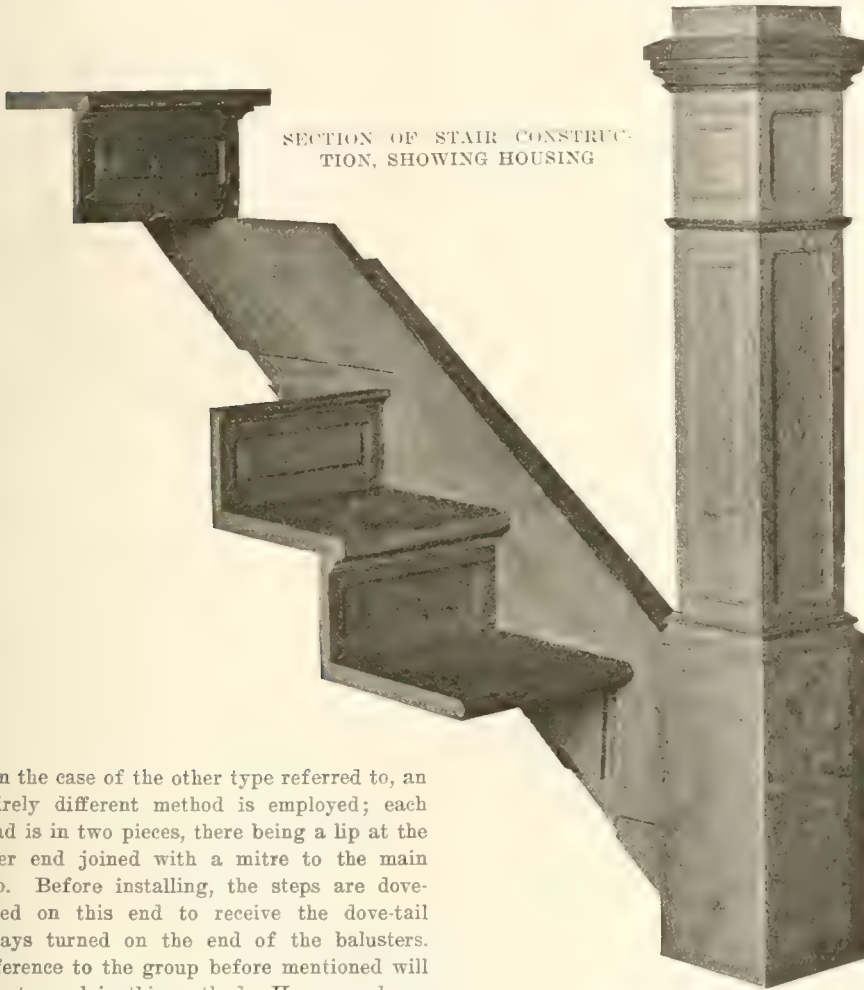
A new hardwood concern to be known as the Red River Land Company has been organized by the Sherrill interests in the Sherrill-Russell Lumber Company, and the Sherrill-King Mill Company of Paducah, Ky., and V. J. Blow of the Hiram Blow Stave Company of Nashville and Louisville. The concern has purchased 10,000 acres of white and red oak, ash and cypress timber in Rapides Parish, near Colfax, La. The company has taken out articles of incorporation but has not yet elected officers. Stockholders are C. A. Weis, well-known egg case manufacturer of Decatur, Ala.; V. J. Blow of Nashville and Louisville, C. H. Sherrill and A. Sherrill of Paducah, Ky.

The company will put in an eight-foot band mill to cut the timber on this tract, and expects to have the plant in operation by September 1. It is probable that A. Sherrill will assume control of the operation at Colfax. The timber suitable for staves on the land will be cut by the Alexander Cooperage Company of Alexandria, La., one of the several big Blow operations in Louisiana.

This institution is but another link in the chain of operations which the Hiram Blow people are carrying on in the state of Louisiana and elsewhere. It is reported that the timber on the property purchased is of excellent quality, the white and red oak and cypress running to large size suitable for quarter sawing. The company will follow the policy of taking off only the high-grade timber at first, leaving the gum and such wood to be cut later.

The Sherrill-King Mill Company and the Sherrill-Russell Lumber Company are both very successful enterprises. Their principals are men of progressive ideas who are now branching out in larger fields of hardwood operation.

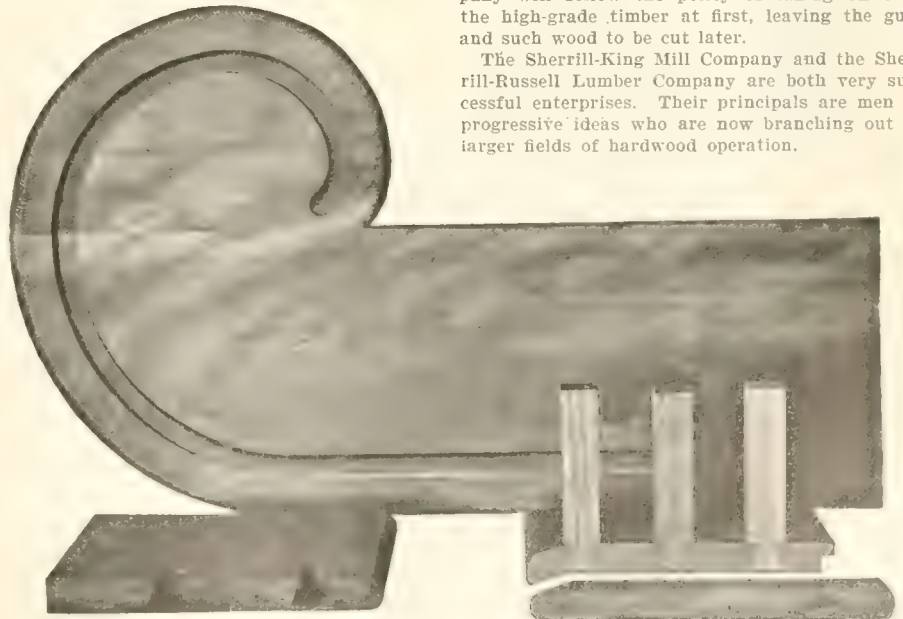
SECTION OF STAIR CONSTRUCTION, SHOWING HOUSING



In the case of the other type referred to, an entirely different method is employed; each tread is in two pieces, there being a lip at the outer end joined with a mitre to the main step. Before installing, the steps are dovetailed on this end to receive the dove-tail always turned on the end of the balusters. Reference to the group before mentioned will help to explain this method. Here are shown the balusters in place, and the lip, with the mitre at one end, before being nailed against the step.

Little attention need be paid to the manufacture of balusters, the round type being merely turned on a standard lathe. The use of veneer for wide panels has been previously mentioned, but it is not always used for facings, especially where there are no large panels embodied in the design. Solid lumber is used for this type of stairs, and where a curve is required, the facings are sawn at frequent intervals along the back, and bent over a form to the required shape, being then held by gluing on strips. When, as often happens, this same operation has to be performed on stringers which must carry a load, the curve is held by inserting wooden keys in the saw cuts and securing them with glue.

The last step to be considered is the construction of railings and newels. The modern newel differs greatly from the old-fashioned post turned from solid wood; it is usually square and always of box construction. In



DOVETAILING AND MOLDING IN STAIR WORK

A Real Forest School

Dr. C. A. Schenck, the well known forester who has had charge of George W. Vanderbilt's Pisgah Forest and has conducted a forest school on that estate for the past twelve years, has recently returned from Germany with his class of students, where they have been located for the past four months studying German forests near Darmstadt. The students, save the graduates, were established the latter part of April at Tupper's Lake in the Adirondack region of New York. Here they had opportunity to analyze the Adirondack forests, and especially the timber area, both depredated and undepredated, belonging to the state of New York. A few days ago the school was transferred to Sunburst Village, on the property of the Champion Fiber Company near Canton, N. C., where lectures and studies will go on for a few weeks.

During the present month the school will be transferred to the timber properties of the Little River Lumber Company on the upper reaches of the Little Tennessee River in Blount County, Tenn., where the logging operations of this big corporation are being conducted. This move will be made just as soon as suitable housing and commissary arrangements can be made for caring for Dr. Schenck, his assistants and the students.

Early in August the school will make another move to Selma Township, Wexford County, Mich., at the woods operations of the Cummer-Diggins Company, fifteen miles northeast of Cadillac. Arrangements have been made with W. L. Saunders, vice-president and general manager of this company, to erect for the Biltmore Forest School a temporary bunk house at one of the principal camps, and the instructors and students will be fed at the camp dining-room. A country school-house, three-fourths of a mile from this camp, has been engaged, which will afford a place for the morning lectures, and the afternoons will be devoted to dendrology, timber cruising, surveying, railroad building and kindred work embodied in the active and energetic course that Dr. Schenck outlines for his students.

Right here it may be observed that Dr. Schenck's Biltmore Forest School is coming into its own. This eminent educator, beyond doubt the best-posted practical forester in the United States, working as he has for years on eleemosynary lines, has now secured the interest of practical lumbermen in his school to such an extent that the success of the enterprise is assured. Hitherto his students have had good opportunities for the study of forest growth, as it prevails in wonderful variety in the North Carolina country near Asheville, but they have been dependent on small and personally conducted sawmills and crude logging methods for training in logging and sawmilling. Now his school has access to the best types of timber, logging, sawmilling and remanufacturing enterprises in the United States, which together with Dr. Schenck's knowledge of botany, dendrology, tree growth,

cruising, estimating, etc., gives the students an opportunity of acquiring specific training in every detail necessary to the proper education of a competent forester and practical lumberman.

It is possible that visits to other lumber operations may be made during the year, but the principal work of the school year will be in the neighborhood of Townsend, Tenn., and Cadillac, Mich.

The tree growth at the Little River Lumber Company's operations involves poplar, hemlock, white oak, red oak, soft maple, white ash, hickory, cherry, holly, beech, birch, and a considerable variety of other woods. The great timber property of this company is being handled on lines of forest conservation, based on the fact that the land is suitable only for the reproduction of timber growth. Permanent railroads have been built and log-



C. A. SCHENCK, PH. D., DIRECTOR BILTMORE FOREST SCHOOL

ging involves only the mature and hypermature trees, the remaining growth being allowed to reach maturity. The company practices forest conservation in the best possible way on an area of that type.

At the operations of the Cummer-Diggins Company of Cadillac, Mich., forest conservation is practiced wisely, but on different lines. In this section timber lands are valuable for agricultural purposes, and the forest is stripped clean. Such timber as is valuable for lumber is made into lumber, and the residue is utilized in the chemical plants at Cadillac. The Cummer-Diggins Company practices forest conservation just as does W. B. Townsend, manager of the Little River Lumber Company, but the systems of the two are diametrically opposite.

Dr. Schenck's students at Townsend will not only engage in the study of wood physics, surveying, estimating, road building, etc., but will have opportunity to analyze the possibil-

ities of forest regeneration, and by the study of the soil will be able to demonstrate the most profitable types of timber growth to foster and perpetuate.

Going from this region to Cadillac the students will be able to compare and check largely the same types of timber growth as those at Townsend, and to note the difference in the physics of trees of the same botany growing in different latitudes.

This work which Dr. Schenck is doing, not for profit, but in his enthusiasm and love of the calling, to educate young men to a thorough knowledge of practical forestry and lumber manufacturing, is in no wise an experiment, but is a successful demonstration of the possibilities and value of training of this sort. The lumbermen who have so generously assisted in this undertaking are to be congratulated on their enterprise and level-headedness in assisting to this most desirable end—practical education for young men in a work of usefulness and profit.

Dr. Schenck plans to keep his class of students in the woods the year round, which is surely the only way of teaching forestry and lumbering on practical lines. A forest school without close contact with the forest would have little more chance of success than a medical school without a laboratory or hospital connected with it. It is a great work that this eminent, enthusiastic and expert forester is undertaking in giving practical training to such young men as desire to become competent in lumber affairs, and the assistance of lumbermen to this end is certainly most worthily bestowed.

The locations of Townsend, Tenn., and Cadillac, Mich., are such that the work of this school during the year will doubtless attract the interest of many leading lumbermen, and it goes without saying that visits from those having an interest in practical forestry will be welcome. Before the year 1910 comes to an end it seems probable that there will be no difficulty in securing for Dr. Schenck and his Biltmore Forest School a permanent headquarters' camp and suitable buildings for a laboratory, lecture room, etc., at some central point, from which the school can emigrate to various timber areas throughout the country in the pursuance of its studies.

Palmetto Wood for Parlor Furniture

Vast areas covering thousands of acres in South America are covered with nothing but palmetto trees, a species which has formerly been considered utterly worthless for anything but tiers for buildings and wharves. For some years back experts have been working on this problem, and a large amount of money has been expended in an effort to commercialize this tree, but up to this time no reasonable use could be discovered outside of the æsthetic quality of the tree as an ornamental feature of the general landscape. There has been a plan adopted now, however, which has in view the manufacture of a commercial hardwood from the fibrous trunks of the palmetto. When sawed, the grain shows an artistic and gnarled appearance, somewhat resembling the grain of the Mexican onyx, and has even now been manufactured into furniture.

Entertainment for National Visitors at Louisville

Louisville has always been on the lumber map, but it is perhaps true that it has never been there in such big letters as it is today. One of the principal reasons for this is that the metropolis of Kentucky, dear old "Looseyville," is the place where the annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association will be pulled off June 9 and 10.

The convention is to be important in the way of business, according to the officers of the association, and plethora in point of attendance. The members of the Louisville Hardwood Club, who are to be the hosts on this occasion, believe that fully 750 and possibly 1,000 lumbermen will be present at the sessions which will be held in the roof garden auditorium of the Seelbach hotel next month.

The Louisville Hardwood Club is undertaking a big "stunt" in entertaining this convention. The club and its "liveness" are well known to the hardwood trade. When it is considered that only last year the club played the part of host to the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, and that it has not yet reached its second birthday, some idea can be formed of what sort of fellows belong to the Hardwood Club.

The club has ten firms enrolled on its membership list, and they have pitched into the convention arrangements with the determination that the ancient reputation of Kentucky for hospitality and good cheer is to be upheld.

The club had its weekly dinner at the Seelbach a few days ago, when plans were proposed, discussed and adopted for entertaining the hardwood lumbermen who get off at Louisville in June. Finally it was decided to entrust the whole thing to a special committee

composed of the heads of the concerns which are members of the club. These official well-comers will be kept busy, as well as the good fellows who will be their first lieutenants and able assistants:

A. E. Norman, of the Norman Lumber Company.

Clarence R. Mengel, of C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co.

Charles C. Mengel, of the Mengel Box Company.

Thomas Martin Brown, of W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co.

Edward L. Shippen, of the Louisville Point Lumber Company.

Barry Norman of E. B. Norman & Co.

D. E. Kline, of the Louisville Veneer Mills.

Edward L. Davis, of the Edw. L. Davis Lumber Company.

H. A. McCowen, of the Ohio River Saw Mill Company.

Frank Platter, of the North Vernon Lumber Company.

The details of the entertainment have been worked out by the entertainment committee, composed of T. M. Brown, Barry Norman and Claude Sears, and while formal announcement of the program has not yet been made, pending the official o. k. of the association, to which it has been submitted in order that there may be no conflicts between duty and pleasure, it is pretty well known what will be provided.

There will be a smoker on the first day for the gentlemen of the convention, and on the second a banquet the proportions of which are known only to Louis Seelbach, the genial host, whose fame is almost world-wide.

In addition to the banquet and smoker, plans are being made to visit all points of

interest in the city, the parks, which are regarded as among the finest in the country, the wholesale district, containing the famous tobacco breaks, where more leaf tobacco is sold than anywhere else in the world; and the whiskey district, where the stuff that made Kentucky famous is bottled and barreled and sent all over this terrestrial globe.

Of course the ladies will be taken care of, and the wives of members of the Hardwood Club have been unofficially designated in connection with that end of the program. Ladies who come to Louisville will have a delightful time, for Kentucky women, like other Kentuckians, know how to make visitors feel at home and have a good time. Automobile rides, trips to the out-of-door resorts, will be features of the entertainment provided for the fair sex. It is possible that immediately following the convention an excursion will be arranged to Mammoth Cave, which is only a short distance from Louisville. Of course, the men will be "in" on this.

The Seelbach hotel, in which the convention will be held, is regarded as the finest in the South. It is ten stories in height, absolutely fireproof, and contains ample accommodations for the lumbermen. The proprietors, Louis and Otto Seelbach, are wizards of hotel keeping, and have planned to turn their house over to the National Hardwood Lumber Association during the two days of the convention. One point which should be remembered is that while most of the South is dry, and that while nearly every county in Kentucky has voted the demon rum out of its corporate limits, Louisville is still an oasis in the desert.

Louisville won the pennant in the American Association of Baseball Clubs last year, and in order to allow those who are so inclined to



A GROUP OF LOUISVILLE LUMBERMEN WHO WILL WELCOME THE N. H. L. A. CONVENTION VISITORS

see what real champions look like, the dates of the convention have been arranged so as to coincide with a home series of the club. On the days of the convention Louisville and Kansas City will cross bats at Eclipse park, and while the games will be called at a time when the convention will be in session, those

enthusiastic fans who want to keep the score can doubtless get away before the fourth inning begins.

The Louisville Hardwood Club has taken hold of the big task of keeping the visitors entertained every moment of the time they are in their city with energy and enthusiasm.

Visitors to the 1910 convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association will have reason to long remember it as an occasion of rare pleasure and profit and the credit will be due the club members. For a great good time be on hand at Louisville on June 9 and 10!

Interesting Speeches at Manufacturers' Annual

There were so many important and interesting addresses given at the recent annual of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at New Orleans that all of them could not be printed in the last issue of the RECORD for lack of space. Some of the most valuable to the hardwood trade are herewith reproduced, and they are worthy of careful perusal by hardwood men the country over. There has never been a more noteworthy meeting in lumber history than this gathering of the lumber manufacturers of the country. In point of wise discussions prevailing, the able and expert papers read and the harmony and dispatch with which the meeting was conducted are all features which demonstrate the value which association work is coming to have in the trade.

SALIENT POINTS CONCERNING LUMBER PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

ADDRESS OF R. S. KELLOGG, SECRETARY NATIONAL HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Within the brief limits of a single paper it is impossible to touch upon more than a few of the most significant points in such a big subject as the lumber production of the United States. I shall, therefore, endeavor to bring out as concisely as possible a few of the main features in the development of the lumber industry in the last sixty years, to indicate the present status of the chief producing regions, and to hazard such a guess as one may upon the future course of the industry.

It is much to be regretted that fairly detailed statistics upon the lumber production of the United States are available for only the last ten years. The census of 1900 was the first to report the principal species separately, and the preceding censuses of 1890 and 1880 were the only ones prior to 1900 which even stated the total quantity of lumber manufactured in the United States regardless of species. Previously to 1880 the decennial census ascertained only the value of forest products without distinguishing between lumber and other material. Since 1905 the bureau of the census and the Forest Service, working in cooperation with the lumbermen, have compiled annual reports upon the kind, quantity and value of forest products which give us a good idea of the present condition of the lumber industry and show its development from year to year.

Combining all our data upon the subject, and making such estimates as seem warranted, we get the following statement of the total lumber production of the United States at census dates since 1850:

Year	Cut Billion feet
1850.....	5
1860.....	8
1870.....	13
1880.....	18
1890.....	24
1900.....	35
1908.....	33

The total quantity of lumber manufactured in the United States since 1850 has unquestionably been not less than 1,200,000,000 board feet a tremendous amount, and practically one-half of the estimated quantity of saw timber of all kinds yet standing in the United States.

PRODUCTION BY REGIONS

Our ideas of just what has happened in our great lumber producing regions in the last sixty years will be clarified by reference to Table 1, which shows graphically the output of four groups of states. These are the northeastern states, which include New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware; the lake states, or Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; the southern states, which include Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas; and the Pacific states, or California, Oregon and Washington.

In 1850 the northeastern states supplied approximately 2,700,000,000 feet of lumber, or nearly 55 per cent of the total output. The

output increased to nearly 3,000,000,000 feet in 1860. It rose to 4,800,000,000 feet in 1870, dropped off somewhat in 1880 and 1890, and reached a maximum of 5,500,000,000 feet in 1900, with a sharp descent in 1908 to nearly the same figure as in 1880 and 1890.

The lake states, which cut but little more than 300,000,000 feet in 1850, passed the billion mark in 1860, and steadily mounted to a maximum of more than 8,000,000,000 feet yearly between 1890 and 1900, with a decrease of one-half in the following eight years, so that in 1908 the output was slightly less than in the northeastern states.

The southern states, which cut 700,000,000 feet in 1850, and rose to 1,300,000,000 feet in 1860, had not recovered sufficiently from the effects of the war by 1870 to equal the production in 1860, but the increase in the output from 1870 to 1890 was constant. Since 1890 the production curve has been almost a straight line upward, the output of 13,500,000,000 feet in 1908 having been surpassed by a cut of over 16,000,000,000 feet in the preceding year.

The Pacific states cut 200,000,000 feet of lumber in 1850, and their output increased to only 640,000,000 feet in the succeeding thirty years. But since 1880 the curve for the Pacific states has closely paralleled that for the southern states, though the highest cut yet reached has been less than half of that in the South.

The total lumber production in several states in the last thirty years mount to tremendous totals. Since 1880, the first year for which census figures upon quantity are available,

Michigan has manufactured not less than 100,000,000,000 feet of lumber, and its neighbor, Wisconsin, has turned out nearly 75,000,000,000 feet. Their nearest competitor, Pennsylvania, has contributed nearly 60,000,000,000 feet, and these states taken together constitute the "Big Three" in the history of the lumber industry. But their ascendancy is passed. Wisconsin, the heaviest producer of the three, now ranks fifth among the states in point of annual production, while Michigan has dropped to seventh place, and Pennsylvania to tenth.

PRODUCTION BY KINDS

Our knowledge of the quantity of the different kinds of lumber manufactured in the United States since 1900 is summed up in Table 2. The total in round numbers is 329,000,000,000 feet, not counting 1909 for which data are not yet available. Here yellow pine leads them all, with 100,000,000,000 feet. White pine comes second, with 49,000,000,000; Douglas fir third, with 33,500,000,000; oak fourth, with 31,000,000,000, and hemlock fifth, with nearly 30,333,000,000 feet. Of other woods, not even half as much of any kind has been manufactured as of hemlock, while the total production of these five woods—yellow pine, white pine, Douglas fir, oak and hemlock—amounts to 74 per cent of the cut of all kinds since 1900.

It is unfortunate that the census figures upon the kinds of lumber manufactured began so late as 1900, when white pine had far passed its maximum, for thus the table fails to show the amazing quantity of this valuable wood which has entered into commerce and construc-

TABLE 1. LUMBER PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES BY SPECIES 1900-1908.

KIND	1900		1906		1907		1908		Estimated total cut, 1900-1908	
	M board feet	Quantity	M board feet	Quantity	M board feet	Quantity	M board feet	Quantity	Percent	
Yellow pine	9,658,923	11,661,677	13,215,185	11,236,372	16,007,263	14,149	16,007,263	14,149	36.4	
White pine	7,742,291	13,581,725	4,192,708	3,114,921	10,091,716	14,149	10,091,716	14,149	24.9	
Douglas fir	1,736,507	1,669,841	1,718,872	1,675,111	3,512,579	10,2	3,512,579	10,2	10.2	
Oak	4,458,927	2,829,791	7,181,766	2,771,511	3,485,924	9,5	3,485,924	9,5	9.5	
Hemlock	3,120,657	5,517,129	1,710,011	2,530,843	3,015,194	9,2	3,015,194	9,2	9.2	
Spruce	1,414,091	1,644,981	1,126,797	1,111,992	1,066,910	4,3	1,066,910	4,3	4.3	
Western pine	944,188	1,867,771	1,527,965	1,771,556	1,182,408	3,4	1,182,408	3,4	3.4	
Yellow poplar	111,241	862,849	654,122	7,737,377	7,737,377	2,2	7,737,377	2,2	2.2	
Maple	637,466	882,878	67,073	874,985	7,245,966	2,2	7,245,966	2,2	2.2	
Cypress	478,326	839,276	737,639	743,297	6,345,548	1,9	6,345,548	1,9	1.9	
Redwood	369,167	659,678	469,450	469,450	4,693,465	1,4	4,693,465	1,4	1.4	
Red gum	83,117	453,678	689,291	589,347	3,949,516	1,2	3,949,516	1,2	1.2	
Chestnut	200,688	107,279	475,259	539,341	3,442,160	1,0	3,442,160	1,0	1.0	
Basswood	308,000	376,838	381,988	310,055	1,131,152	1,0	1,131,152	1,0	1.0	
Cottonwood	415,124	504,128	293,161	232,475	2,848,840	.9	2,848,840	.9	.9	
Elm	156,731	224,795	260,579	273,845	2,803,797	.9	2,803,797	.9	.9	
Cedar	232,978	357,841	251,002	272,764	2,654,080	.8	2,654,080	.8	.8	
Birch	132,691	370,432	387,614	386,367	2,653,312	.8	2,653,312	.8	.8	
Ash	39,120	222,040	222,040	255,367	2,142,607	.6	2,142,607	.6	.6	
Beech	(8)	275,661	150,005	410,072	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	
Hickory	96,636	148,212	201,211	197,372	1,283,339	.4	1,283,339	.4	.4	
Larch	42,394	166,078	211,976	239,132	1,241,762	.4	1,241,762	.4	.4	
Sugar pine	75,578	133,640	115,905	99,809	910,048	.3	910,048	.3	.3	
Pine bark	822	12,392	11,133	143,334	775,022	.3	775,022	.3	.3	
W. white	38,681	48,174	41,490	43,681	393,910	.1	393,910	.1	.1	
Sycamore	29,715	(b)	46,944	43,332	354,532	.1	354,532	.1	.1	
White fir	(b)	167,529	146,508	98,129	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	
Tupelo	(b)	47,882	68,842	69,170	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	
Balsam fir	(b)	(b)	75,329	69,856	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	
Not specified	198,150	163,845	27,754	47,873	5,110,926	1.6	5,110,926	1.6	1.6	
Total	35,067,595	47,597,746	1,256,174	33,224,369	128,886,272	100.0	128,886,272	100.0	100.0	

(b) Not separately reported
(b) Included in "not specified"

TABLE 2. MILL VALUES OF LUMBER 1900-1908

SPECIES	1900		1906		1907		1908		Increase 1900-1908		Decrease 1907-1908	
	\$66,449	\$45,64	\$42,2	\$41,1	\$42,53	16.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Walnut	18,78	23,94	30,12	29,56	29,66	57.9	*.5	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Perry	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Hickory	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Ash	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Yellow poplar	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Cypress	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Oak	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Basswood	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Larch	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
White gum	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Cedar	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Sugar pine	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Cottonwood	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Elm	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Birch	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Maple	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Chestnut	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Spruce	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Redwood	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Western pine	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Sycamore	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Balsam fir	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Hickory	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Beech	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Tupelo	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Red gum	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Yellow pine	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Douglas fir	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
White fir	17,81	18,77	21,15	25,01	25,51	61.0	*.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	
Average	\$11.13	\$12.46	16.74	16.56	15.37	38.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	

tion from the Atlantic ocean to the Rocky mountains. It is probable that the total cut of white pine since 1870 has been not less than 250,000,000,000 feet.

WHITE PINE

White pine lumber manufacturers began in New England, moved across New York and Pennsylvania to the lake states and now the center of production is again swinging eastward. The lake states produced almost 8,000,000,000 feet of white pine in 1884, and reached a maximum of more than 8,500,000,000 feet in 1892. In 1900 the output in the lake states had fallen to 6,000,000,000 feet, and in 1908 it was but 1,750,000,000 feet. Then Michigan, supreme for many years, had fallen to sixth place, and Wisconsin, which succeeded her, dropped behind, leaving Minnesota in the lead. New Hampshire and Maine each cut more white pine lumber in 1908 than they cut in 1900, giving these states third and fourth rank, respectively, and even Massachusetts and New York produced nearly as much white pine lumber in 1908 as in the earlier year. The virgin pine timber of the lake states is nearly gone. The second and third growth of the northeastern states, small and knotty though it be, is coming on the market to make many a box and casket.

YELLOW PINE

There has been a westward movement in yellow pine production similar to that in white pine. Beginning along the Atlantic coast in the northeastern part of the yellow pine belt, Georgia held first rank in 1900, Texas second, North Carolina third and Louisiana seventh. A quick shift, came, however, through the rapid exploitation of the western part of the yellow pine territory, and by 1904 Louisiana attained first rank, which position it has since held undisputed. Texas is still in second place, while Mississippi has advanced to third place, Georgia has dropped to sixth and North Carolina to seventh place. Since 1880 at least 150,000,000,000 feet of yellow pine lumber has been put upon the market. The cut of 13,000,000,000 feet in 1907 is the largest annual output yet reported. But the capacity of the yellow pine mills is so great that this total may be surpassed in any year in the near future which offers good market conditions. While the center of production undoubtedly will be in the West for some time, it does not seem improbable that with the exhaustion of the virgin stumpage in that region the utilization of the rapid growing loblolly pine of the Carolinas and Virginia eventually will bring those states again into greater prominence as second growth white pine has done for New England.

OAK

The cut of oak in 1900, 4,438,000,000 feet, was the largest yet recorded, and doubtless it will never be equalled in the future. The output in 1908 was but little more than three-fifths of the production in 1900. In 1900 Indiana was first in oak production, with nearly four times

the cut reported in 1908, and Ohio was second, with a cut almost three times as great as eight years later. Even Kentucky and West Virginia, which advanced from fourth and fifth place in 1900 to first and second place in 1908, fell off in total output. Small increases have occurred in Missouri, Mississippi, Virginia and North Carolina, but these have been too slight to retard greatly the downward sweep of the curve.

HEMLOCK

Hemlock, our fifth wood in point of total lumber production, has also passed its maximum. In 1908 the output was but three-fourths as large as in 1900. In 1908 Wisconsin displaced Pennsylvania, and ranked first in hemlock cut for the first time. Pennsylvania, which as long as memory runs, had been the leading hemlock state, produced but 36 per cent as much hemlock lumber in 1908 as it cut in 1900. The day of hemlock is surely passing, for there is no rapid second growth coming on partially to fill the gap made by the exhaustion of the virgin timber. Hemlock lumber of more than the immediate future will be chiefly the western hemlock of Oregon and Washington, where there is much stumpage that so far has been but little drawn upon.

PRICES

Quotations of lumber prices are of but little value unless we know the grades to which they apply, cost of production, market conditions, etc. The best statement that can be made in a brief paper like this is to quote the census figures upon the average mill value of all grades of each kind of lumber since 1900. These are given in Table 2. The order is that of the highest value in 1908. This puts walnut first, with \$42.53 a thousand, and white fir last, with \$11.38 a thousand.

Prices of lumber like prices of nearly all other commodities, have gone up in the last ten years. Just how much the general price level has risen is difficult to say. Possibly it is 50 per cent. If this be true, it might be argued that increases in lumber prices up to 50 per cent are simply increases brought about by the same causes that have forced up other prices, and that increases of more than 50 per cent are due to other causes, of which a lessened supply, or an increased demand, might be the greatest.

The census reports show that the average mill price of all kinds of lumber increased 38 per cent from 1900 to 1908, and that the average price in the latter year was 7.2 per cent less than in 1907. Taking up individual species, we find that tamarack, a wood of little general importance, has increased the least in price since 1900, only 3 per cent; that walnut increased but 16.6 per cent, and chestnut only 21.7 per cent. The heaviest increase, 80.3 per cent, is shown by yellow poplar, and the next heaviest, 71.3 per cent, by cottonwood. Of the more important kinds of lumber, increases of less than 50 per cent in value from 1900 to 1908 took place in white pine, sugar pine, birch, maple, chestnut,

spruce, hemlock, red gum and Douglas fir. Of these, nine woods, with the exception of white pine and hemlock, the cut was greater, and in several cases much greater, in 1908 than in 1900. The increase in the value of yellow pine was almost 50 per cent, and the increase was greater than 50 per cent in hickory, ash, yellow poplar, cypress, oak, basswood, elm, cedar, cottonwood, redwood and western pine. Of these eleven woods, ash, yellow poplar, oak, elm and cottonwood were cut in less quantity in 1908 than in 1900. The other six were more largely produced in the latter year.

That increases in value have occurred in woods whose output has increased as well as in those whose output has decreased is more clearly shown by the following statement of the changes in cut and mill price of the fifteen leading kinds of lumber from 1900 to 1908:

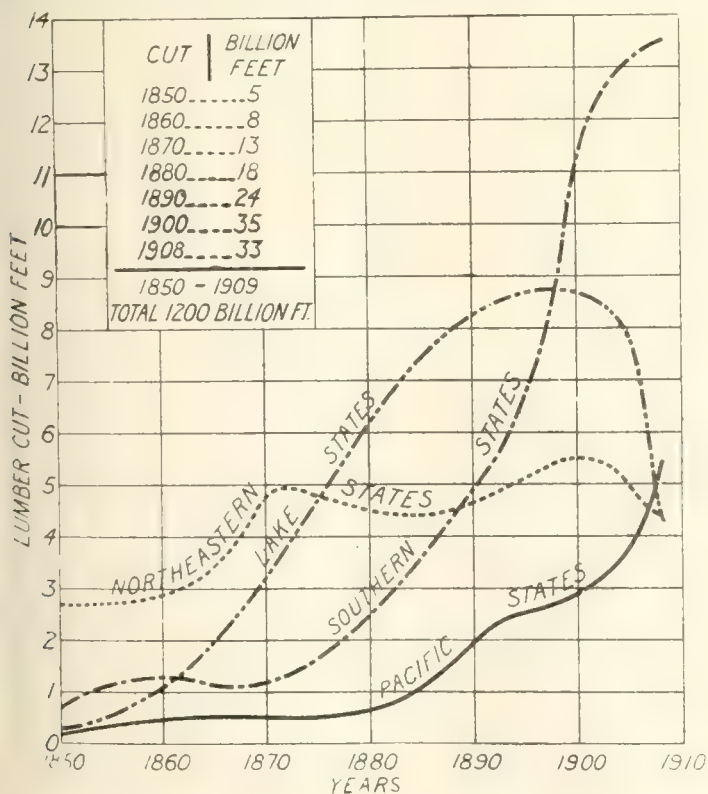
Per cent of increase 1900 to 1908.		
Kind—	Price.	Cut.
Yellow pine	49.6	16.3
White pine	43.2	56.9
Douglas fir	38.1	111.8
Oak	34.1	67.6
Hemlock	36.8	26.0
Spruce	44.2	2.6
Western pine	54.9	35.1
Yellow poplar	80.3	41.4
Maple	37.8	33.2
Cypress	59.9	49.8
Redwood	54.7	12.1
Red gum	35.8	106.8
Chestnut	21.7	161.0
Basswood	59.7	3.7
Cottonwood	71.3	14.2

* Decrease.

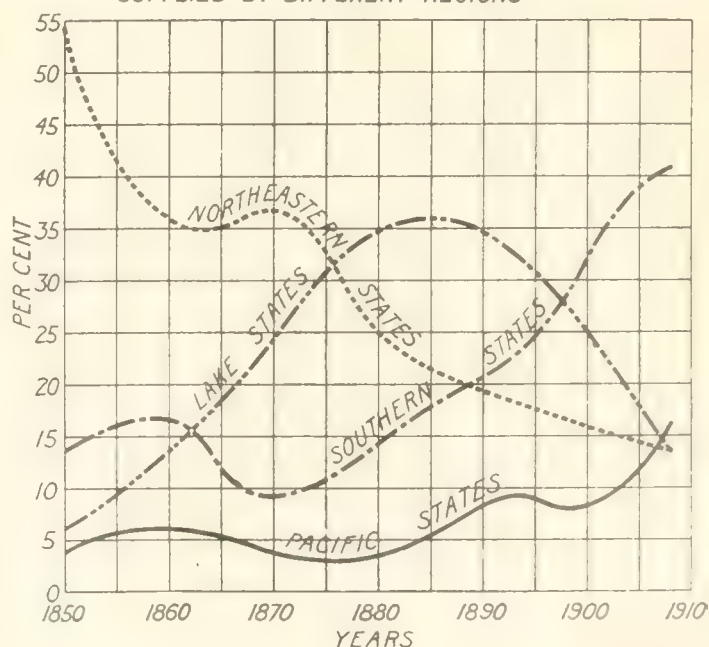
While it is probable that the average mill price of all kinds of lumber combined has not risen more than has the general price level, it is evident that with several important species either a decreased supply or an increased demand has exerted a strong influence upon the price.

THE FUTURE

It is always dangerous to predict, but every man is entitled to his guess, and I think I am safe in saying that the maximum output of the following kinds of lumber has been passed: White pine, oak, eastern hemlock, eastern spruce, cypress, yellow poplar, cottonwood, ash, elm. In a second group I shall place the following woods, the cut of which probably will run about steady for a few years, or perhaps increase somewhat: Yellow pine, maple, red gum, chestnut, beech, redwood, birch, basswood, cedar, hickory, sugar pine, tupelo and walnut. This brings us to the last group, the cut of which with favorable market conditions we may expect to increase heavily. Here there should be no doubt about placing Douglas fir, western hemlock, western spruce, western yellow pine, western white pine, lodgepole pine, larch and white fir.



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LUMBER PRODUCTION
SUPPLIED BY DIFFERENT REGIONS



In order better to forecast the capacity of the various regions to meet our needs for lumber, the lumber production of each group of states shown in Diagram 1 has been converted into the percentage of the total cut of the country, which gives the curves shown in Diagram 2. Thus we see that while the output in the north-eastern states is still as large as it was twenty years ago, and much more than it was fifty or sixty years ago, these states have decreased greatly in relative importance. Supplying nearly 55 per cent of the total lumber production in 1850, they furnished but 36 per cent in 1860, not quite 37 per cent in 1870, and then steadily dropped to 13.4 per cent in 1908. The lake states passed all other regions rapidly, and reached their maximum relative production of over 34 per cent in 1880, maintained it until 1890, and have been decreasing in importance for the last twenty years. Since the first evil effects of the war were over, the southern states have steadily increased in production up to the point of supplying almost 41 per cent of all our lumber in 1908. Starting on their upward course in 1880, the Pacific states cut more than 16 per cent of all the lumber manufactured in 1908.

In imagination we can carry these curves further. It is not likely that the total production of the country will at any time greatly exceed the high mark of 40,000,000,000 feet of sawed lumber reached in 1907. The curve for the northeastern states probably will soon be checked in its downward course, and will approach a horizontal line as production depends more and more upon second growth. At a later period this will take place in the lake states, but the present time is so close after the exhaustion of the bulk of the virgin timber that the curve may continue downward, though less sharply, for several years. The curve for the southern states probably will assume a shape like that for the lake states. After passing a high maximum, a few years hence, it will drop suddenly. The many big mills which are sawing away at the easily accessible stands of virgin yellow pine can carry heavy production up close to the point of complete exhaustion of large timber. In but one region, the Pacific states, supplemented by the northern Rocky mountain states, is there likely to be a large increase in production and a heavy output for many years. Here are the largest supplies of virgin timber remaining in the country. Favorable market and transportation conditions might cause an inroad upon these great forests that would carry lumber production to a higher point than in any other region.

None of these curves represents a healthy condition of the lumber industry or a condition that signifies permanence. They show waste and exploitation far in excess of the producing capacity of the forests. A great manufacturing industry that has no assurance of a permanent supply of raw material is not on a safe basis. The lumber industry of the future will have an assured supply only as the forests are conserved. How forest conservation is to be brought about is not within the scope of this paper, but when it is attained—as it must be attained—our curves will run steady at a level of production that is not beyond the capacity of the forests to sustain.

FUNDAMENTAL EVILS OF PRESENT METHOD OF TAXING TIMBER LANDS

[ADDRESS OF PROF. R. FAIRCHILD OF YALE UNIVERSITY.]

Last summer I had the honor of addressing this association upon the subject of forest taxation, and at that time I tried to point out what appear to be the fundamental evils of our present method of taxing timber lands. I do not want to repeat what was said at that time. Still, by way of introduction, it may be worth while to summarize briefly the defects of the general property tax as related to forests.

In the first place, it is not true that timber and timber lands have generally been subjected to excessive or unjust taxation—so far as the amount of the taxes goes. Cases exist here and there of undeniably excessive taxation. In certain sections of the country such cases are common. But these cases do not represent the general situation, and it is likely that they have attracted more attention than they deserve. The trouble is not with the amount but with the method of taxation. Undoubtedly the general property tax, if strictly enforced, would place an excessive burden on forests. But the general property tax has not been and is not now being strictly enforced as a general rule. But the very fact of escape from excessive taxation, gained in this dubious way, is an ominous sign for the future. There is no guaranty that lenient and easy-going methods of assessment will continue forever.

GUARANTY AGAINST EXCESSIVE TAXATION NEEDED
Yet some guaranty against excessive taxation is necessary if owners are to practice conservative forestry and investors are to reforest cut-over lands. This, it seems to me, is the root of the taxation problem. The general property tax

is to be condemned, not because it has been making forest owners pay more than their just share of the burdens of government, but because it is an obstacle in the way of the best use of the forests. Requiring, as it does, an annual payment from wealth which does not yield an annual income; depending, as to its amount, upon the arbitrary judgment of local officials; capable of taking the greater part, or even the whole of the profit of a long-time forest investment; being, at best, an expense which no investor is able to calculate in advance, the general property tax imposes a handicap on forest investment whose seriousness can hardly be exaggerated. This is the fundamental defect with the taxation of forests under the general property tax. This is the point at which the attack upon the general property tax should be directed.

To some the idea of altering the time-honored general property tax merely in the interest of conservative forestry may look like a Utopian dream. It should be remembered, however, that we are not alone in our attack upon the general property tax.

It sometimes does us good to look at our own problems in the light of the broader movement of which they are only a part—to view the immediate problem of our own time in the light of the historical development of which they are one stage. Many a sincere movement for reform has been wrecked by a narrow, partial, short-sighted point of view. Many a reform has been accomplished only at the cost of indirectly giving birth to a new evil greater than the one which was overthrown. The only safeguard against jumping from the frying pan into the fire is knowledge, and knowledge whose horizon stretches farther than the immediate problem and the present time. And so it has seemed to me that this convention might be interested in hearing something of the relation of the question of forest taxation to the general problem of tax reform. The complaint against the present method of taxing forests is only one charge in the bill of indictment against the general property tax, and your own position is strengthened by the knowledge that you do not have to fight your battle alone, that the attack upon the general property tax is being waged from a dozen different camps. Many of these attacks already have been successful, and each success should give new courage to those who are still in the fight.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF TAXATION

The fundamental principle of modern taxation is that tax systems should be based upon ability to pay. Each citizen ought to pay in proportion to his ability. This being accepted, the question at once arises: What is the correct index by which to measure ability? Two answers have been made: 1. Ability may be measured by the possession of wealth. This gives rise to the general property tax. 2. Ability may be measured by the receiving of income. We then have the income tax and various other taxes whose burden falls directly or indirectly upon income.

The general property tax has the prestige of hoary old age. Its roots are seen in ancient Greece and Rome, and in the middle ages it was in use throughout Europe. It was the mainstay of the tax systems of our colonial ancestors. In the primitive conditions of mediæval Europe and colonial America, the general property tax worked fairly well. Property was a fair index of ability to pay taxes. In the simple agricultural communities of that time, the bulk of the wealth was in the form of land, buildings, and farm animals and machinery. Household furniture and personal effects were few and simple. Intangible personality had practically no existence. It was a simple matter therefore for the assessor to discover the citizen's wealth, and to appraise it at its true value was scarcely more difficult. There was little opportunity for concealment of wealth and tax evasion.

In modern times all this is changed. The bulk of wealth is no longer in forms which are easily discovered and valued. The corporation has arisen, and with it the vast sum of intangible personal property, consisting of securities which are only the paper evidence of ownership of wealth. Concealment of property and evasion of taxes have come to be easy and generally practiced. The assessment must usually rest upon the statement of the taxpayer. Only the extraordinarily honest man is proof against the temptation to concealment and evasion. The peculiar character of the ordinary citizen's memory on the occasion of the assessor's visit is notorious, and taxpayers' oaths have come to be a joke. The only kinds of wealth which are taxed with some degree of effectiveness today are land and improvements, and the more bulky forms of personal property. This is why the farmers and the timber land owners are especially injured by the general property tax. Their wealth is taxed, while others escape.

GENERAL PROPERTY TAX UNSUITED TO MODERN CONDITIONS

Under modern conditions, therefore, the general property tax is a failure. I could easily pile up an overwhelming mass of evidence in support of this conclusion. The United States cen-

sus of 1890 reckoned the total wealth of the country subject to taxation at \$61,000,000,000. The total value assessed for taxation in that year was \$25,000,000,000, or 41 per cent of the true amount of wealth. Real estate was assessed at a little over half its true value. Personal property was assessed at 25 per cent of its value, and since a considerable amount of personal property necessarily must have escaped the census enumerators this figure is certainly too high. It is probably safe to say that less than 20 per cent—one-fifth—of the total value of personal property appeared on the tax books in 1890. The census figures for 1900 and 1904 show still worse results. In 1900 real estate was assessed at 44 per cent of its true value and personality at 22 per cent. In 1904, the figures were respectively 20 per cent and 48 per cent. To say that four-fifths of the total personal property of the country is not assessed for taxation is certainly well within the truth. Reliable estimates have been made showing that something like 90 per cent of the personal property in the state of New York is untaxed. Every state tax commission in recent years has borne witness to the failure of the general property tax, especially in the case of personal property. For example, the Ohio commission of 1908 (and Ohio, by the way, has one of the most stringent tax laws in the country) reported that not 10 per cent, perhaps not even 5 per cent, of the intangible personal property is listed for taxation.

UNITED STATES ALONE IN GENERAL PROPERTY TAX

The lack of harmony between the general property tax and modern economic conditions has been recognized by other countries. Of all the European nations that formerly relied on this tax, practically every one has long since abandoned it. The true index of tax-paying ability is seen to be income, and on that foundation the tax systems of nearly all important nations are built today.

The United States stands almost alone in its stubborn adherence to a tax system which has outlived its usefulness and become a daily farce. And even in the United States there are signs that the general property tax is gradually going to pieces. One by one certain classes of wealth are breaking away. Formerly all corporations were taxed in exactly the same way as natural persons. Among the first to break away were the banks, which are now taxed by special methods in nearly all states. Insurance companies, railroads, telephone and telegraph companies, etc., have largely been taken out of the clutches of the general property tax and placed under special tax systems better fitted to their needs. Some states have placed all corporations under a special tax not based on property. In this way we are approaching the time when the farce of trying to tax intangible personality can be given up. From another side the general property tax is being weakened by the demand that the states give up the general property tax entirely in order to leave that source of income to the local bodies. A few of the most progressive states have already taken this step. Special methods of taxing mines have been put in operation in some of our states. When we ask, therefore, that the forests be relieved of the general property tax and placed under a system that shall be fair and equitable, that shall be in harmony with the peculiar features of forest property, we are not asking for an unheard of thing. We are simply taking our position with the many forces which already have gained important amendments to the general property tax and are destined some time to accomplish its overthrow.

SINGLE TAX ON TIMBER WHEN CUT MOST EQUITABLE

While admitting some hesitancy in proposing a plan of reform in a field so wide as this, I am becoming more and more inclined to the opinion that the ideal forest tax is the single tax on the yield of timber imposed at the time of cutting. This method removes at a single stroke most of the evil features of the present system. It rests upon the true basis of tax-paying ability, income. It falls due and is paid at the same time that the income accrues, and so imposes the minimum of burden upon the taxpayer. It is definite and may be reckoned on in advance. It imposes no handicap on forest investment and offers no obstacle to the best use of forest properties. If imposed by a uniform system over a large territory it promises a good yield and no injury to the public treasury.

In spite of the glowing advantages of the tax on yield, it is probably too much to hope that we shall see its general adoption in the United States in the near future. The progress of reform is slow, and comes by gradual steps, not by revolutionary changes. In the general confusion of our tax system as a whole, the forest tax on yield involves serious practical difficulties. The complex relationship between the revenue systems of our states, counties and towns, makes the problem difficult. In many states constitutional barriers will first have to be removed. Holding the tax on yield before us as the ultimate goal, the first steps toward reform will undoubtedly have to involve many compromises and the willingness to take the half-loaf where nothing more is to be obtained.

SEPARATING TREES AND LAND FOR TAXATION PURPOSES

The plan which is today attracting most attention, and which seems to be rapidly gaining in favor consists of the separation of land and trees for purposes of taxation, the former being taxed annually on a moderate valuation as bare land, while the trees are untaxed till cut and then pay a tax on the yield. This plan is distinctly a case of the half-loaf. It continues many of the evils of the present system and only partially secures the advantages of the single tax on yield. Nevertheless it is an improvement. And it is a step in the right direction. This step once taken further progress will be easier. Some of the immediate practical difficulties of the tax on yield are minimized by this compromise. I feel that the movement for such a plan of taxation should be encouraged and deserves success.

I confess to a very different feeling when we turn to another plan which still finds some favor. I refer to the plan of tax exemptions, rebates, bounties, etc., in the interest of the forests. Here we have the evidence of much actual experience. A dozen states now have such laws on their statute books. In a few other states where such laws formerly existed they have been declared unconstitutional. This is the case in Pennsylvania and Indiana. The uniform result of these laws has been practically zero, and they are today scarcely more than dead letters. In some states such laws have been in operation for a long time. Massachusetts, for example, has had an exemption law over thirty years. Yet a legislative committee which investigated its workings in 1906 reported that the law had been a failure; one member of the committee reported that he could find in the whole state only sixteen acres that had been affected by the law. Without going into the reasons for the failure of these laws, the lesson of practical experience is certainly against this plan of reform. Furthermore, this plan seems to me to be a step in the wrong direction and away from the ideal method of forest taxation. It savors of paternalism and special favors. As such it is likely to alienate public opinion and make more difficult the obtaining of a sound system of taxation in the future.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TAXATION METHODS

Although it is less than a year since I enjoyed the privilege of addressing you on this subject the intervening time has witnessed some developments of importance in the tax situation. In the first place, it is evident that interest in the subject is not declining, but is greater than ever. Discussion in the forestry magazines, the lumber trade journals, in meetings of various associations, and in the general press shows that the question is still a live one.

I have seen nothing in the events of the last year to weaken my confidence in the conclusions which I presented to you last summer. Especially interesting and gratifying has been the clearly growing sentiment in favor of the tax on yield, either with or without an annual tax on the land alone. There is also apparent a better understanding of the fact that the real problem of forest taxation is in connection with the investment of capital in forest growing.

The progress of the movement for uniform state legislation, while not directly connected with the problem before us, can not fail to be of great advantage to the movement for reform in forest taxation. An important national conference on uniform state laws, the first of its kind, was held in Washington in January. At the same time and place there was held a conference of governors at which steps were taken looking toward some definite organization of the governors of our states. Such an organization has long been needed. It has the opportunity to accomplish valuable results in the way of better state legislation. Another efficient agency in promoting tax reform is the International Tax Association. This young organization was founded in 1907 and has done good work along the line of state and local taxation. It has already given consideration to the subject of forest taxation. Such developments as these show that the sentiment for better and more uniform state laws is growing and is gradually finding expression in effective organization. The outcome can not fail to be of profit to the movement for better forest taxation.

LATE LEGISLATION ON FOREST TAXATION

As to actual legislation, a number of laws relating to forest taxation were passed in 1909, though nothing of great importance. Alabama, Maine and Massachusetts have reenacted their exemption laws with some amendments; in Minnesota a constitutional amendment allowing tax exemption in encouragement of reforestation has been submitted by the legislature to the people; Pennsylvania has imposed an annual charge of 2 cents an acre upon forest reserves exempt from taxation for the benefit of the school districts, and South Dakota provides for bounties for forest culture paid by the counties.

A few suggestions as to the proper conduct of the campaign for tax reform, offered with all modesty for what they are worth, may not be out of place on this occasion.

In the first place, if the movement for reform

in the method of forest taxation is to succeed it must be carried on in a broadminded spirit, both as to its aims and its methods. It must not be forgotten that three parties are interested. These are: First, the forest owners and lumber manufacturers; second, the public treasuries of our states, counties and towns; and, third, the general public, with its vital interest in conservation and the best use of the nation's forest resources. Each of these parties looks at the matter from its own viewpoint, of course, but looked at broadly these viewpoints are not necessarily antagonistic. There is no reason why a plan of reform should not be devised which will work to the advantage of all interests concerned. Any plan which does this and is properly advocated is sure of ultimate success. Any plan which does not is doomed to failure, and ought to fail.

SPECIAL FAVORS FOR FOREST PROPERTY NOT DESIRED

For this reason I have little confidence in the plan to secure special favors for forest property in the shape of tax exemption, or a rate of taxation lower than is borne by other kinds of wealth. I am aware that a fairly strong argument may be constructed in favor of such a policy in the public interest. But, whatever may be the merits of this argument, as a matter of practical policy the proposal seems decidedly ill judged. It is human nature to try to escape taxation, and the public will naturally be suspicious of a so-called reform whose result would be to relieve the tax burdens of one class of property owners at the expense of the general body of taxpayers. Such a proposal surely invites the very antagonism which ought to be avoided. We have had enough of special favors. Let the forest owner ask for simple justice, something to which he is entitled, and which can be advocated without evasion or apology. And indeed equitable taxation is really all that is needed. Special favors are not the solution of the problem. The kind of favors which the legislatures will grant are useless; and the kind which would do any good will never be granted, and ought not to be granted.

In this same connection, I believe that indiscriminate complaint against the present tax burden is likely to do harm rather than good. Individual cases of excessive taxation are constantly occurring, and, when the facts are well established, ought to be complained of and remedied. But this is a different matter from general denunciation of the tax system on the ground that forests are suffering from excessive taxation. As a simple matter of fact, this is not true in the majority of cases and in most parts of the country. In general forest properties have been treated leniently. We have already seen that this is not the true charge against the general property tax. Charges of this sort are likely to lead the public to the conclusion that all the talk about reforming forest taxation is after all nothing but the good old-fashioned game of tax dodging at which we all take a hand now and then. The public must be made to see that what is sought is not a decrease in the present amount of taxes but a change in the method of taxation which shall guarantee forest owners against arbitrary, uncertain and excessive taxes in the future.

TAX REFORM BENEFICIAL TO FARMERS AND TIMBERMEN

One other matter seems to need looking into, lest it become an obstacle in the way of tax reform. The local problem of forest taxation seems often to resolve itself into a conflict between the timber owners and the farmers. This result is perhaps a natural one in many localities where it appears that whatever may be wrested from the timber owners is clear gain to the farmers, and vice versa. The case is aggravated, of course, where the timber owners are largely nonresidents. I incline to the opinion that the ultimate solution of this difficulty must come through state administration of the forest tax. In the meantime, however, the attitude of hostility is a most short-sighted and unfortunate one for both parties. It is undoubtedly the fact that, of all classes of the population, the class that suffers most from the general property tax is the farmers. Yet whenever it is proposed to amend the general property tax by putting some substitute in the place of the farcical attempt to tax intangible personality the farmers are the most active opponents. Ignorance of the true merits of the question of tax reform has prevented the farmer from seeing where his interests lie, and the same cause is in danger of leading the forest owners into a short-sighted policy. Farmers and forest owners are the ones having the most vital interest in the amendment of the general property tax. They ought to make common cause instead of blocking each other's efforts.

We sometimes hear the complaint that certain taxes are unjust because the taxpayer receives little or no benefit from the expenditure of the money which he has paid into the treasury. Such complaints are made in ignorance of the fact that the apportionment of taxation is not nowadays based on the benefit received from the gov-

ernment by the taxpayers. The benefit theory would lead to absurd results and visionary schemes utterly incapable of practical administration, and has been generally abandoned. The true principle of apportionment is the ability to pay. If each citizen is taxed fairly, according to his ability, the mere fact that he may pay taxes in one place and live and enjoy the benefits of government in another place involves no injustice. The attempt to deny the obligation to pay taxes under such circumstances puts the forest owner in an untenable position and weakens his just demand for an equitable system of taxation.

MORE KNOWLEDGE OF SUBJECT DESIRABLE.

Finally, the need of more knowledge on the problem of forest taxation is still great. Accurate knowledge alone can prevent the dissipation of energy in a struggle for supposed reforms which will later prove to be useless. Accurate knowledge is necessary to show the character of the problem, the reform which is needed, and the most effective way of accomplishing this reform.

The United States Forest Service has been actively engaged during the last two years in securing information on this subject. This work has involved the sending of hundreds of letters of inquiry to forest owners and lumbermen, as well as to state and local taxing officials. Reports have been called for from the field force of the Forest Service all over the country. A careful intensive study has already been made in one state and similar studies soon will be made in other states. Cooperation from the state forestry departments has been secured in two cases. Cooperation on the part of all who are interested in the problem will be most valuable and thoroughly appreciated.

The problem of forest taxation has not been a pressing one for very long. It is still too soon to expect radical results. Yet even in this short time progress undoubtedly has been made. That something is wrong with present methods of forest taxation is becoming better recognized every day. Popular discussion of plans of reform is, I believe, gradually converging upon the correct solution of the problem. Perfection is not to be looked for in human affairs, least of all in the realm of taxation. But there is good ground for the hope that the near future may see some real reform accomplished in the taxation of the forests.

UTILIZATION OF WASTE IN FOREST AND MILL

ADDRESS OF JOHN B. WHITE OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

In assigning to me the subject, "Utilization of Waste in Forest and Mill," the president has, I find, assigned to me that which leads into the entire subject and science of forestry. This is what called forestry into existence. This is what forestry stands for, conservation by wise use, and the changing from a condition of uncontrolled forest waste to one of practical, intelligent and systematic supervision, necessarily governed by the commercial market value, which always in the last analysis determines what constitutes waste. Our material resources in America have been so stupendous that we, as a nation, have become too prodigal in our habits, and have failed to foresee the famine that we are approaching with our present methods. The cry for conservation has come none too soon.

To uselessly destroy or permit to be destroyed something of value is to commit waste. If the article or commodity manufactured is rendered more valuable than the cost of the labor expended upon the raw material, and there is a market for the product, then the margin between cost and value is a legitimate profit to capital for the risks and hazards of business, and the wise man of affairs saves and conserves. Unless some profit will accrue from saving, there is no inducement to save; nay, there would be no opportunity for saving, no way in which to conserve. If the manufacturer of lumber sells everything he can find a market for, or that he can by any human ingenuity provide a market for, he can not be accused of ruthless waste in leaving in the woods or in sending to the burner as refuse that which has no commercial value.

FOREST LEGISLATION

We are going to have legislation upon this subject, and all forest legislation is for the purpose of limiting and preventing waste, and to foster, protect and preserve the forests. In France, forest legislation began about 1560, and in 1824 the Forest School at Nancy was established. Germany and Denmark began forestry about equally early, and before the unification of the German empire. They then had eight academies teaching forestry. Of course, in these countries the states own the greater part of the forests, and through the foresight and enthusiasm of men like Gifford Pinchot the United States awakened just in time to prevent still more of our forest land getting into private hands.

But neither this nor future generations will suffer from the private ownership of forests if

the owners desire to perpetuate them, as a business investment, and practice scientific forestry to this end. Some states will not grow forests as a commercial crop because other crops pay better. Holland is one of those states. She can get her timber cheaper by exchanging her farm products for the timber products of other states. This is true of some other European countries.

And in our own country we must and do recognize this law of trade and commerce between states and between nations. The better adaptability of each state and each nation for greater success in some special yet different lines is what causes trade and exchange of commodities between nations and states and is the very foundation and life of the world's commerce. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas will never grow forest trees to any great extent. They can do better in exchanging their farm products for timber from states that can raise trees, but that can not compete in agriculture.

STATE SPECIALTIES

What would we think of each state in the Union trying to grow its own cotton or its own sugar cane? In working along economical lines and those of least resistance, we find the natural law that the world follows in amity and friendship, that of exchange of commodities, and for this purpose centuries ago money, drafts and bills of credit were created as a medium of easily effecting these exchanges.

Mississippi says to Illinois, we will raise the sugar and the cotton and exchange with you for your corn and dairy products. North Dakota says, we can not raise corn profitably, but we can succeed better in wheat and flax, and these shall be our specialties, and Iowa and Missouri can furnish us the corn and the fruits. So each state has its specialties according to soil and climatic conditions. Florida raises the oranges and semi-tropical fruits, and a belt east and west through the northern states furnishes the apples and pears.

And it may be that Louisiana and Texas will say to other states, "Our soil is too rich and valuable upon which to grow forest trees, and we will let the hilly, mountainous regions grow our lumber trees for us, and we will exchange our products for theirs." Now this will be done by individuals and by communities and by localities in the inevitable equalizing of values of commodities governed by cost of growth and of transportation.

Trees can be more profitably grown on the western slopes of the Cascade range, chiefly on account of the excessive moisture. So that a tree will there grow to a greater size in forty years than it would in Colorado or Wyoming in 100 years. These are facts and have to be taken into consideration when we are inquiring into forest waste and forest growth. The raising of soil products requires a division of labor, a division of resources, a variety of soil, each a requirement of its own peculiar kind for the production of wealth. One can not be his own farmer, baker, shoemaker, tailor, carpenter, etc., in this condition of advanced civilization. But the savage could do for himself all that his low condition required. So with localities in growth of any soil product, including the forests. Humanity requires food, clothing and shelter; but food and clothing are of first importance, and have no substitutes, and in our rapidly increasing population will have, as they have always had, first claim upon the soil. Trees and lumber are also a necessity, but on account of their many substitutes for purposes of shelter, and not being absolutely necessary for sustaining life, the land upon which they will be grown will rank as second in value, as compared with land for agriculture, for producing the necessities of life. Land, however, will become very valuable for producing trees, but they will be grown upon soil that is better adapted for tree growth than for growth of farm products; and while this land may become nearly or quite as valuable, because of such adaptability the value of soil in general will be because of its greatest power for producing food products.

INCREASING PRODUCTIVENESS

Since the beginning of civilization man has been inventing means by which the productiveness of human labor can be increased, and whereby the productiveness of the soil can be increased, and how waste can be prevented and wealth increased. Each product will and should be grown where it can be grown best and cheapest, and the grower of any one product will, by exchange, get all the others far more cheaply than he could if he tried to produce for himself all that he needs in all the products of the soil and of labor.

When, by overproduction of any commodity, waste ensues, as is always the consequence, it has been the wise custom for producers to consult together and lessen the production within the demand. It is not the intention of any manufacturers to put on to the market each year more than can be sold. Now if all producers and manufacturers who exchange products with each other will be governed by this natural law of supply and demand, then is economy prac-

ticed and waste prevented and everybody benefited. Nearly all producers and manufacturers get together and consider and act with wisdom in this important matter excepting lumbermen. And they, most of all, should make this a practice, for their mistakes can not be corrected annually, as with other land crops, for they only produce one crop in a lifetime. But false statements, ignorance, prejudice and bad policies caused national and state laws to be passed which appear to be considered in many states in their application as chiefly against lumbermen who, of all classes, should certainly be privileged to get together and limit their production to the yearly demand, and thus save the forests and prevent waste by creating a market for the entire tree.

At present, and especially since 1897, the yellow pine and Pacific coast lumbermen are wasting fully 20 per cent of the tree, as lumber is so cheap at the mill that the lower grades are not wanted, and the No. 4 quality and much of the No. 3 quality of logs are left in the woods.

This is a loss to railroad and transportation companies and a permanent loss to individuals, state and nation. When lumber is so cheap that the consumer insists upon using nothing poorer than No. 1 common for the most ordinary purposes, a serious and unavoidable waste occurs.

FOREST CONSERVATION

In the interest of forest conservation we ought to be able to get together and discuss these problems and work out an effectual remedy. When the private forests have nearly disappeared one will get what it costs to grow timber, with a reasonable added profit, and there will be no waste. But how vast the sum that could be saved now if we could even get the cost of growing stumpage and thus stop the destructive waste, and thereby save hundreds of millions to the people. Saving never comes until it pays to save.

There is no waste in the following products at present values: Cotton practically 15 cents a pound; corn 70 cents a bushel; wheat \$1.09 a bushel; bacon 20 to 25 cents a pound; hogs on foot \$10 a hundred; butter 30 cents a pound; eggs 22 cents a dozen; hay \$20 a ton. Bradstreet reports as follows for the following years:

	1896.	1900.	1907.	1909.
Wheat, No. 2 red.....	\$.64	\$.75	\$.83	1.23
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	.34	.40	.57	.70
Best native beaves, Chicago.....	1.65	6.35	6.00	9.00
Potatoes, eastern, per 180 lbs.....	75	1.50	1.50	1.50
Hogs, carcass, per lb., Chicago.....	.05	.08	.09	.09

being the five principal food staples.

This is what foreign countries are willing to pay, with freights added, for the farm products of the United States. But lumber goes into exchange for these commodities at so low a price that only the best grades will be taken at all. And only one crop of timber, and it all in sight! What a grievous waste! And there is no way of stopping this forest and mill waste except by making a market for it by unitedly asking so much for the upper grades that consumers will take the lower grades for ordinary purposes. The butcher does not sell his choice steak and throw away the balance of the carcass. Those who eat meat know that the choice cuts are so high that a market is made for the less desirable ones.

Let us look at the following, as shown by reports of the Department of Agriculture:

Lumber advanced from 1899 to 1908	38 per cent
Corn	100 per cent
Wheat	59 per cent
Horses	149 per cent
Mules	140 per cent

and 60 to 80 percent of lumber cost is labor. The government is now selling stumpage at less than what it can be grown for in private forests. It may continue to do this. It may give stumpage away for nothing, but we will not get it for nothing. We will have to pay the cost just the same. The same as the government may establish postal routes and rural free delivery over the country and carry newspapers, as they do, for nothing in the counties where published. Yet we do not get all this for nothing. We have to pay the cost ourselves. The whole people pay the bill. So with saving waste. The people have got to buy this waste in some form, and the better grades must be higher than the lower grades may be used not only without loss but with a profit to the country.

Dakota may not choose to grow her own trees and her own cotton. Neither will Louisiana choose to grow her own wheat and barley. Dakota will get her lumber and cotton cheaper by continuing to grow wheat; and the mountain slopes and lands not so well adapted for agriculture will get their agricultural crops cheaper by continuing to grow commercial woods.

FOREST FIRES AND TIMBER TAXATION

Mr. Pinchot was right when he said here in New Orleans last winter that the first subjects to legislate upon, and the only one at present, are forest fires and timber taxation.

In southern pine timber fires do not seriously injure a matured forest. They simply burn the grasses. Yet, as trees mature and die, or are removed and manufactured into lumber by the thinning-out process of careful, practical forestry, it is found that fires have done injury in destroying the little baby pines that would be coming on to take the place of the aged trees as they are harvested. And when one begins to lumber from this tract and cut the trees, then the limbs and tops furnish material to burn and create heat and flame to consume the young and standing timber that is not yet large enough to cut. We should have just and fair laws on these subjects, and fire patrol should be provided by a general tax. The burden should not come wholly upon the manufacturer, any more than he should alone be required to protect his own lumber yard in a city by a fire engine and a hose company.

The states should and will take an active interest in the conservation of the forests and their state reserves. Those states which have lands that are better adapted to tree growth than to the growth of other crops should have work for their forest commission in planting and growing forest trees. I understand that Minnesota doubtless will enact a law at the present session, making an additional tax of one-fiftieth of a mill for the purpose of practicing forestry upon the state lands. This will raise a fund in that state of \$80,000 per annum. Louisiana and the southern states can afford to pass similar laws, making a small tax, which will fall upon all industries and upon all classes equally alike, so as to raise a fund for purchasing such tracts of land, if there are any, which are not so suitable for agriculture, but which are better adapted to raising trees than to the growing of other crops.

Adaptability and cost have got to be considered, and no arbitrary law will be passed by any state making it obligatory upon anyone to grow trees. When trees are grown it will be done by the state at actual cost, to be paid out of state funds, or it will be done by individuals because of the profit in growing commercial timber.

The antidote for waste is conservation and use. The people are willing to pay what it costs to produce. Each and every commodity is entitled to go on to the market with a price covering the cost to produce it, with a reasonable added profit. Scientific farming is being introduced into the middle West and the former wasteful methods of farming are no longer practiced. Farmers are studying to produce the maximum of value at the lowest minimum of cost, and to perpetuate the fertility of the soil and not draw from it more than they put back. Lumbermen should be just as practical and diligent in conserving their forests, and in making such of the lands as are to continue in forestry produce a paying crop. If by their methods they manufacture more lumber than the market will consume, or if by unwarranted competition they reduce the price far below the cost of reproduction, thus resulting in creating a large waste because of lower grades not being worth the cost of manufacturing, they are certainly to blame for the great loss to the nation. The lumberman is culpable when he has it in his power to remedy these conditions. It is a crime whose burdens and penalties will be visited to the discomfort and injury of his children and of succeeding generations.

CUT AND WASTE OF YELLOW PINE

In the South we are cutting over 2,250,000 acres of yellow pine every year, or about 7,500 acres every day, producing 13,000,000,000 feet of lumber each year, and 20 per cent waste makes the enormous sum of 2,600,000,000 feet of lumber. This means loss to the transportation companies in freight of 173,000 carloads each year, and, at \$7 a thousand, means an annual loss to labor of \$18,200,000. And in the entire nation we are cutting 40,000,000,000 feet annually, leaving 8,000,000 acres a year of cut-over lands, and a total waste from unsalable low grades of at least 6,000,000,000 feet, or 500,000 carloads annually lost to the country. Add to this the estimated loss of \$50,000,000 by fires every year, and we have a total loss to the nation and to the world of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

At this rapid rate of forest cutting somebody will soon have to plant trees, and it is best that we should begin soon. There are doubtless localities in each state where some variety of trees can be produced more economically and profitably than other crops. Trees do not exhaust the soil and they thrive on soil that has been exhausted by other crops. It is our duty to study forestry; our greatest prosperity is coming through the practice of wise methods, and it is the great privilege and duty of lumbermen to help lead in this great work, and not leave it to mere theorists and to impractical and unwise politicians to pass laws that will not only injure lumber manufacturers but will injure the cause of forestry.

It is said a banker may make a poet, but no poet would ever make a good banker. Just so, every forester may not make a good lumberman, but every good lumberman ought to make a good

forester. We may love the poetry and the sentiment of forestry, but to be valuable to this and to succeeding generations the lumbermen should take the lead in the practical application of conservation.

It has been the mistake of unwise, uninformed and unprincipled politicians in leading the people through the influence of the press and the rostrum to believe that the lumbermen were not only committing an intentional and ruthless waste of the forests, but were in a trust to cause them to pay far more than they should for their lumber; when the fact is, that if forest conservation is ever a success, lumber has got to be worth more money than it is now. It must bring what it will cost to produce it. It is our duty to educate the people to this fact, and that if conservation comes the people will have to pay the bill. There is no way of saddling this cost upon the lumbermen. It has got to come fairly upon all classes. There is no way to legislate that the lumbermen, or any one class, have got to be at the expense of growing trees. Taxes on an investment, depreciation, interest on capital, insurance and labor, are all charged up to the cost of a product, and the consumer pays the bill. But we are all consumers and we pay each other's bills, and this is fairly the law of exchange from which there is no appeal.

Reforms that are the most useful and the most lasting have come through persecution, and the misunderstandings and the abuse that have been charged against lumbermen will react and result in greater confidence and in improved methods of conservation and in restoring and in regrowing the forests. There can be no trust in lumber. The people of the United States, through their government, now own about 175,000,000 acres of fine forests west of the plains and in Florida, Michigan, Minnesota and Arkansas that will be perpetuated and taken care of by a wise forest commission; and the trees, as they mature, will be sold at a price not exceeding the cost of growth, so that the people will get lumber as cheaply, relatively, as they will get anything that grows. In the interest of forest conservation and the stopping and prevention of timber and lumber waste, in the summing up, lumber must yield the necessary profit to protect itself. Fires must be kept down and efficient laws enacted for this purpose.

BYPRODUCTS.

I notice that Canada is going to stop pulpwood coming into the states. We are going to utilize the waste of cottonwood, yellow pine, fir, hemlock and other woods in the manufacturing of paper. There is now being built another paper mill in Orange, Tex., to cost half a million dollars, to make paper from yellow pine waste. Stills and extract works are being built in other places for the purpose of extracting from forest and mill waste turpentine, wood alcohol, pine oil, tar and other valuable byproducts. So we are improving, and other discoveries to this end will follow in other ways to the benefit of the lumbermen and of the people. They are now grinding up wood waste and making compo board and fiber board.

At the last meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association a resolution was passed favoring the cutting and creating of a market for short lengths in siding, flooring and other items that have to be cut by a carpenter in the erection of a building.

The retail dealer is not interested in the hard work of trying to make his customers take these lengths by trying to convince them that they are just as convenient. It is far easier for him to refuse to buy only these stated lengths that have long been the standard. The lumbermen are anxious to conserve. It is manifestly to his financial interest for every manufacturer to save and market everything that he can make a profit on, or even, in many cases, get out without actual loss upon.

I will close by quoting from the present United States forester, Henry S. Graves, copied from the April number of the Review of Reviews, as follows:

An important feature of state forestry is the establishment of state forests. A further duty of the states is to enact reasonable laws of taxation. In the long run the present system of taxation, if continued, will contribute directly to forest destruction. The states should help private owners, not only by aid in fire protection and reasonable taxation, but by advice given through the state forester as to best practical methods of forestry. Timber values are still too small to encourage large investments in tree planting and other measures of silviculture.

There is a responsibility on the part of forest owners to use every practicable means to prevent waste, and to conserve the productivity of the forests, and avoid such a management of their property as would result in injury to others. On the other hand, the burden of providing for the future and securing other public benefits must be shared by the states and the national government.

Practical lumbermen and forest owners indorse all of the above. One of the Louisiana lumber companies, in which I am interested, has

thirty-five Yale Forest School students now camping in our forests near Clarks. A few years ago we invited them to our Missouri mills. They did us good. The lumbermen are friendly to foresters and to forestry, and we are progressing in the knowledge of the theory, and we hope soon to be able to realize the successful practice of forest conservation.

The report of Manager Leonard Bronson who has been looking after the affairs of the association but a brief period as yet, shows how indispensable he intends to make his office in the near future.

Report of Manager Bronson

Gentlemen, members of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association: President Hines has so ably covered the details of the work of my office in his own report—for my office is, after all, a branch of the president's office—that I found, when he confided to me some of the things he was going to say, that there would be but little left for me to say as to the work itself, and even as to the details; there is not much for me to say. I wish, however, to impress upon you at the outset what this association really means.

We are all familiar with the fact that this industry in which we are engaged is perhaps the second in the United States; it is the second in some particulars, the third in others, and the fourth in some others. It is an industry dealing with fundamental things, dealing with the natural resources of the country. It is not only because of its figures in reference to feet of output, capital and labor employed, but also in its scope, for every state in the Union has a saw-mill, and in about twenty-five states it is one of the leading industries and is ranked as such. Here in New Orleans, looking north up this great central valley, not only does the lumber industry extend clear to the northern borders of this country, but the membership of this association covers the entire north to the Great Lakes and to the Canadian line in Minnesota; it extends to the Atlantic on the east, and to the west it reaches the shores of the Pacific, and it extends to the Gulf, on the south. We have members in Arizona and New Mexico as well as in California, Washington and the mountain states. That is the territory of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. There are thirteen affiliated associations on the membership list of this association. They represent every wood that is produced in the United States except redwood, and yesterday we received an application from the Redwood Manufacturers' Association to become an affiliated member of this association. We lack yet that territory up in the far Northwest. Pennsylvania is not organized at all, but many of its manufacturers are members of affiliated associations; so, in a sense, we cover Pennsylvania and New Jersey. New York was organized recently into the Empire State Forest Products' Association. That we hope to have with us soon. West Virginia and the Southern Appalachians have the Spruce Manufacturers' Association, whose president is here, E. V. Babcock, and that association should soon be a member of this association. Then there is the New England territory right on the border, bearing the brunt of many difficulties that confront the rest of us, and it is torn by dissensions, by conflicting interests and it has never been organized from a manufacturers' standpoint. That territory we also aim to organize and bring into the fold, so that we can present a united front as manufacturers upon any problem that is of common interest.

One of the problems that confronts every manufacturers' organization, with affiliated associations, is, how to increase its membership so that all the manufacturers can work more harmoniously and effectively together. The affiliated associations in the National Association represent, in the product of its membership, about fourteen billions of feet of lumber product. The total product of this country is now or will be very soon, close to forty billions of feet. So that we have about one-third of the entire product represented by the affiliated associations; but the territory of those associations produces at least four-fifths of all the lumber of the United States. So that we are now national, and we refuse to believe, if we stand together and work together, that we cannot accomplish everything that we ought to try to accomplish in a national way. We are not going to hide our heads and be ashamed in the presence of anyone, be he president or congressman or United States Senator; we are going to state our position. We stand on the right. We are not going to ask for anything that we are not entitled to and what we are entitled to we demand.

The work of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association is somewhat general, originally, as I understand, it was organized to meet the demand for common action on the tariff question, or at least the tariff and reciprocity matters which came up nine or ten years ago; and it was realized that, along with those things

were other matters also of national importance which affect every lumberman.

We are avoiding controversial matters, and for that reason there are many subjects that we leave solely to the affiliated associations, those associations representing particular sections or certain woods. In respect to certain problems there may be some widespread complications.

The work of the association for several years was somewhat formal. It was an association preparing for a great work, and it was fortunate that we were ready and well prepared when the tariff fight was inaugurated last fall. President Hines, in his address, has spoken of the attitude of lumbermen on that matter. I presume there are some lumbermen who are free traders, theoretically, some who are protectionists, some who are tariff-for-revenue-only men, but I think most of us will agree upon the proposition that equality of treatment must be accorded to every interest in the country, and that if protection is the policy we are entitled to our share of it.

Other questions, however, are constantly arising, especially out of the new movements for conservation—and the word "conservation" has been made to embrace conservation of pretty nearly everything you can think of in the way of resources and force. There is conservation of the soil, and we might, perhaps, call upon our farmers to replace a pound of nitrates for every pound taken out in the production of crops. It is the kind of a proposition that is far-reaching, and there are almost numberless questions interwoven with the conservation question. There is also the question of uniform state laws, very closely related to the conservation question. The Congress of Governors was almost coincident with the first national and international conservation congresses. The result is that business men believe that we are likely to have new questions, or newly stated old questions, presented to us every day, and we must be prepared to meet them.

I was selected to take charge of certain features of this work on behalf of the lumber manufacturers of the United States. I felt deeply my inexperience, my lack of that kind of ability that is most effective; and yet it is a work in which I was interested and I felt complimented and was pleased to have the opportunity to do work along this line. If in attempting to do the work I shall be successful, I shall succeed only with the aid of the officers of this association, the Board of Governors, and every member of the affiliated associations. Right here let me say that I want every lumber manufacturer in the United States who is a member of a local association or any other association, to feel that he is a member of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, although he may not receive a certificate of membership. Mr. Hines has gone over the subjects which this association is handling, and is to handle, most of which will come through my hands, and in the working out of which I must ask your cooperation.

A particular subject which interests you and me, and the subject which I was supposed to be particularly able to handle, is the matter of wide publicity which will educate the public as to the facts concerning the lumber business, its needs and its relations to other industries and the laws of commerce. The demagogue has played on the public mind until the people believe there is a lumber trust, which exercises a mysterious influence and controls everything pertaining to the lumber industry, the timber land, mill products, distribution of products and prices. I believe if we could know the facts, we could find that nine out of ten of the ordinary people of this country believe such an impossible and absurd thing. But there have been some reasons for that. Notwithstanding the wide variations in lumber prices, there comes a time when, for a few months perhaps, the demand is greater than the supply, and every lumber manufacturer and every dealer gets as much as he can, and he is bound to get as much as his neighbor, if he can find out what his neighbor is getting. Prices then are substantially uniform. Then a certain kind of politician saw a chance to make a point and said, "There is the lumber trust. That accounts for it." Then he pointed to the fact that some people, who were far sighted financially and commercially, had the daring to do things that the average man would not do years ago, and bought some timber land and kept it until it has shown a very handsome profit. They confused the timber owner with the manufacturer, and they confused the raw material with the product, and so they said, because there were some men who had gotten wealthy in the timber business, that the lumber manufacturers were extortionists. They forgot about the cost of transportation, and forgot about the men who are enjoying the advantage of the high prices today, the farmers and the workmen, and who are not willing that the people from whom they buy their lumber should share in the high prices and have the advantages which they themselves enjoy.

So strong was the belief in the lumber trust that it was practically impossible to get anything before the people to the contrary. We could go to Washington and go before the Ways and Means Committee of the House and talk to them and

tell them some things because we were invited there and it was then business to listen, and we converted them. A little more than a year ago I went to one of the large publishers of plate matter, who distributed printed matter to about 3,000 newspapers scattered all over the country, printed sheets on which the local publisher would print his home news, and I presented to them a statement of facts based on government figures, as to stumpage values and their relations to farm values and similar things collected from figures furnished by the government. I put it in as readable, condensed form as I could. The manager of that concern said: "That is splendid stuff. I would like to print that, but I don't know. I don't think I dare do so. You will have to see the proprietor." So I waited a day or two and saw the proprietor. He looked at it, and he said the same thing: "I don't dare print it." I said: "Isn't it true?" "It seems to be," he said. I said: "It is true. You know me personally, and I tell you it is true." He said: "I don't dare print it." I said: "Why not? There is no politics in this, nothing concerning Republicans or Democrats." And they printed Republican, Democratic, Socialist and Prohibition papers. He said: "No, I don't dare do it." I said: "How much will it cost to print this as an advertisement?" He thought about it over night, and returned the matter to me and said: "I can't print it." We were absolutely refused a hearing before the tribunal of the American people.

There are some gentlemen here who know how difficult it has been, and that it has been practically impossible to get a hearing before the American people. I have made some little inroads, but it is a slow process. I have gotten articles in the New York Evening Post, one of the conservative high-class papers, and in some others in the East. I have tried to get them in Kansas City and have by the help of members had them printed on the Pacific coast and the Central South, and have accomplished something, and now I am working along other lines which will, I think, bring results. That is one of my chief duties. It is a matter that cannot be accomplished by one man, nor by one writer. I must bring to my aid other writers and all sorts of influences. We must get the truth before the people and have our hearing before the people, and with your assistance and active support I believe we can do it.

The president referred to a report from me about the car stake matter. That will be covered by a special report sent here by Mr. F. R. Babcock, which will come up at the proper time this afternoon. The president also referred to the timber taxation matter. I do not know what is the wisest thing to do and Mr. Hines confessed he does not know what is the wisest course to follow, because there are great interests at stake, financially and industrially, affecting our welfare and the welfare of the country at the present time. So I was instructed yesterday by the Board of Governors to make an inquiry in regard to the matter, which will be absolutely confidential. I want all of the facts and absolute facts, and I will ask every one of you and several hundred others in various parts of the country to give us the facts. No one but

myself will know who makes the answers to the inquiry and no one will know what the returns are, even in the aggregate, until we find out the situation. That will not be under my control, but I will turn over to the Board of Governors the results of the work, and it will be thrashed out in the interest of the lumber industry and timber owners.

I wish to thank you for the friendship you have shown me and the cordial support you have shown me during the brief time I have been in the manager's office, and I hope your confidence in me will not be misplaced.

The following wise and practical resolution on the important subject of forest conservation was adopted by the organization:

Resolution on Forest Conservation

Whereas, There is a great and growing need for uniform laws among the states, in the interest of forest growth, conservation and protection from forest fires, and for an equitable and helpful system of taxation which will make possible the conservative handling of standing timber; therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture be asked to recommend a practical working plan, adapted to the forest growth of the various timber regions, and that their legal department be asked to formulate suitable uniform bills, that when enacted into law by the different state legislatures, shall give to the country the relief and protection necessary; and

Whereas, It is definitely known that the forests are being cut much more rapidly than they are being reproduced; therefore be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our support to any fair and just plan for conserving the forests, and will welcome and cooperate in carrying out any feasible suggestions from the Forest Service or other government officials, looking to any practical solution of the problem, urging that these suggestions be made in the near future, thereby making possible the betterment of conditions which are known to be detrimental to one of the greatest natural resources of the United States.

We pledge ourselves to adopt those methods of handling timber lands which shall tend to perpetuate the forests as rapidly as the development of economic conditions make it possible to do so without financial loss. And we further urge upon the national and state governments the consideration of plans for the taking over and reforestation of land not suitable for agriculture, which is impossible through private agencies, and thus produce a resource of growing value to posterity and lay the foundation of a state or national revenue for the future.

And, further, since the elimination of waste is as truly conservation as the growing of trees, we heartily approve the efforts of the government, through the Forest Service, to develop methods whereby material now wasted may be put to use, or for prolonging the life of forest products, and urge a continuation of such research and a liberal appropriation by the government for their support.

On behalf of conservation, that all manufacturers interested in the future welfare of the lumber business and in the national resources embodied in the forests, should resort to this method of minimizing hardwood waste. In addition he stated that the utilization of odd lengths is a money-making proposition, and further said that the concern of which he is a member has for some time cut odd lengths up to eleven feet, and recently started cutting thirteen and fifteen feet. The president's recommendation was voiced with considerable emphasis on the question as a money-making proposition, and he contended that there was no reason for not trimming hardwoods to every foot.

Another item of interest he brought out in the address was the proposition of selling on grades, which was heartily recommended. An instance cited to prove the soundness of this contention wherein a shipment of good basswood, six-quarter and eight-quarter thick was quoted on the basis of No. 2 Common and better at \$30 a thousand, and when sold on grade the six-quarter stock was worth \$35 and the eight-quarter \$36, showed that a considerable loss would have been experienced by not selling on the grade basis. President Bigelow appealed to the members to avail themselves of the stock reports which the

secretary keeps constantly on hand. The reports are revised three times a year and kept complete and authoritative.

The first regular business was the roll call, which showed a rather poor attendance of the members, there being a total of twenty-eight present, including members and outsiders. Secretary J. C. Knox then read the minutes of the preceding meeting and followed by presenting the report of the treasurer, which showed the following statement of cash:

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$4,070.91
Received from various assessments....	606.73

Total	\$4,677.64
Disbursements	1,153.93

Balance on hand	\$3,523.71
Received on account Pacific coast rate case fund	\$1,195.00
Disbursed	\$48.64

Balance on hand	\$ 346.36
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Secretary Knox then read his report as follows:

Secretary's Report

Your secretary has a brief report to present at this meeting.

After our return from the January meeting we mailed you copy of the market conditions committee's report, and also ten copies each of the hemlock grading rules. We have had a number of requests for extra copies of these rules; the manufacturers mailing them to the trade generally. We even have had requests from parties outside of the association for copies.

We mailed from this office copies of a circular sent us by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, giving information relative to the Yale Forestry School, and we would advise that some of our members have made donations to that worthy object.

The case of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association and interested manufacturers vs. the Transcontinental Freight Bureau, et al, entered by the Interstate Commerce Commission under docket 2713 was heard before Examiner McCormack in Cadillac, March 27.

It was decided by the interested manufacturers that this case was important to them in that it either opened or shut them out of a profitable market and that it justified them in having the case handled by the best legal talent that could be procured; accordingly William A. Percy, Memphis, Tennessee, the attorney who handled the original Burgess case was asked to take the case which he did, and represented us at the hearing.

We have received 100 copies of the brief as presented by our attorney and have mailed to you copies of same.

The railroads defendant to this suit have until May 17 to file a rebuttal, after which oral argument will be made before the entire Interstate Commerce Commission, probably some time in June, after this the commission will take the case under advisement and it is hardly expected a decision will be rendered before late in the fall on account of many cases being ahead of it.

We mailed from our office copy of letter indicating the strong position taken by dry maple and birch, and our Market Conditions Committee will touch on that point today.

There has been a lack of uniformity in the "terms of sale" of lumber by our manufacturers and we have gathered information from most of our manufacturers as to what they are doing today, and as to what their desires are towards this subject which will also be presented through the Market Conditions Committee.

Chairman Day of the Grading Rules Committee has asked our members in regard to the working of the new grading rules which were adopted at our January meeting, and which have been given a trial of three months. This committee will also report progress the rules have made.

One of the most important reports that will be presented today will be that of the present stumpage in Michigan. We have procured information from a large majority of our members and also from large manufacturers outside of our membership and the report made by the Market Conditions Committee on this question will have an important bearing upon our work and should tend to force the manufacturers to conserve their holdings as much as possible. This information will also be given you through the Market Conditions Committee.

This association has been invited to send delegates to the opening of the new Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., June 4, and we believe that many of our manufacturers will be interested in this proposition. A delegation of not less than four, I believe, should be sent to represent this association.

Circulars were sent from this office calling your attention to the proposed change in demurrage rules by many of the Michigan Railroads to take effect May 1, but an injunction was issued by

Spring Meeting Michigan Ass'n.

The regular spring meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, which took place at the Ponchartrain Hotel, Detroit, on Thursday, May 5, resulted in numerous interesting and highly valuable discussions and reports by the various members and committee chairmen. Arrangements were made by Secretary Knox whereby the business of the meeting could be completed in the forenoon, thereby allowing the afternoon and evening for any business which the attending members might wish to transact. The fact that there was an American League ball game on the calendar for 3:30 in the afternoon, might also have had some bearing upon this arrangement. In any event, the meeting came to order very nearly at the appointed time, 10 a. m., President C. A. Bigelow presiding.

In his opening address, President Bigelow particularly recommended that all members give considerable time and thought to the many profitable papers read at the recent New Orleans convention, stating that therein are to be found many statements and discussions of vital interest to lumbermen throughout the country. The subject of odd lengths, brought up by a western manufacturer at that meeting, was particularly endorsed by the speaker, who claimed in

Judge Donovan, in the Circuit Court at Detroit, prior to May 1, compelling the railroads to restrain from applying the new rules until such time as decision could be rendered by the Supreme Court as to which rules should be applied. The present Michigan rules or the new uniform demurrage rules as approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

At our last meeting it was decided to send four delegates to the meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, at New Orleans, April 19 and 20. President Bigelow appointed F. L. Richardson, John C. Ross, Bruce Odell and W. C. Hull, who attended this meeting and who will no doubt render a report today. President Bigelow, by virtue of his office, is a member of the Board of Governors of the National Association and he also attended the meeting.

From the treasurer's report presented today you will see that we have a sufficient amount of funds to carry us through the year 1910 without levying another assessment. We have reason to believe that the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association is run at less expense and with better financial results to our members than any of our sister organizations.

The above is respectfully submitted.

J. C. KNOX, Secretary.

Bruce Odell of Cadillac made the statement that in his opinion erroneous reports of hemlock on hand are circulated every year by the tanners with a view to bearing down the prevailing market prices. He contended that many are actually short on stock, when the conditions, as reported, are just the reverse. According to Mr. Odell, it is not possible to have any over-supply of hemlock bark, a contention which was supported by various members, in the general discussion which followed, the fact being brought out that the various substitutes used are actually more expensive than the bark itself. No definite conclusions were reached in regard to this question.

Following the report of D. H. Day, chairman of the hemlock and grading rules' committee, Bruce Odell submitted the report of the market conditions committee. In this report it recommended that the log run of birch should sell on the present market at considerably higher prices than figures which prevailed a year ago. These prices applied to dry stock ready to use. Discussion following the statement brought out the fact that green lumber, fresh from the saw, selling at regular prices, makes a big profit to the manufacturer, in that in this way he saves all cost of drying and piling stock, as well as other additional handling.

Another recommendation of the market conditions committee was voiced in the report which Mr. Odell read and it was recommended that the association adopt uniform terms of sale on the basis of one and one-half per cent cash for fifteen days after shipment, after deducting freight on freight and water business, with the exception of such points along the lake, where the custom of allowing thirty days net seems to be established. The thirty day net terms will apply at these points. An earnest and exhaustive discussion followed, W. K. Jackson protesting against the adoption of such a recommendation unless it could be agreed upon by the association that all members would comply with such action. The chaotic condition which exists among the firms which buy from the members of the Michigan association, as to terms of sale, was evidenced in a summary of such terms read by Mr. Odell, before the members. The final result of the discussion was that the recommendation of the committee, as before stated, should be accepted by the association.

A meritorious report on the stumpage situation in Michigan was read by Mr. Odell. The report was based on communications from approximately all of the Michigan manufacturers, and copies were ordered to be printed and mailed to the members of the association.

The question of suitable representation at the opening of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., June 4, resulted in President Bigelow appointing a committee of five to attend that function. The following members were appointed: W. L. Saunders, R. E. Mc-

Lean, M. M. Langdon, W. P. Porter and R. Hanson.

The next question put before the association by the presiding officer, was the advisability of putting themselves on record as favoring Kansas City as the next place for holding the coming National Conservation Congress. A motion to this effect was put and carried.

The Michigan Association heartily endorsed the candidacy of Fred A. Diggins of Cadillac for the presidency of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. F. L. Richardson spoke tellingly on behalf of Mr. Diggins, and urged that the association give him hearty support. The remarks were put in the form of a motion which was carried by a rising vote.

Among the visitors attending the meeting were Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.



F. A. DIGGINS, CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT N. H. L. A.

President Bigelow called upon Mr. Doster, who talked briefly, but to the point, on various subjects which interest the hardwood trade in general and his association in particular. He went into the subject of uniformity of grades, and also spoke along the various other lines which have been evident in the recent doings of the Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Kellogg told of the work being accomplished by the Hemlock and Hardwood Association, and explained that while it is a comparatively new organization under the present style and he, as secretary, had been in office but a short time, active work is already under way. Of particular interest were his remarks on the methods of handling the market conditions report. The association members are called upon to report prices on all lumber sold during the five day period, in order that accurate and thorough statistics can be placed at the disposal of the association.

The last business before adjournment was the question of determining the place of the next meeting. It was suggested and put in the form of a motion that Detroit be decided upon, the motion being carried. The date could not be determined and will be announced later. This concluding all the business, adjournment followed immediately. Those present were:

H. Ballou, Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac, Mich.

John Beck, Alpena, Mich.

C. A. Bigelow, Kneeland-Bigelow Company, Bay City, Mich.

W. L. Bronson, Embury-Martin Lumber Company, Cheboygan, Mich.

W. E. Brownlee, Brownlee-Kelly Company, Detroit, Mich.

D. H. Day, Boyne City, Mich.

Lewis Doster, Secretary Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of United States, Cincinnati, O.

F. W. Gilchrist, Alpena, Mich.

Bruce Green, Williams Bros. Company, Cadillac, Mich.

O. S. Hawes, Salling-Hanson Company, Grayling, Mich.

Johannesburg Manufacturing Co., Johannesburg, Mich.

W. C. Howe, American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill.

W. C. Hull, Oval Wood Dish Company, Traverse City, Mich.

W. K. Jackson, Tindle & Jackson, Detroit and Buffalo.

O. K. Kasson, Buckley & Douglas Lbr. Co., Manistee, Mich.

R. S. Kellogg, Secretary, Northwestern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Wausau, Wis.

Ernest Klise, A. B. Klise Lumber Company, Sturgeon Bay, Mich.

J. C. Knox, Secretary, Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Cadillac, Mich.

N. M. Langdon, Antrim Iron Company, Maniceloma, Mich.

H. C. Lounds, H. M. Lounds & Sons Company, Au Sable, Mich.

E. W. Meeker, Hardwood Record, Chicago, Ill.

C. T. Mitchell, Mitchell Brothers' Company, Cadillac, Mich.

G. von Platen, Boyne City, Mich.

Rayburn, Island Mill Lumber Company, Alpena, Mich.

F. L. Richardson, Richardson Lumber Company, Alpena and Bay City.

J. C. Ross, Ross & Wentworth, Bay City, Mich.

W. M. Saunders, Cummer-Diggins Company, Cadillac, Mich.

R. W. Smith, Louis Sands Salt & Lumber Co., Manistee, Mich.

O. J. Smith, R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Company, East Lake, Mich.

W. L. Williams, Williams Brothers Company, Cadillac, Mich.

W. D. Young, W. D. Young & Co., Bay City, Mich.

Interesting Meeting of Gum Producers

More than twenty-five of the leading manufacturers of gum lumber were in attendance at the meeting of the Gum Committee of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States which was held at the Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, April 28. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the gum situation in all its phases, to look into market and price conditions. President R. M. Carrier of the Manufacturers' Association presided, and interesting talks were made by C. L. Harrison, W. B. Morgan and other prominent members of the gum trade. Several of the speakers cited instances of increased demand resulting from the vigorous advertising campaign which some of the larger manufacturers have been pursuing of late in an effort to educate the public as to the value of this wood for furniture, interior trim, etc. Judging from existing conditions in the gum business it was the unanimous opinion of those present that better prices will prevail shortly. Manufacturers were also urged to use care in shipping only matured stock.

In his closing remarks President Carrier called attention of the importance of the government tests to be made at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., which will be opened June 4. These experiments will be for the purpose of devising the best means of preventing checking, straining, etc., in timber, and President Carrier urged the co-operation of the gum manufacturers in this important work. A committee was appointed to attend these tests on behalf of the gum manufacturers.

To Determine the Strain for a Band Saw

Multiply the width of the saw in inches by the number of thousandths of an inch in thickness, and multiply that product by ten, when the work is to be light, or by twelve, in case of heavy work. The resulting figure will approximate the number of pounds strain to which the saw will be subjected.

For example, take a 16-gauge saw 8 inches wide. The thickness will be .065 inch; therefore multiply 8 by 65 by 10, and the result will be 5,200, which will equal the number of pounds strain in the first case noted.

VENEERS

LOGGING VENEER TIMBER IN THE ALABAMA SWAMPS

Almost everyone is more or less familiar with lumber operations in the northern woods and many books of fiction give us splendid descriptions of this life in the North. No one, however, seems to care to picture the lonesome, dreary life of the pull boat crew, who log the southern cypress and tupelo swamps.

The soft, boggy nature of the swamps makes it impossible to log even by means of patient oxen, and the pull boat solves the problem. These swamps are nearly always cut up by creeks, bayous and lakes so that the long cable of the boat can reach almost every section. The men work in mud and water from ankle to knee deep month after month and strange as it may seem, they like it. There is no trouble keeping a full crew so long as the houseboat or camp barge where the men live is well supplied with grits and molasses.

The pull boat is a heavy covered barge with boiler engine and powerful drums that wind and unwind the cables. The crews usually consist of a captain, engineer, puller and the woods crew, about twenty-five in all. The pull boat is tied to the bank opposite and the men then carry a large block about three-fourths of a mile inland and run a small cable through this block and back to the boat. This small cable is attached to a three-fourths inch cable which is pulled out its full length and the big one-inch wire cable is attached and as the three-fourths inch cable is wound in, the one-inch cable goes out, so that whenever the three-fourths cable is wound the one-inch cable is out, the smaller or three-fourths inch cable being used only to get the large line of cable back after each pull.

When the big cable is out, the logs that have been prepared for their journey to the water, by being cleared of branches and tops, and a large iron cone being placed over the butt end which is first out, may be pulled in. This cone prevents the log sticking in the mud or against a tree. The log is attached to the cable, the pull boat signaled and the cable winds, bringing the log at a lively gait through the mud and brush until it reaches the water and is ready for rafting.

After the first few logs are pulled, a regular slide is dug out by the logs as they travel and the oncoming logs follow the tracks of their companions. Each of these tracks are called runs and are made about two hundred feet apart. On the large cable are buckles at stated intervals, and to these buckles can be attached side lines which pull the logs from about seventy-five feet each side of the main cable into the main run and thence to the water. Thirty to forty logs are considered a day's work.

These logs are from forty to eighty feet long and make a strange sight as they go tearing through the woods, the cable is buried in the mud and they appear to be going of their own accord and resemble some large snake. When all the logs that can be reached are pulled, the cables are separated and wound, the boat moved, and another run is made.

The pull boat operates every month in the year except when the lands are flooded and it is too deep for the men to work. A camp barge is part of the pull-boat fleet and the men sleep and eat there, going to their homes only on Saturdays. No more dreary, lonesome place can be imagined than the dismal swamps, and as they are almost inaccessible for man, deer and bear as well as smaller

game have remained unmolested and can be found in abundance.

According to government information the swamp that extends north from Mobile for about fifty miles between the Tensaw and Mobile rivers contains one of the finest stands of tupelo bay poplar in the country, the type being shown in the illustration, which was taken on the lands of the Bacon Underwood Veneer Company, one of the largest holders of bay poplar lands in Alabama.

R. S. Bacon of the R. S. Bacon Veneer Company of Chicago, and of the Bacon & Underwood Veneer Company, Mobile, Ala., left Chicago last week for a trip to the mills at Mobile.

The Lindeman Box & Veneer Company's factory and conveyor at Eau Claire, Wis., were destroyed by fire on May 4. The origin of the blaze is not known. The plant carried \$34,000 insurance, but was damaged to the extent of \$40,000.

Veneer production at the mill at Blaisdell which the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company of Buffalo, N. Y., is running in connection with its furniture factory is busy and turning out a fine lot of stock. The company reports that its veneers are meeting with a very active sale.

Adams & Raymond, large manufacturers of veneer and lumber at Indianapolis, Ind., who have heretofore operated as a partnership, have incorporated under the style of the Adams & Raymond Veneer Company. The concern has a capital stock of \$100,000. The directors are P. B. Raymond, Rebecca Adams and F. N. Lewis.

The F. S. Perry Veneering Company, manufacturer of veneers and boxes at Bandon, Ore., has about completed the erection of a new veneer plant which is of modern construction throughout and is to be fitted with up-to-date equipment in all departments. The machinery is nearly all installed and the company expects to be able to begin operations shortly.

The W. W. Wood Company of Raymond, Wash., is planning the erection of a veneer mill, and has purchased machinery and equipment for the new structure. The concern recently booked an order for one hundred million baskets to be delivered at the rate

of twenty million a year for five years. The new mill will represent an investment of \$30,000. It will manufacture heavy veneer for panel work and inside finish.

The new addition which the Hanson-Ward Veneer Company is building on the engine room at its plant at Bay City, Mich., is almost completed and the company expects it to be ready for operation in a few days. Two new boilers were recently installed, greatly increasing the power.

Machinery for the big band saw mill and veneer plant of the Singer Sewing Machine Company is now being shipped to the location at Trumann, Ark., and work on the erection of the plant will begin as soon as possible. The firm is now at work on the construction of the tram road out into its timber, about one hundred men being employed in this. When this plant is put into operation it will be one of the largest in that section of the state, employing in the mill, yards and woods from 750 to 1,000 men.

Secretary R. C. Dayton of the Wisconsin Veneer Company of Rhinelander, has invented and put into use apparatus for drying veneer, which has greatly increased the output of that company. It consists of a battery of dryer racks, which when filled with veneer are hoisted to tracks arranged along the ceiling and run down over the roller dryer. The waste heat from the rollers thoroughly seasons the veneer in a few hours. By this arrangement no additional floor space is required.

Meeting National Lumber Exporters' Association

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, held at the office of the secretary in this city, J. McD. Price was elected secretary, to succeed E. M. Terry, who resigned some weeks ago. Letters from Liverpool Timber Trade Association and the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom were read. Both of the communications express a desire on the part of these associations to meet a committee of the National Lumber Exporters' Association next October to discuss questions now pending between the three organizations. One matter which will be considered is a form of contract. The question of inspection and grading are also involved, and the prospect for a complete understanding on all points is regarded as most favorable. The conference will probably be held in Liverpool or London, and President Harvey M. Dickson, who presided, asked any members of the association who may be in Europe about that time to act as representatives of the association at the conference.

Mr. Price, the newly elected secretary, is a son



LOGGING BOAT PULLING LOGS IN THE RIVER,
ON LANDS OF THE BACON UNDERWOOD VENEER CO. MOBILE, ALA.

of the late W. S. Price, president of the Price Hardwood Company, and interested in the Chattanooga Lumber Company, for which the Price Company acted as selling agent. He was also interested in the Price Company, which has since been dissolved, and he is secretary of the Chattanooga Lumber Company, which owns an extensive tract of timber near Madison, S. C., and has operated a sawmill there. He has been in the lumber business all his life, and has also made several trips to Europe, so that he is well qualified for the duties of the position to which he has been elected. Louis Palmer, assistant secretary of the association at New Orleans, will remain there as the New Orleans members of the association were averse to closing that branch.

The association is to be commended on the splendid victory won in securing a decision from the Italian government removing the duty of \$12 per thousand on gum lumber from America. During the past six or eight years American exporters have worked up a good demand for gum

lumber in Italy which was used largely as a substitute for Italian walnut. The enforcement of the \$12 duty simply killed this business and as soon as this came to the attention of the officers of the association, they took it up with the authorities both at Washington and Rome. They conducted the campaign with such vigor that American gum lumber is now on the free list in Italy.

Suicide of an Oak Tree

Dean George B. Frankforter, head of the department of chemistry at the University of Minnesota, is making a report of a peculiar case of an oak tree which killed itself on the university campus by drawing up so much copper through its roots into the tissues as to cause suffocation. When the oak was cut down fine particles and thin layers of copper were found in all its fibers. Upon testing, the copper was found to be 99.9 pure. There is no similar case on record.

Enthusiastic Annual Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club

At the Gibson House, Cincinnati, on Monday evening, May 2, occurred one of the most interesting and enthusiastic meetings of business men ever held in that city. The perfect confidence which the members of the club exhibited in each other, the harmony and the support of the "square deal" movement inaugurated by the club were features which made this a truly remarkable occasion. The attraction was the annual election of officers for the club. There were two tickets in the field, the regular headed by G. Cliff Ault, and the independent headed by W. E. Delaney. President Cliff S. Walker, who during his term of office has made a record for success and progress in the club's affairs, was the recipient of a most complimentary panegyric from Mr. Ault. The tribute was an entire surprise to Mr. Walker, and, indeed, to the whole club, but brought forth the unanimous support of the members to place Mr. Walker at the head of the club for the ensuing year.

After disposing of the most delightful dinner which the entertainment committee had provided, accompanied by appropriate music, instrumental and vocal, President Walker drew forth his famous gavel and rapped for order. The minutes of the April meeting were read by the secretary and approved as given.

A long letter, giving details of the car service situation as worked out by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association and presented by Lewis Doster, was outlined by the secretary, and without being read in full was referred to the river and rail committee for action and report.

The secretary then read the following letter from William A. Bennett:

Cincinnati, April 30, 1910.

C. S. Walker, Esq., President Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati, City.

Dear Mr. Walker: I am sorry, indeed, that I cannot be at the next meeting of the club, as my business engagements call me elsewhere.

This is a critical time in our history, and we have good men running for office. I have been away of late most of the time, and if I were present, I would ask each and every candidate to state specifically whether they are in favor of a "square deal," as expressed in our constitution and by-laws, and as carried out now by our present officers. This matter was opposed by some and we want a clean record on this score. The eyes of the world are on us.

(I will depend upon you to have the secretary read this letter.)

We have the best city and the best lumbermen's club today in existence, and the impression of this fact to me means everything, and the time to have a man declare himself is just before he is elected.

I was at a meeting of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club several days ago, and pointed out to them this feature, and asked them if they had any troubles with our membership to send

them to our president, and he would see that they got justice, and it had a favorable impression.

Let us live up to our constitution and invite criticism from the entire manufacturing trade, and we can buy our lumber cheaper and have the entire confidence of the lumber manufacturers and dealers, and our customers as well. Your friend,

W. A. BENNETT.

At the conclusion of the reading of this letter from the father of the "Square Deal," the attendance broke forth in a round of applause.

President Walker then stated that the annual convention of the National Stock Coöperation Association would be held in Cincinnati May 17, 18 and 19, and that the club members were invited to attend.

The secretary announced the applications of H. J. Rinehart & Co. and George C. Brown & Co. for membership. On motion these applications were referred for report at the next meeting. Col. S. B. Stanberry and the M. R. Short Lumber Company were declared elected to membership.

The committee on the Ohio Valley Exposition offered its report. This stated that as the exposition would expect the club to have a space of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet at a cost of \$1 per square foot for maintenance; that so far as could be learned no other trade organization in Cincinnati is to have an exhibit, and that after thoroughly canvassing the situation the committee was of the opinion that the club should decline to make an exhibit. The committee stated that they believed, as did also Colonel Stanberry, that a more satisfactory arrangement would be to have individual exhibitors, grouping the exhibits attractively and thus allowing those who believe in this method of advertising to benefit by it individually.

On motion of Lewis Doster the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The treasurer's report, presented by G. C. Ault, showed the organization to be in flourishing condition financially. His report follows:

Treasurer's Report

Cash on hand May 5, 1909.....	\$ 50.27
RECEIPTS.	
Assessments and initiation fees.....	\$2,210.00
A. M. Stearns (residue)....	78.81
Residue entertainment Hardwood Manufacturers' Association turned over to club.....	15.51
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Expenses.....	\$1,650.54
Subscription Manufacturers' entertainment.....	500.00
Entertainment National Wholesalers' Association.....	334.87—\$2,495.38
Cash on hand May 2, 1910.....	\$ 750.13

The secretary made no report, as the finances of the organization were covered in the report of the treasurer.

President Walker then read the following address.

President's Address

Gentlemen of the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati: I welcome the end of my term as president of your honorable club and at the same time feel deep regret; the first, because to a conscientious man it must be a serious matter to be honored by you with this office, for the executive head of your organization has great opportunities for either good or evil influences on the lumber trade, and I have felt even more than I can explain the responsibilities that had fallen to me. From this same source comes my feeling of regret for, with the heartiest desire to bring great results for our club, the past year seems to me to have fallen so far short of my hopes that I am deeply distressed. There was so much to do that has not been done; so much left even unattempted, that I can only hope that abler heads and stronger hands may succeed where we have failed.

During my term of office much has been learned and I ask your indulgence for advice offered as to the future policy of this club.

I believe that to secure the best results for this organization, with its constantly changing administrations, there should be some decided line of policy adopted and followed through the various administrations. I cannot make the statement too strong that I believe this club, by proper management and united action, can be made a great and valuable accessory to every member in our business.

This is the age of combination and coöperation and he who fails to recognize that fact is blind to his own best interests. There are so many matters in business that can be handled successfully by combination that if left to individual efforts would prove failures. There are so many things that can be done by this club that no firm or individual could do, but the loyal support of every member can alone make such efforts valuable. The forgetting of petty, selfish ends and petty personal prejudices must be part of such coöperation.

If this club is to deal with live issues in a live way and not be conducted merely as a monthly pink tea organization, we must pursue a more liberal policy than we have in the past, we must spend money, and more money. I have no patience with penuriousness in business. In order to reap great results you must be free to make comparatively heavy expenditures.

Why do I dwell so much on coöperation? There is not a thinking man present that does not recognize the vast changes which have come about in the past few years in the lumber trade, and it does not require the gift of prophecy to foresee those that will come. No other commodity which is an absolute human necessity demands conservation so much as lumber—which is in such short supply. Our supply which is commercially available is being rapidly consumed; we are already talking of the timber of Mexico, Central and South America and even far-off Africa, when what we must do in this generation is to use what we have with caution and judgment, and this is where we will find that we must, for self-protection, work together if we are all to profit in the future. As certain as you sit here, the day of the little coffee-pot mill with its restricted stumpage has passed, and enlightened methods point to great operations of combined men and combined capital to secure the greatest results and to reduce the waste.

Our greater interests are common and we should use this organization as a means of getting together.

My power of expression is too feeble to tell how I appreciate the loyal support and help I have received from the members of this club and to properly thank the committees for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which they have handled their part of the club work, and I particularly want to express my gratitude to those whom I have called on for advice and help. I have been highly gratified to find with what unselfish readiness such older members as Mr. Bennett and others would drop personal affairs and attend to club work.

In closing I recommend that, for the purpose of making our organization more efficient, we lay it down as part of our fundamental law that our policy is:

First, mutual protection and advancement of our trade interests.

Second, supporting that which redounds to the benefit of Cincinnati and vicinity.

Third, that the ex-committee be given wider scope for expenditures during interim between meetings.

Fourth, that the club may be certain of sufficient funds the dues to be fixed at a minimum amount annually of say \$25, with a maximum assessment of \$100 annually; or you might grade our membership and prorate assessment on such basis, thus letting the stronger financial concerns carry the bulk of the burden.

And finally the outgoing administration leaves in the new constitution tools with which magnificent work can be done. Will you use them, or by apathy and inaction lose a great opportunity?

The president's report was received with prolonged applause.

The annual election was now in order and the chair appointed Sam Ritchey, J. Watt Graham and W. S. Sterrett as tellers, and announced that no proxies would be accepted.

G. C. Ault arose and asked the privilege of making a few remarks before the balloting proceeded. He said that he desired to thank his friends for the honor of placing him in nomination for the presidency, and that he now desired to decline, and asked all who intended to vote for him to vote for Mr. Cliff Walker, whom he now nominated. This announcement caused great interest, and the silence was intense, as Mr. Ault proceeded and delivered one of the finest, though brief, panegyrics on the administration of Mr. Walker ever heard in any assemblage.

The astonishment pictured upon the countenance of the president was almost akin to paralysis, and as he endeavored to get to his feet, friends beside him urged him not to decline, and then the applause drowned his efforts at words.

W. E. DeLaney, the independent candidate, with staring eyes, took the floor, and declared that the regular candidate could not have any advantage over him in generosity or in his tribute to President Walker, and he declared himself in favor of Mr. Walker's re-election, and then paid a glowing tribute to the success of Mr. Walker's administration.

The ballots had been printed on the Australian form, and in due time the tellers declared the following officers for 1910: For president, Cliff S. Walker; first vice-president, James Buckley; second vice-president, Ferd Brenner; treasurer, Chas. F. Shiels; secretary, Joseph Bolser.

The chair thanked the club for the unexpected honor thrust upon him, and the newly elected officers expressed their appreciation of the honors conferred on them.

Champagne was passed and standing, "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, and Cliff Walker's success was the toast.

A motion that a committee be appointed to

take up the matter of making an exhibit at the Ohio Valley Exposition carried, and the chair appointed George Littleford, chairman; W. E. Talbert and C. "Mact" Clarke.

Dwight Hinckley announced the sad and untimely death Monday afternoon of Ralph Runyan, by the toppling of a lumber pile in the yards of Maley, Thompson & Moffett. He then moved that the club appoint a committee to draft suitable resolutions, and that the club send a floral tribute. The resolution was adopted.

The chair appointed Messrs. Dwight Hinckley, Fred Radina and Will S. Sterrett the committee on resolutions.

J. Watt Graham and E. J. Thoman were appointed a committee to audit the books.

The entertainment committee will arrange for an outing in June, which will take the place of the regular June meeting.

Those present were:

D. C. Snook.	J. M. Cheeley.
George Littleford.	J. G. Trimble.
W. E. DeLaney.	H. K. Mead.
F. T. Atkinson.	C. W. Harnmeyer.
P. L. Scott.	Fred W. Mowbray.
C. F. Shiels.	B. A. Kipp.
H. J. Puster.	Geo. W. Nand.
R. L. Gilbert.	S. Earle Giffen.
Earl Hart.	W. E. Talbert.
Chas. Groves.	F. E. Radina.
I. M. Asher.	G. E. Jones.
J. N. Powers.	Luke Murdoch.
Cliff S. Walker.	Jas. S. Zoller.
W. S. Dickson.	J. A. Vandersdel.
C. C. Trimble.	F. H. Duling.
J. Ed Dulweber.	S. W. Richey.
J. L. Rash.	C. E. Kelly.
N. W. Tupper.	S. B. Stansberry.
H. A. Huber.	D. Hinckley.
C. J. Kipp.	S. Menzies.
H. R. Brown.	Ferd Brenner.
K. E. Williams.	Geo. Friedrich.
W. H. Hopkins.	J. A. McEntee.
F. R. Stanley.	A. V. Jackson.
W. H. Shleyer.	Will S. Sterrett.
W. H. Stone.	J. A. Bolser.
T. Fisher.	M. R. Williams.
J. Watt Graham.	Roy L. Hook.
Geo. M. Morgan.	H. G. Garrett.
Max Kosse.	N. L. Heaton.
E. C. Bradley.	E. J. Thoman.
Wash Rees.	F. L. Shober.
M. Christie.	F. E. Linz.
Ed Steinmiller.	H. A. Hollowell.
J. D. Serena.	C. M. Clark.
S. A. Conn.	J. H. Wehry.
Ralph McCracken.	Lewis Doster.
G. C. Ault.	J. A. Elliott.
Jas. Buckley.	N. L. Hussey.

friends, White Brothers, regarding the comparative cost of hardwood flooring and carpets, and we thought it advisable to write and suggest "square edge 3/8" oak flooring" as a surface for floors in every way more advantageous than the "tongue and groove" that the above-mentioned firm based its figures upon: the "square edge" in the first place will make a saving of 25 per cent in the face measure, it is less expensive to lay and polish, and it seems to last better where any heavy pieces of furniture are moved back and forth on the floors, because it has no thin tongues and grooves to fracture. The cost of the "square edge" is a little less than those given in the mentioned article, and we figure that the "quarter-sawn white oak" would cost at the utmost \$1.30 per carpet yard, while the "plain white oak" would cost about \$1.15 per carpet yard. These figures are based on the highest grade of selected clear stock. By using the second or third grades it is natural that these figures could be improved.—DIECKMANN HARDWOOD COMPANY.

Wants White Oak and Hemlock

The RECORD is in receipt of the following letter from the Ordnance Department of the United States Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill.:

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., April 23.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: 1. This arsenal is in the position of having very great need of seasoned oak lumber, to be used in the manufacture of poles and felloes for the wheels of artillery carriages and other military vehicles of a similar character, of the following dimensions, viz.:

For poles—5½"x5½"x12', White Oak or Hickory; for felloes—3"x6"x2', or any multiple; 4"x6"x2', or any multiple; 4¼"x6"x2', or any multiple.

2. The lumber should be white oak firsts, well-dried, air-seasoned stock, and to be inspected in accordance with the rules adopted by the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Stock which has been air-seasoning for from two to three years is desired. Kiln-dried stock is not wanted.

3. Will you please be kind enough to advise me whether you know of anyone having lumber which will meet our needs? If so, I will appreciate it greatly if you will put me in communication with them.—S. HOF, Major, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., Commanding.

Major Hof has been advised that it is doubtful whether this material can be obtained in the thoroughly air-dried condition that he asks, but anyone being in a position to supply this oak and hickory should communicate with him.—EDITOR.

Wants Market for Dogwood and Persimmon

MUNFORDVILLE, KY., May 6.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Do you know of any parties handling dogwood and persimmon? If so, please give me their names and addresses.—A. R. SPENCER.

The writer of the above letter has been given a list of several handlers of these woods and any others interested are asked to communicate with him direct.—EDITOR.

Seeks Laminated Veneers

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 7.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Will you kindly give us the names and addresses of some large concerns who laminate veneers in large quantities.

The writer of the above letter has been supplied with the names and addresses of sundry large panel producers; others interested can secure the address by writing to this office. EDITOR.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag

Inch Soft Maple Wanted

NEW YORK, April 29.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have a place for a large quantity of 4/4 soft maple No. 1 Common and better. Do you know of any place where we could get a large amount? We can probably use as much as two cars a week for the year to come. COMPANY.

The above inquirer has been referred to several manufacturers of soft maple, and any others wishing to communicate with the writer can have the address on application.—EDITOR.

Estimating Timber From Remaining Stumps.

RHINELANDER, WIS., April 27.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I noticed in the April 25th issue RECORD that F. B. Hudson wants to know how to estimate timber that has been cut and removed, by the remaining stumps. This is easy if the tops are still there. Scale the top of the tree, which, of course, was the top of the last log cut out of it, then divide the distance from there to the stump into log lengths, and add one or more inches to the scale of each log. For instance, the top is 8" in diameter, and the distance is 28' or 30' to the stump. Make two logs of that, the top log presumably a 12', and the other a 16', and add 2" to your 8" for the diameter of the other or butt log. You can

tell by the size of the stump about how much the timber tapered. There is no other rule than this that I know of, and I know it is the one commonly used in cases of trespass where the timber has been cut and carried away.—C. P. CROSBY.

The editor is still unconvinced that any more than a guess can be made on the quantity of timber from the evidence of the stump from which the tree was removed and the top only remaining. A general guess, of course, can be made at the intervening length between the top and the stump, but such an estimate would be largely guess work. Doubtless the method suggested by Mr. Crosby would be as accurate as could be obtained.—EDITOR.

Comparative Cost of Hardwood Flooring and Carpet

The following letter from the well-known San Francisco hardwood house, the Dieckmann Hardwood Company, is self-explanatory, and is suggestive to hardwood flooring users. What this concern says about oak flooring is equally applicable to maple.—EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 20.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We notice in your issue of April 10 the very interesting article written by our

Seeks Plain White Oak

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, April 26.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are seeking a really good and reliable connection for plain-sawn white oak, West Virginia or Ohio in quality, soft and mel-

low, closely grained, in thickness of $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 2", for which we are prepared to issue some nice orders. This stock is principally used for furniture making, and we shall be pleased to place trial orders with an important concern able to ship regularly, and who is willing to give us the

sole agency for this territory.—

The above communication is from a genuine and responsible Amsterdam house; any one interested can have the address by addressing the RECORD, Editor.

Round About the Southern Hardwood Country

A Blow to Forest Conservation

Forest conservation at the hands of the individual has recently had another hard blow in the mountain country. Two weeks ago, just in the budding season, fifteen thousand acres of young poplar and oak growth, belonging to the Little River Lumber Company, near Townsend, Tenn., which Manager W. B. Townsend has carefully conserved for ten years, was invaded by fire. For practically two weeks the fire burned furiously, destroying not only standing timber but the undergrowth on the entire fifteen thousand acres, which Mr. Townsend has been protecting as an example of what could be accomplished by forest conservation, was wiped out. Every vestige of life, all the undergrowth, leaf mould and even the soil itself in many instances has been destroyed.

The calamity is a terrible blow to those either teaching or practicing forest conservation in the mountain country. Mr. Townsend believes there is no hope in the future for forest conservation in his region unless some means can be devised to prevent the starting of fires.

Only by using his entire force day and night in fighting the fire did Mr. Townsend

succeed in protecting his immediate logging country. It is discouraging indeed that his splendid start towards the regeneration of his cut-over lands has come to naught.

This disaster should be a forcible lesson to legislative bodies of the states and such stringent fire laws should be enacted, and such careful ranging of danger points be established, as to preclude the possibility of such devastation anywhere.

The last seven or eight months have seen particularly dry weather in the mountain country, and the whole region is a veritable tinder-box.

New Mill Tallahatchie Lumber Company

The Tallahatchie Lumber Company, of Philipp, Miss., has recently put its new band mill in operation. The outfit is a complete 12-inch mill made by Pratt Bros., and while only just started and not yet fully in running condition, is making fine lumber and at a good speed. The mill is also equipped with a 12-inch band resaw, one of the heaviest machines of its kind built. In a separate building, connected with the mill by suitable transfers, the low-grade lumber and slabs are worked up into dimension stock and veneer flitches.

The company draws its timber from a tract of about 14,000 acres, which with several thousands additional acres in the vicinity will furnish timber enough for a twenty-year run. This operation is located in the heart of one of the finest hardwood sections of Mississippi, and is fully equipped with the most modern logging tools, with patent skidder and loader and the latest improved form of ground skidder.

After all of the merchantable timber is removed from the land, the logging crews are followed by a portable cross-tie mill, which works up the small trees into ties which are treated with creosote. In this way no timber of any value whatever is wasted or left standing, and as fast as the logging is completed the land is put under cultivation. Arrangements are now being made to put the agricultural end of the business in charge of a graduate of the Mississippi Agricultural College.

The Barr-Holaday Lumber Company

The Barr-Holaday Lumber Company, at Isola, Miss., is cleaning up its land in this same way. By means of wagons and a standard gauge logging road all the merchantable timber is brought into the mill for manufacture. The company is producing some 6,000,-



MODEL NEW MILL TALLAHATCHIE LUMBER CO., PHILIPP, MISS.



NEWLY REFITTED MILL OF C. & W. KRAMER CO. AT
HELENA, ARK.



OFFICE AND PART YARD ARCHER LUMBER COMPANY.
HELENA, ARK.

000 feet of stock a year, largely quartered oak, with a small sprinkling of railroad dimension stock.

Red oak and red gum are produced and the Barr-Holaday Lumber Company is one of the few concerns that operated every day during the late panic, without stopping for any cause but accident, a fact of which Mr. Barr is somewhat proud, and with good cause.

The force at Isola, headed by B. A. Holaday as manager, looks after the manufacturing end of the business, while the sales end is handled by W. I. Barr at Greenfield, Ohio.

The Archer Lumber Company

The Archer Lumber Company of Helena, Ark., is now occupying new offices, and the lumber yard which the concern is putting in at Helena is generally conceded a model of its kind. The company will shortly have the yard stocked to its capacity, when it will make a good picture, and it is hoped that some good views of it may be presented to RECORD readers in a future edition.

Forrest City Manufacturing Company

At Forrest City, Ark., the plant of the Forrest City Manufacturing Company, of which A. J. Tipler is the new superintendent, pre-

sents a rather unusual feature in sawmilling. The logs are brought into the mill from the different roads entering Forrest City and the cars are taken up an incline with the load intact. The logs are unloaded into the mill from the side of the car, while the run of the carriage and the mill is in the opposite direction from that usually found in a plant of this kind. There is an absence of any complicated machinery attending this system of log delivery, as the car is brought up by a simple friction device. When the car is unloaded it runs down the incline through an automatic switch and out into the yard without any further handling.

Mr. Tipler has recently assumed charge of the Forrest City plant and is making many changes and advantageous improvements. The yard is being well stocked, and from the height of the Rock Island tracks the mill and yard present an unusually neat appearance.

How Paepcke-Leicht Handle Logs

The Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company at Helena, Ark., does not trust to the vagaries of the Mississippi river for its log supply. The accompanying photograph gives a good idea of how these logs are handled. The

steamer "Herman Paepcke" tows these barges laden with logs from different points along the river and delivers them intact at the mill, without loss.

The swinging boom, mounted on a barge, movable with the rise and fall of the river, handles the logs quickly and effectively from any point near the mill and places them on the log car as fast as the mill can take care of them. Should there be a surplus at any time the derrick stores them conveniently along the bank, the load on the barges being constantly diminished so they are sent off after a new load, thus furnishing the mill with a regular supply of logs that is far more reliable than the old way of rafting on the river.

C. & W. Kramer Company

The C. & W. Kramer Company of Richmond, Ind., has recently purchased at Helena, Ark., a band mill which it has overhauled and put in first-class shape. This operation is under the direction of H. M. Kramer, the superintendent, and will cut timber from Prinedale, Ark., the mill at that point having been burned some time ago. The plant is somewhat unique in that it has one derrick so placed



OFFICE BARR-HOLADAY LUMBER COMPANY, ISOLA,
MISS.



A RED GUM ALLEY, BARR-HOLADAY LUMBER COMP-
ANY'S YARD, ISOLA, MISS.



MILL BARR-HOLADAY LUMBER COMPANY, SHOWING FINE WHITE OAK LOGS FOR QUARTERED STOCK.



PART LOGGING EQUIPMENT BARR-HOLADAY LUMBER COMPANY.

that it can pick up logs from three sides of the mill and deliver them on the log carriage without any further transfer.

The company has a good supply of fine oak logs to cut and expects to manufacture a good deal of quartered oak stock. The plant will probably be in operation within a very few days.

Russe & Burgess, Inc.

In connection with this article is a picture of a fine bunch of oak and gum logs decked at the Memphis sawmill of Russe & Burgess, Inc. This company has recently entirely rebuilt its sawmill and has erected a new and modern power plant of large capacity. Its logs are handled both off the cars and to the sawmill by means of an immense steel mast with derrick attachment, as shown in the illustration.

Russe & Burgess, Inc., this season are securing the very highest type of oak and gum logs.

The Dangerous Wolf River

Wolf river rises somewhere in northern Ten-

nessee and flows into the Mississippi river just north of Memphis. Although traversing a flat country, it is subject to as many "tide" conditions as a mountain stream. When the Mississippi river is high the Wolf flows upstream, and when the water drops to a low river and high water obtains in the Upper Wolf, it rushes out with potential force, and is regarded as one of the most dangerous streams in the country in which to handle log rafts. However, it is used for a log harbor by the Anderson-Tully Company, by True Bennett and several others. Only by continuous watching can rafts in the river be kept from being driven into the Mississippi and scattered. A good many logs seeking the mouth of the Wolf river for harbor are lifted out of the stream by derricks and piled high on the bank for safety.

Low Water in the Mississippi and Its Tributaries

The Anderson Tully Company has twelve million feet of cottonwood logs tied up near the mouth of the Tennessee river and various

other tributaries, waiting a rise. The Mississippi river is at a low stage at the present time and it will only be with a recurrence of a rise in the river that a full log supply can be secured by several of the big Memphis mills.

The Red Gum Expert

True Bennett of the Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company of Memphis is engaged in his usual practice of reducing the best red gum logs obtainable into the finest quality of lumber. Mr. Bennett has achieved the reputation of knowing a little more about how to turn red gum logs and make the best red gum lumber and how to pile and season it properly, than any man in the business. The red gum from the mill of the Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company brings a fancy price from everyone acquainted with its merit.

The Log Output Around Memphis

Never in the history of lumber manufacture in the Memphis district has there been such a large quantity of logs put out to the railroads for sale and shipment. Along every side-track



MILL OF FOREST CITY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, FORREST CITY, ARK.



BURGESS AND LOG TRANSFER OF FAIRPORT LUMBER COMPANY AT HELENA, ARK.



WOLF RIVER AT MEMPHIS, SHOWING LOG HANDLER
ON BARGE.



PILE OF OAK LOGS AT SAWMILL OF RUSSE &
BURGESS, MEMPHIS, TENN.

for hundreds of miles in all directions are strewn thousands of oak, gum, ash, poplar and cottonwood logs, waiting transportation to the thirty-odd mills in the Memphis country. They are all handsome logs, too, and especially fine are the white and red oak. This oak timber is of such large size and splendid quality that it is perhaps tempting many operators to saw an oversupply of quartered stock. The average sawmill man seems to think it a shame to saw such fine logs into plain-sawed stock, but by quarter-sawing so much of it there is danger

of overstocking the market to such an extent that quartered oak values will depreciate before very long.

The Valley Log Loading Company

The Valley Log Loading Company is a Memphis corporation with which John T. Dickson is prominently identified. This company owns seven Decker log loaders and operates exclusively on the main line of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley division of the Illinois Central railroad. The company has to get its engines, log loaders, camp cars and log cars

out of the way of the half dozen or more regular trains on the road, and therefore it is enabled to load logs only about six hours per day. The Valley Log Loading Company gets for this service two dollars per thousand feet, but it then effects a great economy for both the producers of the logs and the Memphis mills, in the saving of hauling logs long distances to sidetracks and stations. At the present time the company is loading about thirty cars a day for various Memphis sawmills.

Foreign Trade for March

A review of the March statistical report of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., gives striking evidence that the United States is still well in command of the export trade, and that business conditions in general, both import and export, show a decidedly healthy and improving condition. While the total import of general merchandise for the month of March was about \$19,300,000 less than the total export, the balance of trade for the nine months ending with March was decidedly in the other direction, the exports for this period showing an excess of \$168,600,000 over goods brought in. In all cases, both imports and exports, by the month and by nine-month period show a gratifying advance over the figures recorded for last year.

Practically every item, both in trade coming in and in trade shipped from this country, are in excess of last year's records, and further the balance of trade in favor of this country is also steadily advancing. A resumé of the records of the iron and steel and the lumber industries will give a very fair idea of the general industrial condition. In the former, 1910 imports are practically double those of 1909, both for the period of nine months and for the monthly shipments of March. The total value of the March imports approximated \$4,100,000, and for March with the preceding eight months, it totaled \$28,237,000. These figures include a vast number of items, but

are exclusive of chromate of iron and iron ore. In March 1910 there were brought into this country 163,600 tons of iron ore, and for the nine months ending March 1,740,000 tons, all of which was dutiable. Importations of pig iron also showed a decided increase, the 21,300 tons being almost double the amount brought in for March 1909.

The balance of trade in this industry in favor of the United States is clearly evident when it is stated that the total iron and steel export shipments, not including ore, approximated, for the month of March, \$17,360,000, which is an increase over the March figures of 1909 of very nearly \$4,000,000. The period of nine months ending March, 1910, also showed a decided increase in exports of this commodity over the same period for the preceding year, the total value being \$128,450. The shipment of iron ore to this country is, on the other hand, well in excess of the export of that article, and for March was 13,370 tons.

The balance of trade in the lumber and allied industries was strongly in favor of the United States for March, 1910, and showed a welcome increase over last year's figures for that month, as did the records for the nine months then ending. The monthly import of wood and manufactured articles made from wood, amounted to \$3,960,000. There were brought into this country from abroad, about 4,300,000 board feet of cedar and mahogany for

cabinet purposes, the value of which was about \$300,000. The value of the imports of these items for the nine months ending March, 1910, was \$2,223,000. In this trade the United Kingdom was well in advance of all other shippers, and shipped here in the month of March, 1,327,000 board feet, all of which, as well as similar wood shipped from other countries, was received duty free.

The total importation of pulp wood, both in quantity and in value, was well in advance of the preceding year's figures. The amount brought in was well above that exported to foreign manufacturers. In March of this year the paper mills in this country purchased from outside a total of 64,672 cords of rough, peeled and rossed pulp wood, which had a value of \$395,300. The value of the purchase for the nine months ending March, 1910, was \$4,630,000. The total imports of wood pulp into this country were valued at \$1,186,000, which is a figure about \$350,000 above that of March, 1909.

British North America was the largest shipper of finished lumber, in the form of boards, planks, deals and similar articles, and the total importation of this class of goods into our markets was 57,391,000 feet, valued at \$1,077,000, all of which was dutiable. For the nine months ending March, 1910, the value of imports of this nation was approximately \$15,000,000. The importation of such manu-

factured articles as bath, shingles, cabinet ware, house furniture, etc., showed, on the other hand, a slight falling off in most lines, compared with 1909 figures.

The total exports of wood and wood manufactures approximated in March, 1910, \$7,160,000, which was a decided advance over the volume of trade for 1909, in that month. For the term of nine months ending March, 1910, the total value of exports amounted to \$54,970,000, which is likewise a very material increase. As in the case of iron and steel industries, a much more varied line of articles is exported from this country than is shipped in from outside, and with but few exceptions an added trade is indicated by the figures.

The exportation of rough timbers, hewn and sawn, and the various other types of unmanufactured lumber such as logs and firewood, has not been as active as was anticipated and hoped for. There was a considerable falling off in the value of logs and other round timbers, clearing from American ports, and a summary of the whole indicates that there were exported in March about \$45,000 less of this class of lumber than in that month a year ago. The total value for the nine months was \$9,725,000. The United Kingdom, as in various other lines, took more of this shipment than any other country, the total export to her ports being \$459,300 for March. Belgium ranks next, being ahead of both France and Germany.

A contrary condition is evident for this month, in the export trade of such manufactured lumber as boards, deals, joists, planks, scantling, etc., the total volume of which was

for March 157,580,000 board feet, valued at about \$3,500,000. For the nine-month period before referred to, the value of exports showed an increase of about \$6,000,000 over that period for last year, and amounted to \$26,340,000. The United Kingdom was, of course, by far the leading importing market, and as in the last named instance, Belgium ranked second. Such by-products as shingles, staves, heading and shooks of all kinds, and sash, doors and blinds, all showed a weakening both in quantity and in value of export, except the last named group, and box shooks.

The furniture manufacturers report a gratifying advance in foreign trade, over figures for 1909, of more than \$100,000, the whole volume of export being \$520,000. Coöperation firms also are on a better footing with the foreign market, the sale of hogshead and empty barrels almost doubling for March the figure which existed for that month in 1909 and footing up to about \$44,000. Wood pulp, valued at \$36,000, was shipped from American ports during March. This is about \$2,500 less than the value of March exports a year ago. For the nine-month period ending in March there were 12,800,000 pounds exported, the value being \$265,000, a very material lessening in foreign trade over last year's figures.

While the merchandise trade in general showed an increase along all lines, both in shipments and in receipts, and for the period named resulted in a favorable balance of trade for this country, money shipments for the nine months were in favor of the foreign market, with an excess of exported gold and silver over that brought in of \$53,613,000.

News Miscellany

A Magnificent Lumber Office

The accompanying picture is not a Carnegie library, but the handsome, modern and unusually complete office building at Cadillac, Mich., built and occupied by Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., the Mitchell Brothers Company, and the Cadillac Chemical Company. Although this office was

built two years ago, it has but recently been fully completed and equipped. The structure is of white pressed brick, with Bedford stone trimmings and approaches. The main floor is divided into sundry offices for the accommodation of the officers of the various institutions, directors' rooms, offices for superintendents, sales man-

ager, sales departments, etc. The basement is fitted up for a club room and general meeting place for the heads of all managerial and operating departments. In these rooms are held the meetings of the Cadillac Lumbermen's Association, which includes all the lumber manufacturing institutions of the city. In addition to the main club room, there is a dining-room, with adjoining kitchen, lavatory, bath rooms, etc.

The interior of the building is beautifully decorated, the woodwork of each room is of a standard type of Michigan woods, and all are different, some being finished in natural tones and others in imitation of mahogany. The main club room in the basement is finished in grey elm, while the dining-room is in stained hemlock, which, incidentally, is the most striking room in the building. The woods used throughout the building are maple, beech, birch, grey elm and hemlock.

This structure is probably the handsomest and best arranged lumber office building in the United States, and reflects credit on the enterprise of the owners in building such a structure, which beautifies the city as well as affords handsome and comfortable headquarters for the transaction of their business affairs.

There is another office building in Cadillac that is fully as ornate and in some respects even handsomer in general finish—the home of the Cummer-Diggins Company, Murphy & Diggins, and the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

They not only do things well at Cadillac, but do them in the best way possible. This is not only true of the lumber and flooring they manufacture, but in the general conduct of all their business affairs.

New Eastern Concern

The Cumberland Lumber Company, manufacturer and dealer in southern lumber, is a recent incorporation under Connecticut laws, with offices at 839 Main street, Hartford. The concern will specialize in oak, ash, hickory, whitewood, gum and pine. The company has a mill at Peavie, Tenn., where it is building a railroad to the plant; it will soon be ready to ship lumber. The officers are C. E. White, president; D. C. Hayes, vice president; C. T. Roe, treasurer; F. J. Allen, assistant and E. M. Yeomans, secretary.

Prominent Maryland Concern Incorporates

The Billmeyer Lumber Company, the well-known hardwood manufacturer and wholesaler at Cumberland, Md., has incorporated under the same style to continue the business heretofore carried on as a partnership under the same name, consisting of A. H. Frank and H. D. Billmeyer. The incorporated company purchased the assets and has taken over the liabilities of the old partnership.

The Billmeyer concern has long been known for its specialties in Flint sawn white oak and heavy ship, dock, and breaker timber and plank. It has built up a large eastern trade and is enjoying excellent and constantly growing business. The officers of the incorporated concern are A. H. Billmeyer, president; Frank Billmeyer, vice-president; H. D. Billmeyer, secretary-treasurer.

The Timber Industry in Russia

Consul-general John H. Snodgrass of Moscow states that the Russian Empire ranks far ahead of any other world power in the extent of its timber resources, the value and quality of two-thirds of which are practically unknown.

He states that the total area of the Russian empire is 8,647,657 square miles, which is about one-seventh of the entire landed area of the globe, and 37 per cent of this territory is forested. The Russian government owns 65 per cent of the total forest area, or almost 1,000,000,000 acres.

Estimates state that in western Siberia alone there are approximately 465,000,000 acres of virgin



HANDSOME OFFICE BUILDING OF COBBS & MITCHELL, INC., AND THE MITCHELL BROS. CO. CADILLAC, MICH.

stand, and eastern Siberia, while not as rich as the other section, has sufficient forested area to supply the world's demand for many years to come.

The timber districts in European Russia are in the north, where four of the local government districts, comprising a total area of 650,000 square miles, are almost entirely forest clad, the greater part of this territory never having been explored. This is an area equal to seventeen states as large as Ohio.

In 1907 the state forests yielded 1,286,560,000 cubic feet of lumber, for which were realized, in connection with land sales and rentals, \$31,500,000. Deducting all expenses, a profit of \$25,000,000 was left to the state. The bulk of this timber, valued at \$30,000,000, was sold on the stump to dealers, and largely exported in the form of logs, pit props and similar articles. An official statement is responsible for the information that the reforestation of state land provides for more than the amount cut in the forests each year. While the above figures give an approximate idea of the government-owned forests, the private timber lands must not be neglected. They aggregate, in European Russia, a total of 201,932,000 acres.

The Russian timber industry comprises 1,428 factories, sawmills, planing establishments, wooden box factories, piano factories, etc., with a total value of output each year of \$77,250,000. The possibilities for American manufacturers entering this field should not be overlooked. The timber industry ranks second in Russia's exports, boards and sleepers to the value of \$32,936,310 being shipped out in 1908.

The importation of timber for this same year was valued at \$5,327,675, and consisted of alder, ash, aspen, beech, elm, larch, linden, maple, oak and willow. The Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor has on file names and addresses of the principal Moscow lumber merchants.

Disastrous Buffalo Fire

Fire in the big hardwood lumber yard of G. Elias & Bro. at Buffalo on April 23 threatened for a time to destroy the entire yard and mill as well as the big yard of Taylor & Crate adjoining. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000, according to Buffalo daily papers, but the company has declined to make an estimate, though it says the amount will not be as large as that. Although the yard was stocked with cherry, poplar, birch, ash and maple, which are rarely consumed in such a fire, the loss in this case was almost wholly on hardwood. Buffalo lumbermen state that it has been more than thirty years since any hardwood lumber was burned in a Buffalo yard. The mill plant in connection with the yard was not injured although the fire got into a shed of dry lumber and shingles which was partly burned. The loss is well covered by insurance. A. J. Elias states that he supposed the yard was practically fireproof at any time, and furthermore it had rained for almost a week prior to the fire, so that it was very difficult to figure out the cause of the blaze.

"Salting" Oak Lumber

The practice of "salting" mines for the purpose of deceiving the prospective "tenderfoot" buyers has so long been used by the hardened miner and prospector as to have become common knowledge, though it is still a favorite practice among a certain class.

This same principle, however, has come to be used in an entirely different connection, and by a different class of men: namely, some lumbermen as are not above deception in order to further the sale of stock which otherwise could not be marketed. Thick oak and some other woods, when piled with strips for some length of time, are liable to shrink with extreme rapidity, in which case deep cracks invariably form along the medullary rays. As a result, dirt and dust

and foreign matter of all kinds will introduce themselves, and fungus growth will be started, to the great detriment of the stock. The lumberman soon finds that in place of a quantity of high-grade material he has on his hands a badly damaged pile of lumber.

Instead of disposing of such material as rejects, if he is wise to the ways of some men he proceeds to take down the pile, and, after sprinkling a liberal coating of salt over the surface of all the boards, he dead-piles the stock. The deliquescent properties of salt are well known, and it is due to this fact that sufficient moisture is drawn to the surface of the boards to cause them to swell sufficiently to close the tracks on the outside, and thus gives the lumber a solid appearance. In addition, the salt acts as a preservative, in that it prevents dry-rot, and thus makes it possible to leave the stock piled solid for a considerable period.

Even an expert and experienced lumber dealer might easily be deceived if he made but a superficial examination of the pile, as the only way to detect deception of this sort is to saw a number of the pieces in two in the middle and plane the exposed surface. Ordinary hand-sawing would usually not suffice, as a rough surface left would not indicate the condition.

There is one case on record where a lot of 15,000 feet of three-inch oak, which had been purchased for high-grade material, was sawed, and actually yielded but 1,000 feet sufficiently sound to be used for the purpose for which it was intended. The remainder was not only full of cracks and checks, but was absolutely worthless.

A Noted Philadelphian Dead

John H. Converse, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, a noted churchman, philanthropist and multi-millionaire, died at his summer home May 3. His death is a great loss to the city of Philadelphia, which he has benefited with valuable advice, splendid executive ability and generous gifts of money. He has aided every creditable religious and civic institution within the city's limits.

To the business acumen of Mr. Converse was due the wonderful export trade in locomotives which his concern enjoyed.

In every disaster and peril to the community, Mr. Converse was first to serve with his advice and liberal contributions. When the Real Estate Trust Company was in distress a few years ago, he gave more than any other director to save its honor, his pecuniary aid being \$1,005,000.

His death is deplored by all classes, for he has befriended and helped all ranks in the business life of Philadelphia, from bank presidents and railroad directors, down to porters, drivers, elevator men and newsboys. The employees of the Baldwin Works mourn him with a deep sincerity, as a friend and adviser rather than an employer. Mr. Converse was seventy years old, and, although for some time a partial invalid, had much valuable work in the way of benefactions to humanity laid out when the end came. The flags at the works are at half-mast and the city which owes him so much is generally in mourning.

Meeting Memphis Lumbermen's Club

W. B. Morgan of the River & Rail Committee of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, stated at the meeting held at the Hotel Gayoso, April 30, that the Rock Island System had granted the "milling in transit" rate for which application was made a short time ago and that this would go into effect May 3. In other words, the new rate has already gone into effect. Lumber interests of Memphis regard the concession as a most advantageous one. Under the new arrangement the through rate is protected from point of origin to destination, despite the fact that the raw material is allowed to be put through a finishing process at Memphis mills.

The concession is regarded as decidedly important by interests in Eastern Arkansas.

Max Sondheimer, chairman of the special committee on transportation to the annual of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Louisville, stated that his committee was looking after this matter and that special rates would be secured and everything satisfactorily arranged for the Memphis delegates. It was suggested that Memphis go after the convention for 1911, but this plan was sidetracked in view of the fact that Chicago had so strongly declared its intention of securing the annual for next year. In fact, it was agreed that Memphis should, instead of trying to secure the convention for 1911, throw its support to Chicago on the understanding that Chicago will reciprocate by helping Memphis to secure the 1912 convention.

The club adopted the recommendation submitted by a special committee to establish a bureau for the purpose of furnishing trade reports and studying credit conditions. It was agreed, however, that this bureau should not be considered an integral part of the club. In fact, it seems as if the matter will be worked along somewhat the same lines as followed by the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati. The club will see that the bureau is properly organized and that it is kept up to an efficient working standard at all times.

James E. Stark of James E. Stark & Company, was appointed to represent the Lumbermen's Club in the bureau of publicity and development of the Business Men's Club. He will serve on the executive committee of the latter organization. When the committee of the Business Men's Club asked that the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis join in the general movement for securing new industries instead of launching one of its own, it was promised that the latter should have proper representation on the executive committee which will have charge of disposing of the funds which are to be used in the securing of new industries and in the advertising of Memphis' advantages. The position is a most important one and Mr. Stark has been the recipient of many congratulations upon his selection.

John W. McClure, manager of the baseball team of the club, read a challenge from the St. Louis club while a challenge from the Nashville team was accepted. Mr. McClure is certain that an extended tour will be made this season which will include Nashville, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other cities on the circuit. The team will go from Memphis for the express purpose of defending its title of champion of baseball so far as lumberdom is concerned, but it will also have in mind the advertising of the resources of Memphis and the advantages the city offers to lumber interests.

There were several visitors present, including G. Picarnelle, of Barcelona, Spain, and Alcee Stewart, St. Louis, Mo.

Satin Walnut a Good Seller in Foreign Market

There is probably no other class of lumber shipped from this country for the continental trade which is at the present moment a more prolific seller than satin walnut or red gum. This can be attributed, probably, to the fact that it is usually better manufactured and more thoroughly seasoned before shipment than the usual American output, and as a direct consequence there is a constant and increasing demand for this wood.

At the present time, the price, as compared with the other cabinet woods, is about the lowest on the market, and considering the fact that hardwoods in general show an upward tendency as far as price is concerned, it certainly seems that there will be a constant increase in consumption. Formerly it was thought that red gum could not be manufactured into furniture for



SOME SPLENDID MAHOGANY LUMBER, PROPERTY OF WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



THE TYPE OF LOGS FROM WHICH THE LUMBER WAS CUT.

use in warm climates, but it has been demonstrated in Egypt that highly satisfactory results can be obtained. Consequently, buyers of furniture are now disposed to look with favor upon furniture manufactured from this wood, both in this country and abroad. The supply of high-grade boards has been rather light for the past two months, with a consequent considerable rise in price per cubic foot. What stocks have been received recently have gone directly into manufacture, and as a consequence of the steady and increasing demand for this grade, stocks are very low. The middle grades are, as a rule, not as good sellers as the uppers, but considering everything, there is a very reasonable demand and a promise of increase in the future, in the event that the price of the high-grade boards continues to advance. In the shipments of low-grade stock there are invariably a few parcels which do not conform to specifications, and are therefore offered at a lower figure, and consequently unfair competition with the prime stock results. Shippers are demanding a slightly higher price for the middle grades of boards than that which prevailed a month ago, and it seems evident that they have no difficulty in getting what they ask.

The general market quotations on this wood are advancing steadily. Shippers in this country are apparently firm and are indisposed to contract except at prices above those last quoted. They will probably have no difficulty in holding their own, and in any case it is almost futile to expect prices to drop, with the present prevailing market conditions.

Monthly Meeting Philadelphia Exchange

The Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia held its regular monthly meeting May 5, preceded by the usual luncheon. It was the first meeting under the new administration and was well attended.

The routine business was transacted and the following committees appointed for 1910. Legislation: Samuel B. Vrooman, chairman, Edwin H. Coane, Eli B. Hallowell, Paul R. Weitzel, and H. Ashton Souder.

Office and Entertainment: George A. Howes, chairman, George Rodgmen, Benjamin Stoker, Victor E. Kugler and James A. Richardson.

By Laws and Rules: Robert G. Kay, chairman, Edwin B. Malone and John J. Little.

Credit Systems: Frank L. Luckenbach, chairman, Henry H. Firth and Daniel Adams.

Railroads and Transportation: Frederick S. Underhill, chairman, Robert B. Rayner, Charles M. Chestnut, Robert W. Schofield and Frederick W. Unkel.

Membership: A. J. Cadwallader, chairman, W. Henry Smedley, Howard Ketcham, Horace A. Reeves, Jr., and Joseph P. Dunwoody.

Finance: Herbert P. Robinson, chairman, George F. Craig and Franklin Smedley.

Arbitration: J. Randall Williams, chairman, Herbert E. Weitzel and William T. Betts.

George A. Howes, chairman of the office and entertainment committee, stated that preparations are being made for another annual baseball game between the nines of the Lumbermen's Exchange and the Master Builders' Exchange, which will be played some time in June. The proceeds will be donated to the Jane D. Kent Day Nursery, Philadelphia Modified Milk Society, Red Bank Sanitarium, Children's Country Week and Evening Telegraph Free Ice Fund.

Warren Ross' Jamestown Enterprise

One of the most enterprising hardwood concerns in the country is the Warren Ross Lumber Company of Jamestown, N. Y. This house is engaged in all branches of the hardwood business, manufacturing and distributing both at wholesale and retail; its specialties are mahogany and cherry, also maple and all Pennsylvania and southern stock.

A recent visit to the company's big yards at Jamestown revealed an exceptionally fine stock of hardwoods, of which the concern may be justly proud. The stock at present includes some carefully selected mahogany, including a superior assortment of 1-inch counter-top stock, 24 inches and wider and up to 30 feet long. It is unquestionably as fine a lot of this wood as was ever put on the market, perfectly clear and especially suited for use as counter tops.

One of the accompanying illustrations shows a car of mahogany which the company loaded recently. Back of the boards in the picture can be seen a pile of stock which has not been loaded in the car as yet. This was one of the finest lots of mahogany ever seen in America. It run 20 to 35 inches in width and 20 to 36 feet long, clean stock, practically every piece absolutely free from defect, and some of the boards running as high as 100 feet to the piece. The other illustration shows the class of mahogany logs from which this stock was cut. The company imports its mahogany and it has brought into this country not a little timber of unusual quality such as this.

Another feature of the Jamestown yard is the complete assortment of cherry lumber, which the company claims is one of the largest and most complete in the world. This includes all thicknesses and grades, is dry and accurately manufactured and of good average width and length. This wood is largely forest growth, West Virginia cherry and band-sawed. To mahogany and cherry the company devotes its special attention, but the yards also carry some fine Circassian lumber and veneers and vermillion wood, as well as native walnut. Besides its Jamestown business the company carries a large stock of hardwoods at New York City.

Warren Ross has been in business about fifteen years and some two years ago assumed the present style. H. R. Black, in charge of the selling department, is a live and up-to-date young lumberman, and is an expert in handling the wants of the hardwood remanufacturing trade. The constant growth of the business shows conclusively that the concern is well conducted and that the various departments are in competent hands who are intelligently studying the needs of the particular line of trade to which the company caters.

French Walnut

The so-called French walnut, a tree which really grows in Persia and Asia Minor, is considered the finest and most costly of all woods. In appearance it is warped and much contorted, and the sole value lies in the large tough excrescences growing on the trunk in the form of burls. These burls, when cut, present a singularly complicated and twisting grain, the intricacy of which together with the symmetry is the determining element in fixing values. Color and soundness also enter into the question to a large extent, as trees of this sort are more than liable to be unsound at the heart. A figure of from \$500 to \$1,000 is not exceptional for a good burl, and one recently sold in Paris, weighing 2,200 pounds, for \$5,000. The producers of burls are apt to resort to dishonest methods in order to get a higher price. Often decay leaves large hollow spaces in the center which if not discovered will, of course, reduce the value. In order to guard against discovery of these hollows as much as possible, they are often filled by fraudulent dealers with weighty substances which closely resemble wood. In this way the burl is brought up to a more normal weight, and the suspicions of the buyer not aroused. Oftentimes stones and other hard substances are used as fillers, and the innocent purchaser is not aware of the fact until he starts to cut his log, when his valuable veneer knives or saws are completely ruined.

Wisconsin Log Supply

Secretary R. S. Kellogg of the Wisconsin Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association states that sixty replies have been received from association members in response to the request of April 15, for information concerning the log supply from this year's sawing. In hemlock, five firms sawed this year which did not last; twenty-four firms report a smaller supply than in 1909, eleven firms the same quantity, and twenty firms a larger supply this season than last.

In hardwoods, six firms are sawing which cut no hardwoods last year; eighteen report a smaller quantity of hardwoods this year than in

1909, twenty have the same supply as last year, and twenty-four times have a greater supply than in 1909.

Taken as a whole, these figures indicate about the same supply of hemlock as in 1909, and a somewhat lesser supply of hardwoods.

Building Operations for April

Official reports from some forty cities throughout the country as compiled by The American Contractor, Chicago, show an aggregate gain of 10 per cent for April, 1910, as compared with April, 1909. Greater New York scored a gain of 3 per cent, which is quite an improvement as compared with previous months of this year, and is the means of making an aggregate gain. Fifteen cities show a loss of from 3 to 41 per cent and twenty-six show gains from 2 to 228 per cent. Gains over 100 per cent were as follows: Atlanta, 120; Hartford, 129; Los Angeles, 228; New Haven, 144; Oakland, 219; San Antonio, 160. Particulars are shown in the following table:

City.	April, 1910.	April, 1909.	Percent
	Cost.	Cost.	Ch'L's.
Atlanta	\$1,111,177	\$504,662	120 ..
Baltimore	1,802,310	1,076,715	67 ..
Birmingham	367,428	274,415	33 ..
Buffalo	875,000	960,000	8 ..
Chicago	7,837,200	8,047,900	2 ..
Cincinnati	1,180,885	965,765	22 ..
Cleveland	1,711,165	1,322,153	29 ..
Dallas	401,565	349,037	15 ..
Denver	1,184,500	1,157,650	2 ..
Des Moines	151,050	160,915	6 ..
Detroit	1,134,700	1,344,700	15 ..
Duluth	237,450	359,885	30 ..
Hartford	572,945	249,805	129 ..
Kansas City	1,823,830	1,553,990	17 ..
Los Angeles	3,360,577	1,019,957	228 ..
Louisville	296,259	274,432	7 ..
Memphis	349,967	313,223	11 ..
Milwaukee	920,462	1,226,845	24 ..
Minneapolis	2,234,610	1,401,955	59 ..
Nashville	114,609	119,229	3 ..
Newark	1,828,119	1,443,169	26 ..
New Haven	763,608	311,547	144 ..
New Orleans	408,068	319,360	27 ..
Manhattan	15,891,311	17,349,750	8 ..
Brocklyn	4,300,100	4,356,457	5 ..
Brooklyn	5,637,320	3,223,985	69 ..
New York	25,828,731	25,210,192	3 ..
Oakland	1,621,423	507,120	219 ..
Omaha	583,005	489,350	19 ..
Paterson	219,271	176,840	24 ..
Philadelphia	4,759,500	5,087,600	9 ..
Portland	2,014,777	1,651,195	28 ..
Rochester	1,409,147	1,153,029	22 ..
St. Paul	1,160,373	1,137,616	2 ..
St. Louis	2,326,885	3,679,690	36 ..
San Antonio	685,248	255,825	160 ..
Scranton	196,223	158,145	24 ..
Seattle	1,589,005	2,071,990	32 ..
Spokane	873,169	1,089,450	20 ..
Toledo	266,217	397,291	32 ..
*Wilkes-Barre	260,585	442,514	41 ..
Worcester	522,738	338,463	54 ..
Total	\$75,613,911	\$68,583,169	10 ..

*Wilkes-Barre issued one permit of \$300,000 in April, 1909.

Concrete Foundations for Lumber Piles

Concrete foundations for lumber piles, as recently exploited in HARDWOOD RECORD, are attracting considerable attention among foremost lumber manufacturers throughout the country. Several large institutions, recognizing the economy, usefulness and cleanly methods involved in pile foundations of this character, are adopting the system for their several yards.

The editor of the RECORD visited the big yards of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., at Cadillac, Mich., a few days ago, where this system has been installed by Superintendent Henry Ballou, and has gained some additional information concerning the making of these blocks. The concrete blocks are left in the moulds for twenty-four hours and are then dumped out for complete seasoning. The average cost of the blocks, based on the price of cement and labor at Cadillac, is approximately seven cents each. No lumber yards in the United States present a neater appearance than those of Cobbs & Mitchell, and beyond the economy of using concrete for pile foundations is the added value of safety from fire hazard.

Among the institutions that are now installing concrete foundations in their yards is the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, O.,

which has readily recognized that this plan will effect material economy in its big sixty acre yard.

Lumber Underwriters Appoint New Deputy Attorney and Associate Manager

The Lumber Underwriters of 66 Broadway, New York, have been fortunate in securing the services of Louis H. Parker of Chicago as deputy attorney and associate manager at their New York office. Mr. Parker at present is general agent at Chicago for the Svea Fire & Life Insurance Company, Ltd., but has resigned that position to go to New York with the Lumber Underwriters. His experience as an underwriter and general manager fully equips him to assume his new duties, and at the same time gives the Lumber Underwriters a man of unusual force and executive ability qualified to keep pace with the organization's growing business in the field of lumber fire insurance underwriting.

Mr. Parker was born in western New York thirty-seven years ago. He entered the insurance business in the office of the Millers & Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company at Minneapolis in 1892, went to Chicago as special agent of the Cook County Department of the



LOUIS H. PARKER, DEPUTY ATTORNEY AND ASSOCIATE MANAGER LUMBER UNDERWRITERS

Rockford & Security Insurance Companies in 1894. He was made associate manager of that department, and in 1897 opened the St. Louis department for the same companies, which was operated with success until 1900, when the Rockford reinsured in the American of Newark. Shortly after this he resigned from these companies, and accepted the position of Special Agent with Weed & Kennedy for northern Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, for their four companies, the Helvetia, Baloise, Netherlands and Svea. When the Svea severed its relations with Weed & Kennedy Mr. Parker continued with the former and subsequently was appointed general agent for the entire western union field operated in by that company, comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky.

The Lumber Underwriters is the original insurance organization outside of the mutuals confining its underwriting exclusively to lumber and lumber working risks. The fifteen lumbermen underwriters are well known in the lumber trade and stand for right premium charge to lumbermen, prompt adjustment of losses by lumbermen, and feel entitled to the patronage of the trade.

E. F. Perry, secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, 66 Broadway,

New York, is manager and attorney-in-fact for the Lumber Underwriters, and Mr. Parker will have direct charge of the details of the insurance business.

To Discuss Industrial Accidents

The beginning of a new era in the safeguarding of the country's vast industrial army will be witnessed at the fifteenth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, to be held in New York City May 16, 17 and 18.

The vital necessity of preventing accidents in industrial establishments has been brought home to the three thousand manufacturers forming the association. Five hundred thousand persons suffer from accidents each year in the United States. Two hundred and fifty million dollars is the estimated economic loss annually in this country due to accidents, and at least one-half of the accidents are considered preventable.

This serious condition and the fact that other countries, such as Germany, England and France, have established museums of safety and have enacted laws looking to the prevention of accidents, have led the National Association of Manufacturers to make the two subjects, Prevention of Industrial Accidents, and Employers' Liability Insurance the principal features of the coming convention.

The attendance of men prominent in the various industries has been assured, and it is expected that the discussion will occupy the greater part of the second day. A thoroughly comprehensive report of a committee appointed some time ago by John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, will be made, and the convention will be addressed by Prof. Frederick Remsen Hutten of the American Museum of Safety, Miles M. Dawson, who has studied accident prevention abroad for the Russell Sage Foundation, and by other eminent speakers.

President Kirby advocates sending experts to Europe this summer to study the various systems at close range from the employers' standpoint. The convention will undoubtedly give a strong impetus to the entire range of subjects connected with accident prevention and liability insurance. The undoubted earnestness of purpose on the part of the entire membership gives promise that measures will speedily be adopted to stop the great industrial loss both of human life and of money. Among the many prominent men who have been invited, and who will in all probability attend, can be mentioned, Cardinal Gibbons, Speaker Cannon, Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, J. P. Morgan, E. H. Gary, Paul Morton, Senators Root, Nelson and Borah, Congressmen Denby, Fordney, and Fasset, and Judge Daniel Davenport, who conducted the famous Danbury Hat case.

The Public Securities Company

A public offering is now being made for the cumulative seven per cent preferred stock of the Public Securities Company, an investment banking corporation being organized by Homer W. McCoy, 181 La Salle street, Chicago. The company is organized under the laws of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 is first preferred stock, \$2,000,000 second preferred stock, and \$8,000,000 common stock.

The corporation is designed to cover a field heretofore practically unoccupied in the Middle West, and promises not only profitable returns, but supplying capital facilities to finance creative enterprises on local capital. Its chief objects are to purchase or underwrite entire bond issues; to carry, under proper safeguards, for syndicates of responsible underwriters, entire issues of bonds on a profit-participating basis; to conduct a wholesale business in bonds and investment securities, dealing with trust companies, banks, insurance companies and bond houses, and to undertake the financing of gas,

electric, traction, steam railway and timber properties and hydro-electric and irrigation projects.

Homer W. McCoy is president of the concern, and among the board of directors are the well-known lumberman of Grand Rapids, Mich., John W. Blodgett; James E. Danaher, a lumberman of Detroit, and Clark L. Poole of the timber bond house of Clark L. Poole & Co., Chicago.

It is a big enterprise, but with proper management, which it should have the prominent and capable men involved, it should not only be successful from the promoter's point of view, but be a valuable adjunct to a good many worthy commercial enterprises.

The Grand Rapids Kilns

The Grand Rapids Veneer Works are in receipt Rapids, Mich., builders of a model dry kiln apparatus, seem to be putting in the larger portion of the dry kiln construction going on in the United States at the present time. They have recently closed contracts with the Minneapolis Furniture Company of Minneapolis, Minn., for one of their kilns. Among other new equipments just sold are one to the Knoxville Furniture Company of Knoxville, Tenn.; one to the McLaughlin Carriage Company, Oshawa, Ont.; and to the Morgan Company of Oshkosh, Wis., four kilns, which is a repeat order.

The Grand Rapids Veneer Works are in receipt of a letter, under date of April 16, from the American Manufacturing Company, Sheboygan, Wis., stating that the process has more than doubled the concern's drying capacity, with half the steam consumption and time previously required, and that the lumber comes out of the kilns without checking, warping or honeycombing.

John B. Smith & Sons, Ltd., of Toronto, Ont., under date of April 26, advise that they are

drying lumber with exhaust steam, running nine hours a day, as follows: Inch mahogany in ninety hours, two-inch maple in one hundred and twenty-six hours, inch oak in ninety hours, inch poplar in ninety hours, inch pine in twenty-seven hours, and two-inch hemlock in one hundred and eight hours.

The Williams Piano Company, Ltd., of Oshawa, Canada, in referring to the Grand Rapids new vapor process in a letter under date of April 27, states that from the use of these kilns it has attained remarkable and economical results. The company says it dries inch chestnut, birch, elm, poplar and maple easily in ninety hours, and has dried two-inch elm and spruce in ninety-nine hours, two-inch maple in one hundred and four hours, and all other woods in proportionate time. This is done with exhaust steam only. The lumber comes from the kilns soft and straighter than when put in the kilns, the company reports, and there is absolutely no checking from drying.

The Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer

The past few years have seen such wonderful development in machinery of all kinds that in order to receive any great attention, apparatus must now be of exceptional merit. Such a machine is being put on the market in large and rapidly increasing numbers by the Linderman Machine Company of Muskegon, Mich. This contrivance, known as the Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer, is a vast improvement over all other tools for accomplishing the work that it does. It joints and joins lumber automatically at one operation; it takes the lumber from the cut-off saw without the usual preparation, joints, glues, unites automatically and edges the complete panel to width at one operation. This, it will be readily seen, is a great saving in labor,

lumber, glue and time. At least half the time required for stock to remain in clamps while the glue set under the old method is saved by the use of this machine.

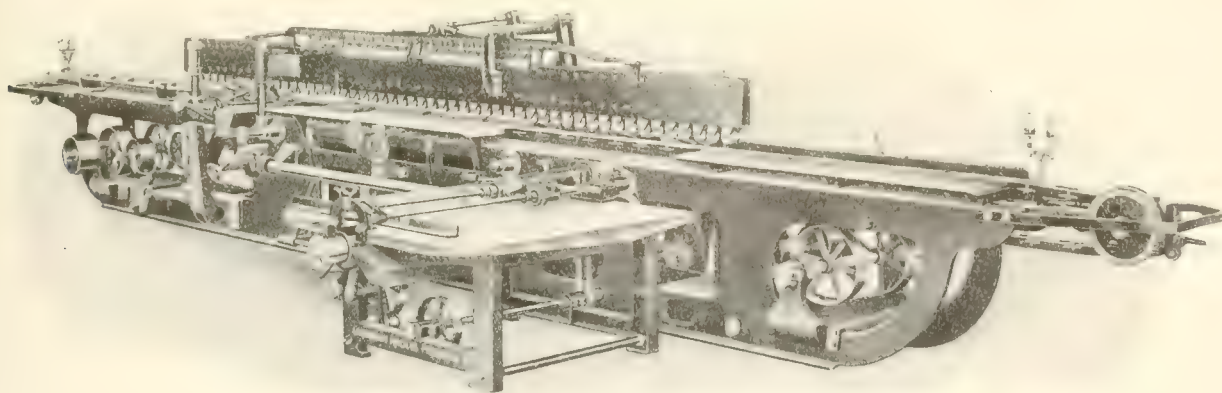
The new tapering wedge-dovetail glue joint, illustration of which is shown herewith, is the latest and most commendable achievement of the Linderman concern, and is perhaps causing more comment among woodworking men at the present time than any method exploited for a considerable period. This is not without reason, for this machine insures perfect joining automatically at one operation, forcing the glue into the pores of the wood instead of allowing it to escape.

The tapering-wedge dovetail glue joint is made in the same manner as the straight dovetail joint. The lumber is fed into the machine from both ends on two endless beds traveling toward the center, where it is taper-wedged jointed, glued, united and forced out to the center operator automatically. He edges the composite panel to width at one operation.

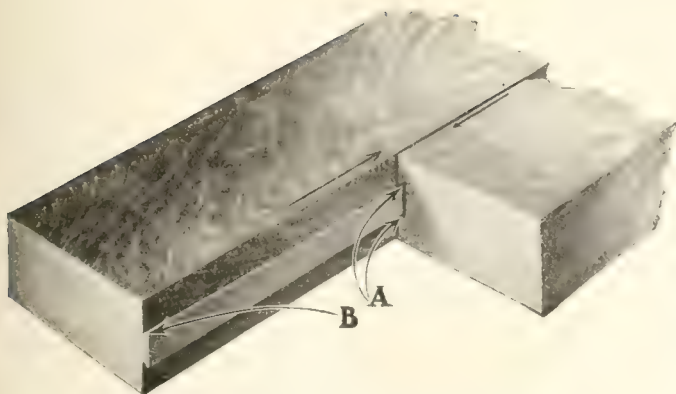
In uniting the tapering-wedge jointed boards, they do not fit tightly but slide together loosely until they are a few inches from the end. This allows the glue to stay in the joint, the wedge dovetails drawing the boards together quickly, forcing the glue into the pores of the wood and practically welding them together with a permanent clamp.

Exhaustive practical tests of this tapering-wedge dovetail have been made at the company's factory and at a prominent chair manufacturing concern, and it has been demonstrated that this is the strongest joint ever made, as it is impossible to break a panel in the joint, showing that it is stronger even than the natural wood.

Interested persons can get samples of the tapering-wedge dovetail joint on application to the Linderman Machine Company at Muskegon, Mich.



THE LINDERMAN AUTOMATIC DOVETAIL GLUE JOINTER



SHOWING THE TWO PILES SLIDING TOGETHER



PHANTOM VIEW OF THE PILES COMING TOGETHER

Simonds Build New Steel Mill

The Simonds Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg, Mass., Chicago and Montreal, Canada, announce the completion of plans for the erection of a new steel mill at Lockport, N. Y., that will double the capacity of the Chicago mill and before long increase the first Lockport output. The contracts call for completion of the building and installation of machinery so that production will begin by October 1. The initial investment will be fully a quarter of a million dollars.

This new plant will, by its central location, serve as an economical distributing point to the factories in the three cities first named. That the existing manufacturing plants have been hard pressed for room—large as they are—has been appreciated by those who are in touch with the trade, but it was not, perhaps, so generally understood that the great Chicago steel mill was not able to keep pace with the shop demand for plates of the special Simonds steel that goes into all their varied products and is responsible for the world-wide reputation of the Simonds goods.

In addition to the three plants and the new steel mill, the Simonds Manufacturing Company has branch houses at New York; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans; San Francisco; Vancouver, B. C.; St. John, N. B., and London, England.

There were four determining factors in the choice of the Lockport location—labor, power, land and water, the last two factors answering the purpose, first of a site served by proper manufacturing and residential opportunities, and second, suitable transportation facilities.

It is unnecessary to discuss the very evident advantages Lockport offers for such a plant. On the item of power, the electric service direct from Niagara Falls assured the flexible power the company desires and its adaptability to the peculiar needs of a steel plant make it still more attractive and available.

On the matter of land, there was acreage enough at hand for immediate purchase and use, with opportunity yet at hand for further enlargement in good time. On the transportation side, the plant will lie between the New York Central and Erie railroads and will have direct track connection with both, and a private siding a mile long for the company's special use. Furthermore, the Erie Canal runs directly along the Simonds property, and delivery from its one-thousand-ton barges meets another requirement of selection.

A half-hour electric schedule connects the plant with all local points in Lockport, as well as furnishing service to Niagara Falls and Buffalo; and the International Railway will establish a special Simonds station. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that after the completion of the new Detroit tunnel the Michigan Central through trains and the New York Central's Twentieth Century Limiteds will pass directly by the Simonds works.

There will be built at once fifty houses for the company's employees on the best lines that can be found for dwellings of the type desired, and the settlement will be brought up-to-date in point of perfectness of equipment and completeness, and every provision made for the health and pleasure of the employe-tenants. This is in line with the Simonds policy, so well-known, in its co-operating relations with its employees. At the Fitchburg plant the company maintains a club room, recreation room, baths, gym, and medical service for its many hundred hands. The company has also established a complete pension system for employes at its several plants, office force and operatives, both.

The first and original Simonds plant, to briefly review the company's history, was organized seventy-eight years ago at Fitchburg, Mass., then a little village, but possessing that skill of artisanship that has made New England famous throughout the world and which still keeps her in the forefront of the procession in spite of

the stupendous competition the Middle West has developed.

The Fitchburg plant grew and prospered, and less than a decade ago a wonderful new plant was erected and the old ones discarded. The new plant has since been enlarged and is already feeling the strain of the demand upon it.

The Chicago plant, the steel mill, was erected to take advantage of labor, coal, markets, etc., and the Montreal plant was added a few years ago to serve the demands for the Simonds products in the Canadian lumbering sections and in other directions. But, vast as this equipment all is, it has not been enough, and the Lockport plant is planned on lines to meet immediate demands and to provide for a long future growth.

Miscellaneous Notes

The Revolving Door & Fixture Company of New York City has been incorporated with \$120,000 capital stock.

The Lawton Basket & Box Company, incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock, will engage in business at Stonewall, Ark.

The Garver Lumber Manufacturing Company has been incorporated at Tippecanoe City, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Ashland Hardwood Lumber Company is a new concern at Ashland, Tex., which will engage in the manufacture of hardwood lumber.

With \$100,000 capital the Southern Land & Lumber Company was recently organized at Camden, N. J., by F. R. Hansell and others.

The RECORD acknowledges receipt of an unusually handsome calendar from the Russel Wheel and Foundry Company of Detroit, Mich. The show card is illustrative of one of the improved types of logging apparatus manufactured by this concern.

The new flooring plant at Ishpeming, Mich., which was built for the Consolidated Fuel & Lumber Company, has been completed and is now in operation.

Fire on April 26 destroyed the hardwood mill of the R. C. Miller Lumber Company of Shepard, Tex. The loss is estimated at about \$10,000 without insurance.

A recent shipment from Belize, British Honduras, brought to the George D. Emery Company of Chelsea, Mass., 1,312 mahogany logs of exceptionally fine quality.

The J. T. Kerlin Lumber Company has been organized at Arcadia, La., to manufacture lumber on an extensive scale. The company has a capital stock of \$150,000.

The manufacture of washing machines and ironing boards will be undertaken by the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, a new organization at Leavenworth, Kas.

The Monon Lumber Company has been organized at Monon, Ind., with a capital stock of \$15,000. Edwin R. Dye, B. H. Thompson and Rexford S. Barnes are interested.

A new concern at Greenwood, S. C., is the Greenwood Lumber & Bobbin Manufacturing Company, which will engage in the manufacture of bobbins and will also operate a sawmill.

C. E. Bell, secretary, and W. Beik, president of the LaFontaine Handle Company, now located at LaFontaine, Ind., will establish a handle factory at Decatur, Ind., about the first of June.

The Mansfield Hardwood Company, Lewisville, Ark., recently filed an amendment to its charter increasing its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$100,000. A. J. Johnson is president of the company.

A new Chicago concern is the Raubold & Lamin Company, which will engage in the manufacture and sale of picture frames, moldings, fancy furniture, etc. The concern has a capital of \$30,000.

The Ohio River Lumber Company of Ironton, O., is planning to increase its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$50,000. It is also about to erect a

large band sawmill on the border line between Virginia and West Virginia.

The Eucalyptus Mahogany Growers, Inc., of New York City was recently incorporated to plant and handle all kinds of trees. The organization has a capital stock of \$1,500,000. Harris U. Ely of New York City is one of the directors of the concern.

The Alexander Hardwood Company has been organized at Eunice, La., with \$5,000 capital stock to manufacture hardwood products. The company will erect a new mill and will start building at once. Ed Alexander is president of the company.

A local paper announces that Osborne & Clark, the prominent wholesale concern of Minneapolis, has bought two lumber yards at Rice Lake, Wis., those of the Crisler-Everts Lumber Company and the J. S. Crisler Lumber Company. These, the report states, will be consolidated with the Minneapolis business.

Laycash, Chatman & Chesley of Buffalo, N.Y., have recently purchased 4,000,000 feet of hardwood timber, the stand on 1,700 acres of land between Clifty Creek and Oakdale. They will begin at once the erection of a large sawmill near Oakdale and will cut the timber and will market it as rapidly as possible.

The big mill of the Memphis Stave Manufacturing Company, located in North Memphis, was completely destroyed by fire April 24, the blaze originating in the boiler room of the plant. The principal stockholders are S. B. Anderson and C. J. Tully, of the Anderson-Tully Company. The company's loss will amount to \$7,000, but it is fully covered by insurance.

The Timpson Handle Company, manufacturer of high grade handles, Timpson, Texas, has purchased the machinery of the handle plant at Emory, Texas, that factory having ceased operations. This purchase was made for the purpose of increasing the size of its present works, making it a six-lathe plant instead of four as heretofore. The company reports business good.

The Dodd Lumber Company is a new institution at Trenton, Tenn. There are twenty stockholders, and the stock subscribed is \$10,000. The president is R. K. Collins, and E. R. Hearn is secretary and manager. The incorporators are M. H. Taylor, W. A. Jones, T. K. Happel, B. F. Lemond, W. H. Dodd. A charter has been applied for, and the company expects to be ready for business in thirty days.

After nineteen years of faithful service as superintendent of the plant of Eggers Veneer Seating Company at Two River, Wis., Frank Seibel has tendered his resignation. He has purchased an interest in the Plumbers' Woodwork Company at Algoma and assumed the management of that company's plant May 1. This company was established about four years ago by S. H. Neiman and has been very successful.

The Ward Lumber Company of Lynchburg, Va., has just closed a deal with the Monroe Lumber Company of Brookmead, involving the timber holdings of the latter company, near Brookmead, on about 1,000 acres of land in Campbell and Charlotte counties, also the sawmill, dry kiln, mules, etc., and a large stock of manufactured lumber. This is said to be one of the best equipped plants and one of the finest timber propositions in that section of the country. It consists of original growth white oak, poplar and pine, and it is estimated that there is about 4,000,000 feet of timber on the property. It is understood that the purchase price was \$20,000. The Ward Lumber Company has taken possession of the plant, which is under the management of M. L. Booth. This sale does not embrace all of the timber holdings of the Monroe Lumber Company, which owns valuable timber in other sections in Virginia.

Argument has been heard in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Michigan,

Judge Dension presiding, in the case of Wm. B. Mershon & Co. versus Bay City Box & Lumber Co., nominal defendants, and Berlin Machine Works, actual defendants, in a patent case which has been pending for six years. The suit was brought to establish the validity of three patents which it is claimed the Berlin Machine Works are infringing. The first is known as the Gilbert patent affecting certain self-centering and tilting devices; the second affecting what is termed as discriminating functions of a band resaw, these functions being embodied and

advertised in both the Berlin and Mershon machines as sold today, this device enabling the resaw to automatically self-center stock above given standard thickness and to automatically secure one piece of standard thickness from scant stock; the third patent affecting the "quick and accurate adjustment" of the feed rolls—a device in which users of resaws in sawmills are much interested. The case was argued by Edward Rector for the plaintiff and C. C. Linthicum and James Whittemore for the defendant. A decision is expected in the near future.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

Thos. Finnie of Marshall, Knott & Barker, Ltd., timber importers, Marsh Lane, Bootle, Liverpool, advises the RECORD that he expects to visit the Chicago trade about May 21.

W. B. Burke, general manager of Lamb-Fish Lumber Company of Memphis, Tenn., with a sawmill at that point and at Charleston, Miss., spent several days last week in Chicago. Incidentally, on June 1 the general office and sales headquarters of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company will be removed from Memphis to Charleston.

Wood Beal of the big timber house of J. D. Lacey & Co. of Chicago, New Orleans and Seattle, spent Saturday in Memphis in conference with some of his timber cruisers.

John W. Blodgett, the millionaire timber owner of Grand Rapids, Mich., contemplates soon making a European trip of several months' duration.

Quite a number of the eastern members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association will make the trip to the Louisville convention by way of Chicago, spending a day or two in this city in advance of the meeting, and joining the party on the special Monon train leaving at 9:00 on the evening of June 8.

The RECORD has just issued and put in the mails for the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association a very handsome book of the official report of the last annual meeting of the association held at Cincinnati.

The Kephart Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of lumber, handles and wood specialties, announces that it has closed its Lima office and has removed its business headquarters to its factory plant at Harrod, Allen County, Ohio.

An important meeting of the Hickory Handle Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, on Thursday, May 26. All handle manufacturers are invited to be present.

W. H. Greble, sales manager of the Three States Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., spent last week with the Chicago trade and booked several desirable orders for cottonwood, gum and oak.

The RECORD acknowledges receipt of the proceedings of the recent eighteenth annual of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which was held at Cincinnati. The report is gotten up in pamphlet form and contains a complete record of all transactions, together with portraits of the president and executive committee, and the badge of the association.

A new concern to be incorporated in Chicago is the Forest Products Company, which will do a business along the lines indicated by the name. The capitalization is \$20,000.

The Merrill Manufacturing Company of Chicago recently applied in the local courts for a receiver. This announcement comes as somewhat of a surprise.

The Tremont Lumber Company has removed its general offices from Chicago to the mill point at Winnfield, La.

A new member of the Springfield, Ill., lumber trade, is the Porter Lumber Company, which has

organized to do a wholesale business at that point.

H. C. Crawford, assistant manager of the Logging Machinery Department of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company of New York, was visiting in Chicago last week. Mr. Crawford is making quite a number of contracts at the present time with prominent lumber institutions for the installation of the Lidgerwood skidding machinery.

J. C. Turner, the cypress magnate of New York, who is interested in a half dozen cypress and yellow pine sawmills in the South, was a RECORD caller on May 2.

Parker, Aleshire & Gardiner, the lumber insurance firm of Chicago, representing the National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, the German-American Insurance Company of Pennsylvania and the Union Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, announce their removal to Room 601, National Life Building, 159 La Salle street.

W. C. Winchester of the Vilas Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., was a Chicago visitor on April 29.

Charles McQuewan, the well-known Grand Rapids, Mich., mahogany man, has made an alliance with the Otis Manufacturing Company of New Orleans to handle its mahogany in Grand Rapids, and also with Louis Jones of East 10th street, New York City, to handle his output of mahogany, lumber and veneers.

The National Wrecking Company has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois, to do a general wrecking business in Chicago. The incorporators are Benjamin Hochstadter, Florence Hochstadter and Myrtle Falkenstein. The capitalization is \$2,400.

Lee Blakemore, the well-known lumber insurer, has incorporated under Illinois state laws with a capital of \$50,000, and will do a general insurance agency business in Chicago, having as associates John A. Cochran and Burt N. Cavanaugh.

The Reliance Millwork Company of Chicago is the style of a new concern recently incorporated, with \$10,000 capital. This company will make and deal in lumber, millwork and building materials, and will be composed of Charles F. Rust, Mary E. Rust and Walter Anwander.

A new concern to be incorporated to do a remanufacturing trade in Chicago is the Raubold & Lambin Company, which has a capital of \$30,000, and will manufacture and deal in picture frames, moldings, fancy furniture and similar products. The incorporators are George J. B. Machtshien, Fred H. J. Lambin and Albert S. Sauer.

The Whipple Car Company of Portland, Me., will open up a business in Chicago, and will be incorporated under Illinois state laws with a capital of \$2,000,000. This concern has large interests in Portland and has there a capital of \$1,416,000.

Announcement is made of the removal of the Flanner-Steger Land & Lumber Company from the old offices, 1113 Fisher building, Chicago, to the 17th floor of the new Steger building, Wash-

ash avenue and Jackson boulevard. The company will occupy a five-room suite, which will provide comfortable and commodious offices for the various members. This change was made necessary by the constantly growing business of the concern. While George C. Flanner is directly in charge of the active lumber operations of the Flanner-Steger company, J. V. Steger, owner of the building, and also head of the Steger Piano Company, is closely allied with him in the general administration.

Upham & Agler, the popular Chicago firm of hardwood dealers, removed, on the first of May, from the American Trust building to more commodious offices in the new McCormick building, Michigan boulevard and Van Buren street. Fred W. Upham is president of the City Fuel Company, which will occupy extensive offices in the same building.

Another concern taking offices in this same structure is the Collins Lumber Company, of which Ben Collins is president. This concern has moved from the Old Colony building and occupies rooms 1601-3-5.

The Ayer & Lord Tie Company of this city has recently purchased a tract of 9,172 acres of timberland a few miles below Nashville, Tenn., the sale bringing \$32,102. This concern does a big cross-tie business on the Cumberland river, on which the tract is located, and will immediately erect one or two mills to get out the timber.

Joseph Deimel, treasurer of the National Parlor Furniture Company, 1301 Carroll avenue, Chicago, recently passed away at his home in this city.

Secretary Charles Westcott of the Chicago Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association announces that the next meeting will take place Tuesday, May 10, at 12:30 o'clock. The college room at the La Salle Hotel will be utilized.

D. W. Walker, who does a mahogany business in the Tacoma building, announces a change in headquarters to room 614 in that building. Mr. Walker has been on the road for about a week, doing the country trade in Michigan, and reports that conditions there are much more satisfactory than in the local market.

S. M. Bloss of the Lyons Cypress Lumber Company of Garyville, La., has been in Chicago for several days on business of the concern.

H. C. Miller of the Hardwood Mills Lumber Company recently returned from a trip through northern and southern lumber districts. He reports that the southern manufacturers are experiencing the same depression that prevails in the Chicago market, and are frank enough to admit that trade is dull.

The Galena Cigar Box Company, capitalized in Illinois at \$30,000, will do a fancy wood box business at Galena, that state. The incorporators are Herman J. Topel, Wm. V. Topel and Paul Kerz.

A concern recently reincorporated to do a business in Chicago is the Chicago Oyster Pail Company. The capital of this concern has been increased from \$30,000 to \$75,000.

It is announced from the office of the secretary of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange that the next monthly meeting will take place in the usual quarters on Friday, May 27.

At the recent meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange, which took place Friday, May 6, one of the most important matters up for consideration was the question of inviting the National Hardwood Lumber Association to hold its next annual convention in Chicago in 1911. The president was authorized to appoint a committee to look into the feasibility of the matter, and to visit the Louisville convention of that association, which takes place in June.

Chairman Dion of the membership committee of the Chicago Exchange announces that his committee has already gotten under way and has outlined a plan of action. Already one new

member has been secured, and if the plans work out according to expectations, returns will be many and immediate.

NEW YORK

J. M. Donovan, until recently employed by Russe & Burgess, Inc., of Memphis, and who formerly resided in New York, has engaged with E. H. Daly, the well-known wholesale lumberman of the Flatiron building, and will act as buyer and salesman for Mr. Daly in the hardwood department which he will add to his other lines. Mr. Donovan has had considerable experience in the South in hardwoods, and should make a valuable ally for Mr. Daly.

Schedules in the assignment of the New York Moulding Company, 643 Eighth avenue, New York, show liabilities of \$18,843, nominal assets \$3,388 and actual assets \$2,550.

Fire in the big lumber premises of Church E. Gates & Co., 152nd street and Long Island Sound, Bronx, during the fortnight did \$25,000 damage to the lumber sheds, stable and contents, etc., which was fully covered by insurance.

I. T. Williams & Sons, the big 11th avenue hardwood house, this city, purchased from the French Steamship Line, the outer portion of their pier shed buildings, which were being dismantled in line with dock improvements, and which part of pier shed has been transported by water to the big Staten Island yards of I. T. Williams & Sons, where it will be utilized as a lumber shed. It is 140 feet long and 170 feet wide and is adapted for that purpose. Quite a great deal of interest was created in harbor circles during this transportation from this city to Staten Island.

A. F. Stetson, Jr., who has been located at the Saginaw plant of the Mershon, Eddy, Parker Company for some time past, has come East to assist Manager H. W. Alexander of the selling department of the eastern office, 1 Madison avenue. Mr. Stetson will solicit trade in the Metropolitan district and vicinity.

J. A. Polhemus, late of Uptegrove & Polhemus, wholesale hardwoods, 1 Madison avenue, and more latterly a partner in the Marshall-Polhemus Lumber Company, has withdrawn therefrom to join forces in a selling capacity with the DeWitt Lumber Company, wholesale hardwoods at the same address. The DeWitt Lumber Company since starting in business a few months ago has made rapid strides and the assistance of Mr. Polhemus in a selling capacity will be of material benefit to the company.

Albert Hirsch of the Hirsch Lumber Company, 42 Broadway, sailed for Europe on the 30th ult., for a three months' pleasure trip abroad.

H. D. Bowen & Co., wholesale hardwood flooring house, will move from the Flatiron building on May 1, to 1 Madison avenue.

Robert W. Higbie, head of the R. W. Higbie Company, 45 Broadway, has just returned from a trip to his big hardwood operations at Newton Falls, in the Adirondack regions of New York state, where he found matters running along very smoothly.

Secretary W. G. Hollis of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association of Minneapolis, Minn., spent several days during the fortnight in the city in the interest of association affairs.

J. V. Stimson, prominent hardwood manufacturer of Huntingburg, Ind., spent several days in town during the fortnight looking over trade in this vicinity as well as in connection with National Wholesale Lumber Association affairs, of which organization he is a trustee.

Fire on April 22 did considerable damage to the furniture manufacturing plant of L. Zodikow, 507 East 115th street, New York. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

W. B. Mershon, the prominent Saginaw, Mich., lumberman and machinery man, spent several days in town during the fortnight to meet his

son, W. B. Mershon, Jr., on his arrival from Europe where he has been spending the past several months studying forestry. Young Mr. Mershon will take a further course at the Biltmore Forest School, after which he will make that study his lifework.

BUFFALO

The yard of G. Elias & Bro. is recovering from the serious fire which on April 24 came near destroying it and other valuable property nearby, including the yard of Taylor & Crate. Together with the dry-lumber shed and contents and the stock in the yard, the loss was more than \$50,000, and it is estimated that well towards 2,000,000 feet of lumber was burned. It was supposed that the hardwood lumber would not burn in yard, but lumbermen say that it no doubt took from the dry stock in the shed.

If present plans mature, the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company syndicate will before long be cutting lumber on the Pacific coast. Lumber prices there are advancing considerably, so that the market is fairly independent of the East, and it is thought to be about time to begin operations. The present holding of about a billion feet of timber in British Columbia by the company will probably be added to considerably before the mills are built.

A Tonawanda lumberman, Levant R. Vandervoort, came near being killed in his automobile in Buffalo on May 2, by running into a street car. The chauffeur could not stop on the wet pavement. As it turned out the machine was badly smashed, but the three men in it were only bruised.

The Buffalo & Susquehanna, the railroad of the Goodyears in New York and Pennsylvania, has gone into receiver's hands, on account of bad business and other failures. The receiver is Harry I. Miller.

J. N. Scatcherd is in Memphis, having gone down there from French Lick Springs, Ind., to look after the oak production and see about the sawmills he is repairing there. The work is well on now and sawing will be resumed soon.

The work of Frank A. Beyer is still pretty hard, as he undertook rather more than he should when he was persuaded to run for the county treasurership, so the activity at the mills of the Pascola Lumber Company in Missouri is delayed somewhat.

The sales of O. E. Yeager are largely oak, though he carries a good assortment of hardwood as usual. If a dealer can get all the oak he wants to handle he does not need to worry much about other sorts of lumber.

A. W. Kreinbender is off on a trip to the Tennessee mills of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company, where he will start a lot of lumber, especially thick oak, for the Buffalo yard, unless he happens to sell it before it has time to come here.

The yard of Anthony Miller is well filled with hardwood stock taken in from Canada while the tariff war was in prospect. He also went to the South recently to add more stock from that direction when anything runs short.

T. Sullivan & Co. are not handling any new lake hardwoods this season, as the prices are called too high, but they have a deal on Pacific coast lumber that makes them independent of the late advances in price there.

The sales of F. W. Vetter, which have been quite general of late, have been pretty good. He finds maple scarce, just as others do, but has a good lot of it coming in right away, to keep up the assortment.

The lake trade of G. Elias & Bro. is opening up now, beginning with cargoes of white pine and hemlock and keeping up with Michigan hardwoods, so that it is expected that there will be a new lot in about every week all summer.

Angus McLean is starting up the mills of the McLean interests in the St. Lawrence valley and

has a big winter cut to look after. He will take care of the mill at Bathurst so that other Buffalo members of that company need not go there.

I. N. Stewart was a member of the banquet committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Club and has been a good many things lately besides a lumberman. The banquet, which took place on April 30, was attended by President Taft.

PHILADELPHIA

It is announced that a deal has been closed whereby the John H. Kirschner tract of timber near Mineral Point, Cambria County, Pa., has been sold to John Coleman, a lumberman of Williamsport. The tract contains 2,000,000 feet of lumber, which it will take a year to cut. Mr. Coleman has extensive lumbering operations around Ebensburg.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works is building the largest locomotive it has ever constructed. It is to be turned out at the plant in Eddystone and will be 64 feet in length without the tender and 110 feet in length with the tender. The boiler will carry 50,000 gallons of water. It is being built for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Currie & Campbell, the energetic firm of wholesalers in this city, have just made some new mill connections which will give them excellent facilities for supplying desirable stock to their trade. Besides their former connections they will hereafter act as sole agents for the Elkhurst Lumber Company of Elkhurst, W. Va. The mill of this concern is a three hundred horsepower plant fitted with dry kilns and machinery of modern type and has a daily capacity of 150,000 feet. It will produce 15,000 feet of flooring a day in oak, beech, birch and maple; also 15,000 feet of stock, such as poplar siding, ceiling and cornice lumber, chestnut and basswood moldings. It also has facilities for manufacturing dimension stock. Currie & Campbell also have splendid means for obtaining spruce, hemlock and North Carolina pine, and with this new hardwood connection it will be in a position to furnish mixed carloads of hardwoods and worked stock of all kinds. Headquarters of the firm are in the Continental Building, and it also has a branch office at 20 Vesey street, New York City.

A new concern for Philadelphia is the Haddock-France Lumber Company, with offices in the Harrison Building. The officers are W. D. Haddock, president; W. T. Lathan, vice-president, and Howard B. France, secretary and treasurer. Mr. France and Mr. Lathan are also connected with the Monarch Lumber Company, which concern will act as agents for the new company. The Haddock-France concern has recently purchased the timber lands and band mill of the Laurel Forks Lumber Company of Beechwood, N. C., consisting of over 5,000 acres of soft yellow poplar, white and red oak, chestnut, white ash, basswood, buckeye, cucumber, hickory, butternut, birch, maple, white pine and hemlock timber. The concern has a capital of \$500,000, and starts with excellent prospects. Its principals are men of ripe business experience and their success is assured.

The J. G. Brill Company has received orders for fifty pay-as-you-enter cars from the Washington (D. C.) Railway & Electric Company, and six cars from the Chicago & Joliet Electric Railway, Joliet, Ill.

The Pullman Motor Car Company is considering plans for the erection of a mammoth plant in York, Pa. It is proposed to purchase fifty acres of land on the outskirts of York and issue bonds to the amount of \$250,000 to pay for a portion of the improvements. A testing course is to be one of the features of the new plant. The bonds will be taken by local capitalists.

The Martine Motor Car Company, Westfield,

was incorporated April 21 under New Jersey laws, with a capital of \$25,000.

The North American Timber Corporation, Wilmington, Del., obtained charter April 25 under Delaware laws. Its capital is \$100,000.

The Sweeney Automobile Company, Camden, N.J., was incorporated April 27 under Pennsylvania laws, to buy, sell and deal in all kinds of automobiles. The capital is \$10,000, and incorporators are Frank R. Hansell, William F. Eidell and John A. MacPeak.

The Auto Central Company, Philadelphia, incorporated April 28 under Delaware laws; capital \$25,000.

The Lancaster Auto Company, Lancaster, chartered May 3 under Pennsylvania laws with a capital of \$50,000.

The Palisades Park Lumber & Supply Company, Palisades Park, incorporated May 2 under New Jersey laws with a capital of \$125,000.

The Spring Garden Lumber Company, Camden, obtained a charter on May 2 under New Jersey laws; capital \$25,000.

James Bell, a prominent lumberman of Carlisle, Pa., died from the effects of burns recently, while fighting the mountain fires in that section. He once owned mills on the mountain-side. He was 65 years old.

Lumber yards and mills of Glaze & Co., Winchester, Va., were destroyed by fire on April 29. The loss is \$40,000.

PITTSBURG

The J. L. Lytle Lumber Company has increased its force of salesmen by putting on S. M. Nease, who will handle part of its Ohio and western Pennsylvania trade. A. Adelman of this company recently made a very successful business trip to the Buckeye state.

A. M. Kinney continues to book good orders for hardwood stock for railroads and is starting two new hardwood mills near Hickory, Pa. The coal strike has cut off some trade from him, but he reports railroad business good.

The Mead & Speer Lumber Company is running steadily at Strange Creek, W. Va., where it has 5,000,000 feet on sticks. It reports a splendid sale of wide poplar boards for automobile manufacturers and has pulled down as high as \$140 per M for this stock.

According to Secretary Bettinger of the Nicola Lumber Company, most of the Pittsburgh firms are doing a very fair amount of business and at reasonable profits. The trouble is, he says, that they are not satisfied with a comparison with fair years in the past, but want the 1907 boom records visible once more.

The W. P. Craig Lumber Company has its best business at present in Ohio and the Pittsburgh district. Yellow pine is a strong seller. The company has lately taken on R. L. Kershner, who will represent it in West Virginia.

The Newell Brothers Lumber Company has really more orders or rather a greater variety of orders than it can take care of at its West Virginia plant. This is running full and the company's business at Buffalo, Philadelphia and other eastern towns has been first class.

The Henderson Lumber Company reports the industrial situation as very hopeful. Sales on this account continue fairly steady at slightly increasing prices, and Mr. Henderson looks for better business with the coke manufacturers than last summer.

The William H. Schuette Company is shipping largely from its stocks at Scanlon, Minn., Cleveland, Ohio, and Belhaven, N. C. It bought out the Georgian Bay Company's stock at Cleveland some time ago and has been very successful in putting it on the market.

The Allegheny Lumber Company is doing a fine business this month. Both A. M. Turner and E. S. Dunn of this company are now in the South looking for new stock.

President F. W. Crane of the F. W. Crane Lumber Company made what is considered an unusually good deal last week in buying the total output of the Yale Lumber Company's plant at Yale, Ky. This company has now 5,000,000 feet, mostly poplar and oak, on sticks and is cutting at the rate of 35,000 feet a day. The Crane company maintains both New York and Pittsburgh offices and has a splendid trade in the East and also in Ohio and other middle manufacturing states.

It is likely that the affairs of the defunct Clay-Schoppe Lumber Company will be wound up this month. The receivers have only very small assets to disburse so that it is probable that creditors will not receive more than 10 or 15 per cent at most.

The J. M. Hastings Lumber Company is doing well at its Red Spring, N.C., plant and also at its big newly established agency at Hattiesburg, Miss. It is not unlikely that this company will engage in the hardwood manufacturing business here soon.

J. N. Woollett recently made a three weeks' trip through the Middle states. He found the box trade pretty slow buyers. Other manufacturers are taking considerable lumber, but there is very little buoyancy in the market, according to his story.

The Goodwin Lumber Company, through its manager, E. H. Shreiner, has bought 2,000,000 feet of Virginia stock which it will ship over the N. & W. Mr. Shreiner has been working up some excellent connections in the Virginias the past week, and his company is now in splendid shape to ship dry stock on short notice.

Henry W. Mosby of Mosby & Denison, big manufacturers at Helena, Ark., and J. C. Lingham and J. Nelson of the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Cleveland, were recent visitors in the city.

The H. V. Curl Lumber Company has put in three miles more of railroad at Glenray, W. Va., and is arranging to build two miles further into its big tract of timber. It closed a contract this week for 20,000 cords of bark, for which it receives a considerably better price than last year. Mr. Curl says the hickory market is strong and that manufacturing trade in general is very good.

The recent coal strike cut off quite an amount of hardwood business, chiefly in mixed stocks. This is over now and 50,000 men have returned to work. All reports seem to indicate that mining developments this summer will go ahead rapidly and the lumber interests are confident that good sales will be made in this quarter.

The West Virginia Lumber Company has been booking a good lot of business the past six weeks and is shipping largely from its Virginia and northern Pennsylvania stocks. President W. W. Dickey returned some time ago from a western trip and is now at the helm.

The Kendall Lumber Company is sold up on several lines of stock and reports general demand much the best that it has been for a year. A distinct advance is noted in birch, maple and basswood. The poplar and oak market is also much improved and prices are recovering steadily.

The Colonial Lumber Company recently booked an order for 100,000 oak and chestnut ties, which were furnished from West Virginia timber. Its president, W. E. Pownall, is highly satisfied with this year's trade to date and his company has booked a full two years' business up to May 1.

BOSTON

W. I. Palmer of the Palmer & Parker Company reports a fair progress in business, having

just received a cargo of Honduras logs of excellent quality. Harrison Parker recently made a visit to Europe, combining business with pleasure.

Charles Holyoke says that although business is not rushed, it is steady. He feels that things are stiffening gradually.

C. O. Skinner of the C. O. Skinner Company testifies to an unrelaxed activity up to a few weeks ago, and although trading of late has been somewhat erratic, the volume of business has been satisfactory. Mr. Skinner recently returned from a business trip through New England.

Charles S. Wentworth of Charles S. Wentworth & Co., admits a recent hiatus in trading, but prospects for the rest of the year are promising.

G. H. Davenport, president of the Davenport, Peters Company, reports an uninterrupted winter's business. Active trading at the present time is confined to certain lines, but the general outlook for 1910 is distinctly encouraging.

William E. Litchfield regrets the political, commercial and labor agitations, which have a more or less bad effect on business. Lumber trading, however, has been fairly steady and of good character, and he is optimistic enough to predict a respectable showing for 1910.

E. L. Gibbs, president of the Owen Bearse & Son Company, reports spasmodic trading, but has confidence in the outlook.

Gardner I. Jones of Jones Hardwood Company, Inc., says business is inclined to be spotty, but that the average is holding up well.

F. W. Lawrence of Lawrence & Wiggin, testifies to a copious trading.

W. R. Butler of W. R. Butler & Co. says goods orders are arriving, but as they are sold close up on certain lines, it is difficult to supply the demand.

George E. French, treasurer of the Atlantic Lumber Company, speaks encouragingly of trading. He admits there are some fears of a depression, owing to political clouds, but is hopeful that everything will be settled satisfactorily.

A prominent dealer in mahogany reports business during the past month as much better than it has been for some time. In his case he has orders enough to keep him busy for the next three months. Veneers are selling much better than they have, and there does not appear to be as much price-cutting as a few months ago. This dealer, in speaking of the outlook for prices, says he does not see how anyone can afford to make any further cut in prices as the supply of mahogany logs the world over is below normal. The cut last year was materially curtailed and this is being felt at this time by the smaller offerers. This dealer's trade appears to be more favorable to the use of mahogany than a few months ago.

A large wholesale lumber dealer who has recently returned from a western trip, says that he found nothing while away favorable to a lower level of prices for hardwood lumber. Manufacturers had smaller stocks than usual and logs were very firmly held. Dry lumber, he says, was scarce.

The Union Lumber Company, of Springfield, Mass., has recently filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are given as \$2,773.88, with assets of about \$1,700.

The Brazilian Hardwood Corporation has been organized at Berwick, Me., with a capital stock of \$1,500,000 for the purpose of carrying on a general lumber business. The president of the company is Pierre Paul Demers of New York, and the treasurer, William F. Russell of Somersworth, N. H.

John T. Avery, who has held a responsible position in the Connecticut Valley Lumber Company, severed his connections with that company May 1 and became vice president and general manager of the North American Spruce and Lum-

ber Company. The office of the company is at 15 Beacon street, Boston.

The New Britain Lumber & Coal Company, New Britain, Conn., is to build a new office building at its yard in that city.

The Dodd Cooperage Company has been organized to do business in Meriden, Conn., with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are R. H. Dodd, Etta C. S. Dodd and E. A. Bennett, all of Meriden.

The woodworking plant of Edward Wilkinson & Co., Providence, R.I., was recently destroyed by fire. Besides the loss to machinery and building, considerable finished building material was burned. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

The Charles C. Gardiner Lumber Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The office of the company is to be in Providence, R. I. The incorporators are Charles C. Gardiner, Mary E. Gardiner and Frederick L. Borden.

BALTIMORE

The Chattanooga Lumber Company has made arrangements with J. S. Lesia, a mill man who has operated with much success in West Virginia, to undertake the operation of the company's mill at Madison, S. C. Mr. Lesia will run the plant on his own account, paying the company for its timber and receiving a certain price for the lumber. It was decided that this plan of working the tract would be more satisfactory than the one hitherto pursued, as members of the company could not well be on the spot all the time.

The commissary managers of the large lumber companies in the South and Southwest have decided to hold their annual convention in Baltimore July 11 to 18, at which time matters of interest will be considered and a national association formed. The decision to meet here was reached after the receipt of an earnest invitation extended by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, through its secretary, Thos. G. Boggs. The sessions will be held at the rooms of the association, and arrangements will be made to provide quarters for the visiting delegates, who are expected to number several hundred. The meeting is regarded as of much importance to the wholesale trade here, as the commissary managers buy thousands of dollars' worth of goods in the course of a year, and this trade has gone almost entirely to other cities, though various big lumber enterprises are controlled by Baltimoreans.

Richard P. Baer of the hardwood firm of Richard P. Baer & Co., has gone on a trip to western North Carolina, and will visit a number of mills in that section, looking up stocks and otherwise getting information at first hand of trade conditions there.

A. E. Bivens, associated with Holger A. Koppel in the hardwood export business, with offices in the Carroll building, this city, was in town last week to confer with Mr. Koppel about various business matters.

The managing committee of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange held its monthly meeting last Monday and discussed a number of routine matters. In the absence from the city of President John L. Alcock, Theodore Mottu occupied the chair. It was expected that a report would be made on the relations between the retailers and the wholesalers, regarding whom the wholesalers should sell to and what constitutes a retailer, but the committee was not ready to submit a statement.

The wife of J. M. D. Heald of Price & Heald who was stricken with appendicitis while on a visit to relatives in Lynchburg, Va., and had to be operated on without delay, has so far recovered as to be able to leave the hospital. There is every indication that she will be fully restored to health.

CLEVELAND

One of the interesting changes of the past week is the announcement that Henry Christy, for a number of years head of the Advance Lumber Company of this city, has retired from the business to open offices at 216 American Trust Building, where he will deal in hardwoods and other lines. Mr. Christy had disposed of much of his interest in the Advance company, and decided a short time ago to sever his connection with it entirely. A. G. Webb, for some time credit man of the Advance Lumber Company, will succeed Mr. Christy as manager.

The Cleveland Washboard Company made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors a few days ago. Poor business and poor collections are blamed for the difficulties in which the concern finds itself.

Leaving Cleveland on May 3 and returning May 7, the members of the wholesale merchants' board of the Chamber of Commerce in a special train covered nearly forty cities in western Ohio on their annual trade extension excursion. A number of people interested in the lumber business accompanied the party, including Henry Cool of W. A. Cool & Son, C. H. Foote of the C. H. Foote Lumber Company, and J. J. Wemple of the Ohio Sash & Door Company. Mr. Cool observed that about half enough hardwood is being cut in western Ohio to meet the requirements of the local trade, but that there is a good field in many towns for hardwoods.

The Advance Lumber Company has acquired the plant of the Worden Lumber & Manufacturing Company and will merge it with its own business. The new owners have for some time had a controlling interest in this concern. The yard will be stocked with a line of the best hardwoods obtainable from the company's mills in the South. A fine line of finish and stock for the wholesale trade will be carried. Max Maehrlander, for some time with the company, is to be manager of the new branch.

Combining business with pleasure, F. T. Peitch of the F. T. Peitch Lumber Company returned to the city during the past week from a southern trip. Mr. Peitch while in the South made some large purchases of oak and other hardwoods. He reports the cypress mill in the South to be unusually busy at this time of the year.

Two new cooper shops are to be built in Cleveland, permits having been issued by the building inspector's office. F. A. Quail will expend \$10,000 on a new shop at 1087 West Eleventh street, and A. M. Gordon will erect a new cooper shop at 2918 Broadway, at a cost of about \$9,000. The cooperage business in Cleveland is reported by those interested as being somewhat improved.

The Jacob Lapp Cooperage Company of Akron, O., has been formed with a capitalization of \$50,000.

Cleveland is enjoying a substantial building boom this year, surpassing all her rivals. During the month of April a gain of 29 per cent over a similar period a year ago was made. Detroit lost 16 per cent and Buffalo 10 per cent. Pittsburgh gained only 4 per cent.

The Builders Exchange, to which most of the lumbermen here belong, has completed arrangements for its summer outing at Lake Conneaut, Pennsylvania, June 21, remaining four days. A program of sports and other diversions has been planned. Many of the lumber dealers usually accompany the party. Elmer E. Teare of the Potter-Teare Lumber Company is president of the exchange this year.

The Middletown Lumber Company, of Middletown, O., has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$10,000. Peter Kuntz is the chief incorporator.

Cleveland lumbermen were shocked during the past week to learn of the sudden death of Ralph

Gray, formerly a member of the firm of the Guy & Ralph Gray Lumber Company. Mr. Gray, fifty years old, died at his home, 6812 Carnegie avenue, from heart disease, after a very brief illness. He is survived by his wife and his two sons, Guy and Ralph.

The firm of Brott & Pike, lumber dealers at Willoughby, a suburb of Cleveland, has been re-organized under the name of Brott & Ford. A. H. Ford has succeeded Mr. Pike as one of the partners in the concern.

COLUMBUS

The records of the Columbus building inspector's department shows a good increase in building permits over the previous year. For the first four months of 1910 the permits issued were for structures to cost \$1,504,134, while the estimated cost of the buildings projected during the corresponding months in 1909 was \$1,504,358. In April, 1910, the permits issued numbered 234, valued at \$566,985, while the number issued during April, 1909, were 221, with an estimated cost of \$636,763.

C. T. Nelson of the C. T. Nelson Column Company, reports a nice run of orders, with the best of prospects for the future. He says while business is not rushing, it is very satisfactory.

L. B. Schneider of the John R. Gobey & Co. reports a steady business in both hardwoods and other varieties. He says hardwoods are somewhat stronger, especially in the higher grades. Prices are firm to the extreme.

John R. Gobey of the lumber company bearing his name was recently called on business to the northern part of Ohio.

C. G. McLaughlin, general manager of the McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company, reports an unchanged market in most directions. He says prices are steady in every variety of hardwood and the future prospects are good. Both yard and factory demand have shown slight improvement.

H. C. Buskirk, sales manager for the General Lumber Company, reports a steady trade in hardwoods. The company sells almost exclusively to the factory trade which has run along steadily in the past fortnight. He says prices are unchanged from the previous week and the general tone of the market is satisfactory.

B. W. Putnam of the Putnam-Hooker Company of Cincinnati, recently paid a visit to his son, H. W. Putnam, president of the General Lumber Company.

A. L. Brasher of the H. D. Brasher Lumber Company reports a steady market in most sections and for almost all varieties. He reports quotations about the same as prevailed a month ago.

J. J. Sexton, head of the Osborn & Sexton Machinery Company, says trade conditions are satisfactory and that the prospects for the future are very bright.

H. W. Collins, sales manager for the central division of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company recently said: "Business has been good with us, especially in this division. The month of April was very good when compared with previous months. Of course the weather was somewhat against an active demand and it was too bad most of the time to lay foundations for buildings. First and second poplar are a little stronger and the same is true of basswood. The conditions in the central division which consists of Ohio, West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, a part of Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, are better than in the East or the West."

H. W. Collins of this company left early in the month for a business trip through western and northern Ohio. W. M. Ritter and J. W. Mayhew of the same company were called to the East.

A. C. Davis of the A. C. Davis Lumber Company reports a slight quietude in market conditions. He is at a loss to account for this condition of affairs but says that every line of trade is somewhat stagnant. He believes there is some tendency towards weakening of prices.

The West Side Lumber Company has been organized to take over the planing mill formerly operated by the Columbus Planing Mill Company. In addition to handling lumber and mill work of all kinds it will deal in builders' supplies. Henry A. Linkenheil is president; D. E. Richards, vice-president; T. A. Jones, secretary. The capital stock is \$20,000.

M. J. Hosler & Co. of northern Ohio, has taken possession of large timber interests near Bainbridge, Ohio, and the work of development will be started in the near future. The company will establish a yard in Bainbridge for handling railroad ties, posts, logs and lumber.

The executive committee of the Ohio Shippers' Association will meet in executive session in the Union National Bank building in a short time to fix the time for the annual meeting of the association which will be held in Columbus, probably the latter part of May. This association has more than 6,000 members and is quite flourishing.

The Canfield Manufacturing & Novelty Company of Canfield, Ohio, was incorporated last week with an authorized capital of \$5,000 which will soon be increased, to manufacture handles and wooden novelties. The concern has been a partnership for 28 years. The incorporators are G. N. Broughton, M. A. Skinner, E. P. Tanner, H. B. Tanner and Laura E. Tanner.

The A. C. Davis Lumber Company has established a milling and transit yard at Dennison avenue and the Pennsylvania tracks. The yard has been in operation about a month. It is used to sort and reship odd sizes. An inspector is maintained at the yard although the business is transacted through the offices of the company in the Columbus Savings & Trust building.

The Powell Lumber Company reports a nice run of business in miscellaneous lines. There is no exceptional run in any one line but the general market conditions are satisfactory. F. Everson Powell reports that the resawing mill is now being operated every day with good results.

M. A. Hayward & Son report a falling off in hardwoods generally. It is believed that this is not general however but rather the result of lack of stock at the mill of the company located at Ford, Ky. The company reports a better demand for oak flooring. M. A. Hayward visited the Detroit market recently.

CINCINNATI

The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad is busy laying out extensive yards on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river east of Cincinnati, the purpose of which is to facilitate the handling of the enormous lumber and coal tonnage of this road. Extensive additions have been made of branch lines through the coal and lumber regions of eastern Kentucky and West Virginia, and when the new yards are completed logging industry of this region will undergo a complete change in the manner of transportation to the markets and mills of the Ohio Valley. Instead of being "rafted" as at present the railroad is expected to take care of the transportation problem.

Another lumber, or rather timber, deal of vast importance to the hardwood market of Cincinnati is now being promoted, by which a tract of hardwood timber land and coal lands will be opened by a branch of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and Cincinnati is to be the new terminus. The details of the proposition have not yet been

worked out, but Cincinnati capitalists are now at work closing the timber deal.

According to the car service report compiled by Superintendent Charles Murray of the Chamber of Commerce, the figures show that the market has transacted a heavy volume of business during the month of April. The receipts for the month of April were 7,903 cars, as compared with 6,719 cars for the same time last year. The shipments for April were 7,130 cars, while those of April, 1909, were but 5,288 cars, showing a heavy increase over the business of last year.

Frank Puttman, well-known local lumberman, and for some years yard manager of John Dulweber & Co.'s yards, is mourning the loss of his son, Edward Puttman, a lumber inspector, twenty-two years of age, who died on Wednesday, May 4, from the results of an operation for appendicitis.

J. D. Farley of Dayton, Ky., representing the Kaul Lumber Company of Birmingham, Ala., is hustling among the local trade this week.

There is a better feeling to the veneer industry during the past week, owing to the increased activities of the consuming trade. The stocks of quartered oak veneers are plentiful, with the supply of mahogany equal to all demands of the trade. Circassian walnut is not so plentiful, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting good logs.

B. F. Dulweber of John Dulweber & Co. was confined to his home with a recurrence of stomach trouble, from which he has suffered so much and underwent an operation for relief over a year ago. His condition, however, is not thought to be serious, and he will be out within a week.

Secretary Lewis Doster of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, says he will not be able to attend the convention of the National Slack Coopers Association in this city on May 17, 18 and 19, and where he was scheduled to make an address. He will be in New Orleans at that time on business connected with his own association. He says, however, that he has arranged with W. E. DeLaney of the Kentucky Lumber Company to fill his place on the program.

Executive Clerk Heaton of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, was an attendant at the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati. The visitors at headquarters have not been numerous recently, but during the past week the following dropped in to pay their respects to Secretary Doster while in this city: H. H. Hite of the Decatur (Ala.) Poplar & Lumber Company; S. L. Forsythe of Flemingsburg, Ky., and W. I. Barr of Greenfield, Ohio. Mr. Barr was on his way to the South.

Clif S. Walker left Thursday for Pittsburg, Pa., to spend a few days with his son, Stuart Walker, who is connected with Gouverneur E. Smith & Co.

W. A. Bennett, after putting his house in order on his return from the South, left Saturday last for New York and the East to look after his business interests in that section. He is expected to remain in the East for some weeks. The Cincinnati office manager, E. J. Thoman, says that business is very fair at both the Memphis and the home offices.

Fred Conn of the Bayou Land & Lumber Company, came up from the mill plant in Mississippi to close up a deal in which the company was interested, and left for the South on May first after a short visit to his mother's home. He says his concern is improving its mill property, having just installed a new engine and other machinery, and expects to again resume cutting the first of June. It has a plentiful supply of hardwood logs, principally oak and red gum, with some fine poplar, which, under favorable conditions, it expects to have in stick before winter, and estimates that the season's cutting will reach many million feet of good hardwoods. Mr. Conn is very enthusiastic over the class of logs that the timber holdings are producing, in

almost every case the percentage of good cuttings being above the estimates figured on the logs.

Harry F. Brown, champion of the Lumbermen's bowler's, laments the loss of his best second on the team, E. Higgins, who has been removed from Cincinnati to Detroit to represent Mr. Brown's lumber interests in that vicinity.

C. R. Hall of the C. R. Hall Lumber Company, of Cincinnati, is now the sales manager of the Anderson-Stegall Manufacturing Company of Tullahoma, Tenn., manufacturers of poplar products and planing mill work. Mr. Hall has purchased an interest in the company. He says that the demand for chestnut for interiors for the eastern market is weak at present, but that he would like to take up 500,000 feet of five and six-quarter chestnut, common and better, if he could find it.

The toppling of a lumber pile in the yards of Maley, Thompson & Moffett, on May 2, resulted in the death of Ralph Runyan, the chief inspector and buyer of the company. He was a young, unmarried man, and the son of Prof. Runyan of the Hoffman School in this city. Mr. Runyan was highly thought of by T. J. Moffett, and was looked upon as one of the brightest young lumbermen in this city. He was the short-stop on the baseball team of the Lumbermen's Club, and a great favorite with the lumbermen. The Lumbermen's Club appointed a special committee to draft suitable resolutions, and to present a floral piece. His teammates of the baseball club also arranged for a floral piece. The remains were taken charge of by his father and will be shipped to their former home in Milford, Ohio, where the interment will take place.

John Dulweber & Co. have opened an office in the Moffett block, in Detroit, Mich., and have placed C. T. Darnell of the Cincinnati office in charge.

TOLEDO

Local building operations fell below those of last year during the month of April by about \$131,000. There has been more residence building and a better demand for hardwoods, owing to the heavy consumption for this purpose. The number of permits last month was 210 as against 141 last year, showing that the decrease came through the lack of commercial and industrial structures, while homebuilding has been on the increase.

Peter Blank, one of the pioneers of the lumber trade of northwestern Ohio, when hardwoods were plentiful in this section, died at his home in Toledo recently. For years he was engaged in the lumber business at Woodville, Ohio, removing later to Perrysburg and finally to Toledo. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Manager Roberts of the Big Four Hardwood Company reports a splendid hardwood trade, although slightly decreased during the past few days. He says that plain oak and good poplar are moving freely.

Walter Bettes, who formerly conducted a handle factory at Bryan, will install a similar plant at Edon, Ohio.

The Empire Lumber Company of Toledo, will open a retail yard in the near future. The concern which has been in the city for several years has heretofore limited its operations to the wholesale lumber trade.

The Toledo Chamber of Commerce has undertaken the task of providing an industrial addition to secure sites at attractive figures for industrial plants. The plan also calls for a large industrial building where infant industries can secure quarters under one roof, and be operated by a single power plant.

The Lyon Lumber Company has bought a new site at Fayette, Ohio, which will be stocked with all kinds of lumber and building materials.

Of considerable importance to hardwood con-

sumers is the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the case of the Vulcan Steam Shovel Company against the Wabash and other railways. The commission held that no greater freight charge can be made where parts of machinery are disconnected than if set up and carried on their own wheels.

A new boat manufactured for A. Chesbrough has left the local docks for Thompson, Mich., where it will be used in the lumber business.

INDIANAPOLIS

Charles Koehne, founder of the H. Lieber Company, died at Gotha, Fla., on May 4.

The Tessellated Flooring Company of Edinburg has increased its capitalization from \$40,000 to \$80,000.

Building permits issued in the city last month amounted to \$721,918, as compared with \$545,182 in April, 1909. The gain in permits for the first four months this year was \$631,880.

At the annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Bureau of Indiana in this city a few days ago, M. W. Mix of Mishawaka was elected president; C. M. Kimbrough of Muncie, first vice-president; D. M. Parry, of Indianapolis, second vice-president, and B. A. Van Winkle, Hartford City, treasurer.

The newly organized Smoger Lumber Company at South Bend will take over the business of the Dresden & Stanfield Lumber Company. Those interested in the new company are J. A. Werwinski, C. S. Smoger, J. T. Niezgoski and M. S. Goiski. The capital stock is \$20,000.

Improvements in the fire department to cost approximately \$250,000 are to be made by the city as soon as positive assurance can be obtained from insurance interests that if such improvements are made, an equitable reduction in insurance rates will occur.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state for the Adams & Raymond Veneer Company, which has taken over the business conducted for many years under the partnership name of Adams & Raymond. The authorized capitalization is \$100,000 and those interested are Rebecca Adams, Perley B. Raymond and Frank N. Lewis.

A poplar tree, for many years a landmark in Brown county, where it was famous as "The Lone Tree," has been purchased by Lewis E. Yoder, a timber buyer of this city, for \$90. It will be cut into lumber.

James Carter, for many years a wealthy lumber dealer of this city, died as the result of a fall a few days ago. He was sixty-five years old and was, until a few years ago, engaged in the hardwood and veneer business at Fifteenth and Lincoln streets.

MEMPHIS

The production of hardwood lumber has been on a large scale during the past fortnight. The South was visited by some very peculiar weather a short time ago but there has been very little rainfall recently and for this reason weather conditions may be said to have been highly favorable. Practically every manufacturer of hardwood lumber here is running his plant on full time and the same is true of the majority of those throughout the Memphis territory. The heavy rainfall during the middle of April brought about some difficulty in getting out timber and has handicapped some of the mills which had only a limited amount of logs in sight. However, there has been very little curtailment during the past month from any cause. The demand is not as active as it was during March and the earlier part of April, but manufacturers have proceeded on the theory that there would be demand enough to take up all the stock that could be manufactured.

Railroad interests report a heavy volume of lumber traffic. It is probable that shipments have not been as heavy recently as they were a short time ago but railroads have shown no disposition to complain regarding the amount of business furnished them by the lumber companies.

Another healthy indication of good business is to be found in bank clearings, which were the largest in the history of this city for the month of April. The gain compared with last year was about \$1,800,000, while that compared with other preceding years ran from \$4,000,000 to \$12,000,000. The amount of cotton sold during April was exceptionally light and the excellent showing with respect to bank clearings is due in no small measure to the activity of lumber interests. They have contributed very largely to the total volume of transactions.

The report of the building commissioner shows that building permits issued during April amounted to \$349,967, compared with \$313,323 the same month last year. The number of permits issued was 311, as against 218 last year. Each month thus far this year has shown a decided increase over the corresponding month last year and the total gain since the first of January has been in the neighborhood of \$1,250,000. There are some very large projects under way which will call for the issuance of heavy permits within the next two or three months and members of the building trade are looking forward to a summer of unusual activity. Among the big buildings in prospect is the Union Station which will involve an expenditure of several million dollars.

G. Picarnelle, a large dealer in hardwood lumber at Barcelona, Spain, is authority for the statement that there is a very large demand for American hardwoods in his country. He says that business has rapidly increased during the past few years and that there is room for still further gain. He is very optimistic regarding the outlook for business between Spain and this country. He says that Spain imports twice as much hardwood lumber from the United States as from any country and that the greater portion of all the hardwoods that come from America are secured in the immediate Memphis territory. Mr. Picarnelle is here now for the purpose of securing a portion of the needs of his patrons.

The Russell Uniform Stave Company, recently incorporated here with a capital stock of \$50,000, closed a lease on four acres of ground belonging to the Frisco Railroad Company on the river front and will begin at once the erection of a fire proof mill that will cost about \$30,000. One of the principal features of the plant will be its concrete vats. These will be large enough to hold hundreds of logs that must be soaked in water a certain length of time before being manufactured into staves. The plant will be equipped with machinery patented by J. J. Russell, the chief owner in the new enterprise, and will have a capacity of 60,000 staves per day. It will give employment to about seventy persons and will be in readiness for operation within the next sixty days.

C. & W. Kramer Company, whose mill at Prineedale, Ark., was burned some time ago, has purchased and already taken charge of the plant of the American Saw Mill Company at Helena, Ark. The amount paid therefor and the capacity of the plant are unknown. Negotiations for the property have been in progress for some time but they have only recently been completed. Both of the Kramers are very popular in the Memphis territory, and much pleasure is expressed by members of the lumber fraternity here that they have secured a plant so close to Memphis.

C. W. Miller, general manager of the Michigan-Arkansas Lumber Company, has been spending some time at Nettleton, Ark. recently looking after details in connection with the erection

of a hardwood mill there to cut about 40,000 feet per day. It is its plan to have this mill in operation at a comparatively early date. The company owns several thousand acres of hardwood timber land in that section and has already constructed a branch track from the timber to the mill at Nettleton.

W. B. Morgan, secretary and treasurer of the Anderson-Tully Company, was chosen first vice-president of the Business Men's Club at the annual election which was held April 23. Mr. Morgan is one of the best association men in this city and the Business Men's Club is very fortunate in having secured his services. He has been a very active member of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis and has always done what he was asked to do, and done it well.

Good progress is reported on the plant of the Wisconsin Lumber Company at Huttig, Ark. The mill will be a double band one, and in addition to this there will be a plant for the manufacture of dimension stock. The company owns a vast amount of white oak timber and believes it has enough timber of all kinds to allow it to run for twenty years or more. The headquarters of the company are at Chicago, while T. R. Helm is in charge of construction work. The contract was let about two months ago.

Lee Wilson & Co. have asked for bids on the construction of their hardwood mill, veneer factory and box plant at Wilson, Ark. It will be recalled that this plant was destroyed by fire some time ago. All the insurance matters have been adjusted and everything is now in readiness for rapid work on the rebuilding of the plant. As soon as the bids are submitted it is expected that the contract will be awarded and construction work will begin. The company has a large supply of timber in its yards which needs attention and to which it is very anxious to get. The headquarters of the company are in Memphis.

The Prescott Land & Timber Company has been organized at Prescott, Ark. The capital stock is \$50,000. Nat Martin is president, M. L. Moore vice-president and J. A. Davis, secretary. The company has 8,000 acres of timberland in Clarke county and a mill belonging to one of the directors will be moved at once to Prescott in order that the development of this timber may begin.

The H. A. Langton Manufacturing Company is being organized with a capital stock of \$20,000. It will engage in the development of timber lands a few miles north of McCrory, Ark.

The Carter Lumber Company has been granted a charter at Meridian, Miss. Its capital stock is \$30,000. Among the incorporators are R. C. Carter, T. J. Burton and H. B. Graves.

The Arkansas Lumber Company, Warren, Ark., has recently amended its charter so that its capital stock has been increased from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

A new lumber company has been organized at Trenton, Tenn., for the purpose of manufacturing material of all kinds for building purposes. Application for a charter will be made within the next few days and at that time the names of those identified with the new enterprise will become known.

J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, returned May 4 from French Lick, Ind., where he has been spending the past few days.

E. E. Taenzer, of the Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company, and W. L. Crenshaw, of the Bellgrade Lumber Company, have returned from Hot Springs, Ark.

One of the most regrettable accidents that has happened in lumber circles for a number of years is that which caused the death of sixteen-year-old Richard Hurst, son of N. A. Hurst of the East End Lumber Company. It occurred Saturday afternoon, April 23. The young man had been taken out of school by his father to learn the business and was operating the feed on the

mill. His clothes were caught in the machinery in some way and before aid could reach him he had been whipped to death. His father and mother are prostrated with grief over the death of their son. The plant has been in operation only a short time.

John W. McClure, of the Bellgrade Lumber Company, states that business is very good at the moment. He calls particular attention to the fact that the firm has recently sold a great deal of low-grade sap gum from its mill at Belzoni, Miss. He furthermore states that these transactions have been put through at a slight advance in prices.

Some members of the trade state that business is somewhat slow as compared with March and the early portion of April but the prevailing view is that the lull is only temporary and that there will be a continued good demand for hardwood lumber, especially in high-grade stock.

NASHVILLE

One of the means of transporting lumber from the valley of the upper Cumberland to Nashville now lies at the bottom of the river. The steamer Bob Dudley, which plied the upper river for the Ryman Line, sank a few nights since at the Ryman elevator just below the city bridge. The boat had dropped down to the elevator from the upper wharf with a barge that day. No one seems to know the cause of the trouble. Captain George Doubleday and other officials of the company had narrow escapes. The boat will be raised as soon as the stage of the river permits. A bulkhead will be built about the craft and then the water will be gotten out with a large pump.

A recent visitor to the city was Nat Gennett, an old Nashville boy, who with his brother Andrew, has been successful in the lumber business in the past few years. Nat reports the sale of practically all of the holdings of the Gennett Lumber Company in Rabun and Habersham counties, Ga., to the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company of Morehouse, Mo. Some 40,000 acres lying on both sides of the Talulah river changed hands by the deal. The timber was mostly yellow poplar, white oak, yellow pine and chestnut. Mr. Gennett announced that he and his brother had just closed a deal for some 30,000 acres of hardwood timber land in Fannin county, Ga., consisting of oak, poplar and chestnut. These two boys, both of whom are youngsters still, have developed into experienced timber men. They know a tract of good stuff when they see it; they know how to buy one and how to sell one at a fair profit after clearing up the title to the same.

The Lebanon Manufacturing Co. has been placed into bankruptcy by a petition filed against it by a number of creditors. The largest creditor is the Laurel Creek Stave and Lumber Company, with a claim of \$732. The petition alleges that the bankrupt firm committed an act of bankruptcy in executing to the American National Bank of Lebanon a deed of assignment to secure the sum of \$10,500.

A special from Jackson, Tenn., states that the lumber firm of J. A. Britton recently suffered a loss of about \$20,000 by fire of unknown origin. About \$15,000 insurance was carried.

A special from Savannah, Tenn., states that the Lacefield tract in the eastern part of Hardin county has been auctioned to H. L. and J. L. Porter for the sum of \$8,600. The tract is said to contain much valuable timber.

Congressman Cordell Hull of the Fourth district of up-river counties is busying himself in assisting the government in making a geographical and topographic survey of the coal and timber region of Cumberland Mountains. This work was started about a year ago, but not completed. Mr. Hull has assurances that the force will return to the region in a few weeks and

complete the work. The Tennessee Geological Commission will co-operate with the government in the work.

A special from Selmer, Tenn., announces a boiler explosion at the mill of Tidwell Bros. near that place in which one man was killed and several others injured. The loss was about \$1,200.

McEwen Ransom of John B. Ransom & Co. has returned to Nashville after a protracted stay in Colorado for his health. He is looking fat and well again.

LOUISVILLE

Secretary Perkins, of the Jamestown Table Company, Jamestown, N. Y., attended a recent meeting of the Hardwood Club. Mr. Perkins is a buyer who always comes to Louisville. He is only one of the many who have learned that Louisville is the place to go for hardwoods.

The Louisville Herald's automobile department, "In Motordom," devoted attention last week to the automobilists among the members of the Hardwood Club. Among those who sport machines are A. E. Norman, Barry Norman, Harry Gates, the Browns and Clarence R. Mengel.

The Louisville Point Lumber Company reports business good, with the high grades of quartered oak and poplar having the call, although low grades are moving in volume also. Harry J. Gates is in the South visiting some mill points, and Ed L. Shippen of that company, is up the river in connection with logging operations. Mr. Gates is getting ready to take up his domicile at the bungalow of the Louisville Boat Club, which has opened for the summer.

The W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company has appointed a new salesman, Charles Lee. Mr. Lee will travel the eastern states exclusively, where he is well known. The new Packard of the Brown boys has arrived and they have learned all the new wrinkles. Business with the company is mighty good, it was reported.

The Edw. L. Davis Lumber Company has both its mills going, and reports a good volume of business, although the situation is perhaps not quite as strong as it has been heretofore. Claude Sears of that company, is in the East, and is finding the demand pretty good. The company has a big run of logs tied up on Green river, which it will begin to move in a short time.

E. O. Robinson, of Mowbray & Robinson, Cincinnati, was in the city recently. He said that hardwood circles in the Queen City are finding the situation very satisfactory.

Joseph Walton, inspector of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, who is stationed here permanently now, is keeping busy. He is inspecting at most of the local yards, and is doing good work. He is also being used in connection with lumber taken up at mill points in this general section.

H. A. McCowan of the Ohio River Sawmill Company was in the city last week and called on the local representative of the HARDWOOD RECORD. Mr. McCowan's home is in Salem, Ind., but he keeps in close touch with the business of the company here, which is looked after directly by R. F. Smith. The demand for lumber is good, said Mr. McCowan, and shipments are being made to some big consumers and handlers of hardwoods.

J. C. Wickliffe, secretary of C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company, is in Rotterdam, Holland. He has been covering a lot of ground on the other side, and reports favorable progress. The big mill of the company in South Louisville is cutting a lot of handsomely figured logs just now, the shipment of African mahogany recently received having been unusually fine. Another shipment is expected shortly, this time from Honduras. Sales Manager Spicker of the company, is in the East. D. C. Harris, traffic manager of the company, has been appointed on a

committee of the Louisville Traffic & Transportation Association to take up with the railroads the matter of waiving the requirement that bond must be given by shippers who use the average demurrage system put into effect April 1. The system is well liked by the lumbermen, but they object to paying an unnecessary premium to be allowed to use it.

A. E. Norman of the Norman Lumber Company, is getting things in shape for a move to his new yard at Ninth and Magnolia streets, the work of preparation being in charge of Stuart Cecil. Brick walls are being built on either side of the switch, which has been put in, and these will be banked so as to make it possible to load and unload cars without difficulty. It is expected that lumber will be piled there in a short while.

Members of the Louisville Hardwood Club favor the election of F. A. Diggins, of Cadillac, Mich., as president of the National Association. The club took an informal vote on the question not long ago, and endorsed Mr. Diggins for the place. He is now first vice-president, and is regarded as one of the biggest lumbermen in the country. President Agler is understood to have expressed a desire to be succeeded by Mr. Diggins.

R. Carnahan of E. B. Norman & Co., is president of the Greasy Fork Coal & Timber Company, which has been incorporated here, with a capital stock of \$250,000. The company is a holding corporation for several thousand acres of coal and timberlands in the eastern part of the state, including Harlan, Letcher and Leslie counties, but does not expect to begin operations immediately. Besides Mr. Carnahan others interested in the company are John G. White of Winchester, and A. V. Thompson, Thomas R. Gordon and A. S. Rice of Louisville.

S. E. Booker of E. B. Norman & Co., reported business holding up well, although the market is hardly as active as it has been. The box factory is running, but the demand is quieter now.

The Jones Lumber Company of Frankfort, Ky., has changed its name to the Taylor & Crate Company of Kentucky. Its capital stock is \$50,000.

The Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company, one of the largest consumers of hardwoods in the country, will hold a meeting of stockholders May 11 for the purpose of increasing the capital stock from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000. The purpose of the increase is to give the company more working capital, the necessity for this being attributed by officers to the increasing price of lumber and woodstock.

The Louisville & Nashville is reported to be considering an extension from Butler, Ky., into the timber fields of Eastern Kentucky by way of Mt. Olivet, Carlisle, Sharpsburg and Owingsville. It will double track from Covington to Butler.

Russell Palmer, son of Earl Palmer, the Paducah lumberman, attained considerable note at the intercollegiate athletic carnival in Philadelphia recently, winning the running high jump with a mark of six feet one inch. Mr. Palmer's youngster is evidently a chip off the old block, as the lumberman himself is known to be able to go some.

The steam boiler of the Pischel Lumber Company, on Buck creek, near Salyersville, exploded April 28. Nobody was killed, but several workmen were badly scalded.

The state has taken before the Supreme Court a case against the Kentucky Union Company and others, who hold 40,000 acres of timberlands in the eastern part of Kentucky, in an effort to cause the title to revert to the Commonwealth on the grounds that the lands have not been listed for taxation during the past five years as required by law. The contention of the company is that the law is constitutional. The case is to be argued shortly.

Building showed a falling off locally during April, the amount represented by the 278 per-

LAST ISSUED APRIL 8, 1909. In April, 1909, the amount involved was \$271,000.

It is reported that President Taft may veto the Rivers and Harbors bill, which contains large appropriations for work on the Ohio river, on the ground that the work cannot be done at once and therefore the money is not immediately needed. Lumbermen are particularly interested in the appropriations for the Ohio and Kentucky rivers.

Louisville & Nashville earnings are showing continuous increases. For the third week of April the gain was \$155,000; for the three weeks of the month it was \$401,000 and for the current fiscal year to date it is \$4,856,000.

ASHLAND

The W. H. Hawkins Lumber Company reports business quiet. On the last timber run it received enough logs for one month's sawing. The company reports the demand for wide poplar greater than it can supply.

Vansant, Kitchen & Co.'s mill is closed down because the timber supply is exhausted. They were unable to get their logs which are lying in the side streams, on the last tide. Business is reported quiet, but the company is optimistic of a better showing in the near future.

The Wright-Kitchen Lumber Company, on the last tide, received enough timber to keep its mill going for two months. It reports business satisfactory. This company recently acquired a large tract of fine poplar timber on Elkhorn from a Pittsburg syndicate and also has an option on the oak in the territory.

J. W. Kitchen of the J. W. Kitchen Lumber Company recently returned from a trip to his North Carolina interests. Mr. Kitchen reports a steady demand for quartered oak and wide poplar.

The Reese-Kitchen Lumber Company of Wrigley, Ky., is now shipping its stock right along. This concern has had considerable trouble with delays in shipments the past two months. At present it is getting out some fine quartered oak and poplar.

It is reported that the narrow gauge railroad running from Salt Lick to Yale, Ky., will be made into a standard gauge road.

Pikeville, Ky., will soon have a new industry. The Pikeville spoke factory, to be operated by Jesse Sanders, is now in the course of construction.

The Whisler & Searcy Company of Ironton, Ohio, says business is good. Its mills at Ironton, Ohio, and Farmers, Ky., are both running steadily.

The Salt Lick Lumber Company, Salt Lick, Ky., recently resumed work, owing to the recent tide in Licking river.

The W. R. Vansant Lumber Company states that business is good, much better in the last two weeks than for months past.

Clarksburg, W. Va., is experiencing a building boom to such an extent that men are reported to be loading cars of lumber at night and the demand for carpenters far exceeds the supply.

Giles Wright of the Wright-Kitchen Lumber Company left this week on a business trip for the firm through Chicago and Detroit.

Raftsmen of Guyan river, who were up-river men and did not recognize the right of any one to block the channel, cut the corker that was used to keep some of the logs in the boom in that river and almost caused a big loss to the Guyandotte Boom Company and C. Crane Co., but for the prompt work of the steamer J. O. Cole in throwing out wingboom of fleets. The drifting expense and boomage alone would have been heavy, had not the Cole been lying at the mouth of the river.

ST. LOUIS

Building permits for April amounted to \$2,326,885, or \$21,059 less than for March. As

compared with April, 1909, when there was an unusual splurge in building operations, the figures show a decrease of 36 per cent, the total in that month being \$3,679,690. March, 1909, showed permits aggregating \$2,675,087 and March, 1910, \$2,347,944.

The following is a report of the movement of lumber at this market during April: Receipts by rail during April, 1910, were 17,845 cars; during April, 1909, there were 12,812 cars, an increase of 5,033 cars in 1910. Receipts by river during April, 1910, were 219,000 feet; during April, 1909, 657,000 feet, a decrease of 438,000 feet this year. Shipments by rail during April, 1910, were 11,676 cars; shipments by rail during 1909 were 9,669 cars, an increase of 2,007 cars this year. Shipments by river during April, 1910, were 215,000 feet, during April, 1909, 93,000 feet, an increase of 122,000 feet this year.

George H. Marting, fifty years old, president of the George H. Marting Lumber Company, 726 Cass avenue, with a branch yard at 1426 North Tenth street, died at his home from apoplexy on April 26. He is survived by his widow, one daughter and three sons, George H., Alfred G. and Arthur A. Marting. George H. Marting succeeded to the presidency ten years ago, after the death of his father. He was born and reared in St. Louis. His death occurred while he and his family were anxiously watching at the bedside of Mrs. Marting, who is seriously ill. She has been suffering from heart disease for more than six months and fears are entertained for her life during the present trying ordeal. Mr. Marting, although up and about until within a few hours of his death, had suffered several weeks from apoplexy.

Col. Jack P. Richardson, confederate veteran, former member of the St. Louis School Board and a pioneer lumberman of this city, died at his home April 30, of heart disease. Colonel Richardson had been ailing for three months, but was not thought to be in a serious condition until the morning of the day he died. Members of the family had planned a reception as a surprise for him on his seventy-sixth birthday, which he would have celebrated May 5.

Mr. Richardson in 1873 entered the lumber business and later organized the firm of J. P. & W. H. Richardson, of which he had since been the senior partner. He was a member of the Lumberman's Club of St. Louis, which adopted resolutions on his death at a special meeting.

Articles of incorporation were taken out on May 3, by the Manufacturers' Coopersage Company, with a capital stock of \$30,000 fully paid, divided among W. P. Anderson, N. V. Turner and J. E. Mulvey, one hundred shares each. The new company intends to open a jobbing and selling market for the products of coopersage concerns, valued at \$800,000 and situated at Malden, Mo., Gideon, Mo. and in Arkansas. The company will represent the United States Coopersage Company, of Malden, and the Gideon Coopersage Company, of Gideon, Mo. The offices of the company are located at 512-513 Wright building.

The April meeting of the Lumbermen's Club, has been postponed from May 10, the regular night, to a date later in the month. This postponement was made in order to have the meeting take place when Mr. Pinchot was in the city and it is not now known when he will be. Mr. Pinchot was invited some time ago to address the club and he promised to do so.

The following are the number of feet of lumber inspected and measured by the Lumberman's Exchange of St. Louis during the month of March, as reported by Secretary Bush:

	Feet.
Plain oak.....	262,107
Quartered oak.....	49,211
Aspen.....	63,171
Poplar.....	17,583
Cypress.....	27,073
Gum.....	121,801
Walnut.....	2,143
Hickory.....	3,667

Maple.....	11,069
Hackberry.....	220
Elm.....	243

Total.....588,728

It is reported in lumber circles, but which cannot be confirmed at this writing, that negotiations for a long term lease of a 900-foot tract on the river front at Angelica street, are in progress between the North Wharf Land Company and the Vaughan Lumber Company, a large hardwood lumber company of Memphis, Tenn., which if successful, will mean the removal of the headquarters of the company to St. Louis. The closing of the deal hinges on the character of the contract the Terminal Railroad Association is willing to make with the company for a private switch to serve the yard. The general manager of the lumber company is in St. Louis conducting the negotiations in person. Representatives of the land company and of the lumber company express the belief that the Terminal will make the contract for the switch on terms desired, and that it will result in bringing another new industry to St. Louis.

The lumbermen are going to do things up right this year in the way of their excursion. The Entertainment Committee of the Lumbermen's Club, Julius Seidel, John Schneiders and Jos. Hafner, have chartered the steamer City of Alton and as the lumbermen close their places of business on that day in order to let their employees enjoy the excursion, there will be a big and merry crowd.

MILWAUKEE

A movement has been set on foot in Grand Rapids, the center of Wisconsin's hardwood district, to change the name of the city to Grandalia. This movement has been started as a result of the great confusion which is constantly in evidence in the delivery of mail, express and freight to Grand Rapids, Mich., when it is intended to go to Grand Rapids, Wis. The name Grandalia is taken as a combination of Grand Rapids and Centralia, the two towns which were joined to make the present city of Grand Rapids.

A new Corliss engine has been installed in the sawmill of the M. H. Sprague Lumber Company at Menomonie and the mill has been opened for the season.

Plans are being made by the Plumbers' Wood Work Company of Algoma to erect an addition to its present plant. The new part will be 150x150 and three stories high.

The John Schroeder sawmill at Ashland has been started for the season's cut. A number of delays were encountered owing to the non-arrival of new machinery and equipment which has now been installed.

An addition is being built to the planing mill of the East River Lumber Company at Green Bay. New machinery will also be installed.

The Park Falls Manufacturing Company, Park Falls, has installed a new fifty-six inch veneer machine in its plant.

Hans Heyer of Manitowoc has purchased an interest in the Nelson Lumber Company at Two Rivers. The concern will soon commence the manufacture of store and bar fixtures.

Otto Hardt and William Schultz are preparing to open a horses' neck yoke factory at Sheboygan.

The Automatic File & Index Company of Green Bay will rebuild its plant which was recently destroyed by fire. Additional stock to the amount of \$7,000 has been sold and work on the new buildings, which will be considerably larger than the old ones, will commence at once.

The first meeting of the directors and committees of the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association since its organization was recently held in Wausau. A general discussion of matters of interest to members of the association was gone into and an outline of the work to be done by the organization was

outlined. Following are the names of those present: President W. C. Landon, Wausau; Treasurer George E. Foster, Mellen; George H. Atwood, Park Falls; J. H. Johannes, M. J. Quinlan, Soperton; M. P. McCullough, Schofield; J. T. Phillips, Green Bay; C. F. Lusk, Owen; W. A. Holt, Oconto, and A. L. Osborn, Oshkosh.

Forest fires have devastated a large area in Bayfield county, destroying lumber valued at \$500,000. The recent heavy rains and snow finally quenched the flames.

The Cooper-Hughes Land & Lumber Company, with offices in Milwaukee, has disposed of the Cooper-Hughes ranch of 10,000 acres in Montana to Minnesota parties. The consideration was \$300,000.

Schedules filed in bankruptcy court by the Two Rivers Woodware Company of Two Rivers show the liabilities of the concern to be \$417,765.63 and the assets as near as can be figured are worth \$479,249.88, including 6,000 acres of land in the northern part of the state.

The Mosling Land & Lumber Company of Mosling has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$35,000 and the incorporators are J. P. Mosling, S. S. Mosling and B. A. Mosling.

The Appleton Chair Company of Appleton, which recently purchased a site for a new factory building near Appleton Junction, has postponed building operations owing to the lack of suitable fire protection. The matter has been taken up by citizens and it is probable that the city water mains will be extended.

Alfred Fritsch of Vienna, Austria, and Henry W. Moritz of St. Petersburg, Russia, dealers in sawmill and woodworking machinery in their respective countries, visited Oshkosh recently. While there they inspected the plant of the E. B. Hayes Machine Company, the product of which they handle.

The F. O. Kelsey sawmill at Pine Creek was totally destroyed by fire recently. No insurance was carried on the structure and the owner was under contract to saw a large quantity of logs for the Samsel & Bryant Company.

According to a recent statement of C. D. Post of Oconto the Mellen Lumber Company has 700,000,000 feet of standing timber in two tracts located in Ashland county. This amount, together with options which are held on other timber lands, brings the total holdings of the concern up to 1,000,000,000 feet.

The mill of Mrs. August Fetter, located at Liberty, near Manitowoc, was destroyed by fire recently causing a loss of \$4,200.

D. F. Smith of Green Bay and proprietor of a woodware factory at Gillette is making a tour of the state inspecting the different woodware factories.

The supreme court has sustained the decision of the lower court in the case of Ephraim Mariner against the Oconto Land Company. The action involved the taxability of the lands in the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal & Harbor Company's grant. The circuit court held the land taxable and sustained the defendant's tax deeds. This decision was affirmed by the supreme court.

The H. H. Wright Lumber Company has disposed of its electric light plant and business at Merrill to the Merrill Railway & Lighting Company. It will take possession in about a month.

The Northern Turpentine Company, which has announced that it will erect a \$250,000 refinery, destructive distilling furnaces, box factory, barrel factory and machine shops at Kosa, Mich., is taking contracts to clear northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan lands of stumps.

Fred A. Dennett, of Sheboygan, Wis., is president of the Wisconsin Lumber & Veneer Company of Mound City, Ill., which recently lost its band mill and veneer mill by fire, entailing a loss of \$150,000.

The new factory building which is to be erected by the S. W. Miller Piano Company at Sheboygan will be located at Indiana avenue and 14th street. The Business Men's Association of the city has agreed to dispose of \$5,000 worth of the company's preferred stock to aid in the undertaking.

The Wisconsin Chair Company of Port Washington will erect an addition to its plant which will be used as a warehouse. Steps have been taken to obtain permission from the city council to build a bridge across the river to connect the new warehouse with the main factory.

August Braun, who recently purchased the plant of the Sturgeon Bay Boat Manufacturing Company at Sturgeon Bay, is planning to establish a box factory which will employ 100 hands.

An addition 122x160 feet has been built to the plant of the Anson-Gilkey-Hurd Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Merrill. New machinery is now being installed and it is planned to have the entire plant in operation by June 1.

In order to take care of its expanding business the Sheboygan Woodworking Company has leased the first two stories of the Ebenreiter & Hildebrand factory, which will be used in connection with its present plant.

A night crew has been put on at the large mill of the Stearns Lumber Company at Washburn. The daily output of the mill is now estimated at 300,000 feet.

The sawmill of Richard Wilkie, located in the town of Jacksonport, was partly destroyed recently by fire. The greatest damage was done in the boiler and engine room where all of the tools were stored at the time. The cause of the fire is not known.

The repairs, which the sawmill of the New Dells Lumber Company at Menomonie has been undergoing, have been completed and the mill is now in operation.

The sawmill of the North Wisconsin Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Menomonie has been opened for the season's cut.

After a shutdown of five months the excelsior factory at Marathon has been placed in operation. The entire output of the plant for the next few years has been purchased by a Chicago concern.

The Bird & Wells Lumber Company of Peshtigo has made a general increase in the wages of its employees in the mills and yards.

Herman Lichtenberg has disposed of his box factory at Mayville to William Zimmerman. The consideration was \$2,500.

F. W. A. Schultz, bookkeeper for the Merrill Woodware Company at Merrill, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling \$1,450 from the company. Schultz denies the charge and after waiving the examination in county court he was committed to jail upon the failure to procure bail, which was fixed at \$1,500.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state by the Western Furniture Company of Sheboygan. The capital stock is \$3,500 and the incorporators are G. M. Rietow, John Leick and Ida Leick.

Senator H. P. Bird of Wausaukee, a prominent Wisconsin lumberman, is in a serious condition at his home. At the time the latest reports were received his physicians had given up all hopes for his recovery.

WAUSAU

George Langley of Merrill has taken a contract to load about 8,000,000 feet of logs on cars in the vicinity of Star Lake. The logs belong to the Bradley Lumber Company of Tomahawk, the A. H. Stange Lumber Company of Merrill and the Brooks & Ross Lumber Company of Schofield.

The Heinemann Lumber Company of Merrill

has just closed a deal for a body of hardwood and hemlock timber in Lincoln county, which will cut 80,000,000 feet. The company has decided to rebuild its mill, which was recently destroyed by fire. The company has not decided whether it will rebuild on the old site at Heinemann, or whether the scene of operations will be shifted to Merrill. It is the intention to build a fireproof structure, modern and complete in every respect.

The R. Connor Lumber Company of Marshfield recently lost 400,000 feet of logs on rollways near Laona, due to forest fires. The loss amounts to about \$5,000, with no insurance.

The Northwestern Lumber Company of Stanley has given notice to its employees that their wages will be increased five per cent. The increase does not extend to foremen or superintendents. A year ago a similar increase was granted.

A company which will be capitalized at \$45,000 will build a factory in Clintonville for the manufacture of auto cars.

The Alexander Stewart Lumber Company of Wausau has purchased a quantity of hardwood logs, being cut off a tract of land near Knowlton, owned by the Central Leather Company. It is estimated that it will take ten years to log the tract.

The Westergaarde Manufacturing Company of Withee, manufacturing all kinds of wooden handles, is planning to enlarge its factory. The company is forced to operate day and night at present to keep up with its orders.

The Mandt Wagon Company of Stoughton is planning the erection of another factory building, 80x180 feet in size.

The Mellen Lumber Company of Mellen has a contract to cut 50,000,000 feet of logs per year for fifteen years, and has options on standing timber in Ashland county, which will bring the total holdings of the company up to 1,000,000,000 feet. This will furnish enough timber for twenty years' cut, at the rate of 50,000,000 each year. This is the largest logging contract in the history of logging operations in Wisconsin. The timber consists mostly of hardwood and hemlock. The company has a railroad penetrating each tract, with branches extending into the timber from the main lines, aggregating over thirty miles of track. A steam skidder, costing \$14,000, has been ordered by the company. About 1,000 men are now at work.

MINNEAPOLIS

This city broke the record on building permits again in April, with 832 permits issued, for a total cost of \$2,233,610. Last year the figure was \$1,401,955. The total for four months of the present year was \$4,748,145, to \$2,332,560 for the same months last year. This means that the wood working concerns are getting loaded up with a fine line of special work orders, many of which call for hardwood.

E. P. Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company left this week for St. Louis, where he will look over the hardwood situation and perhaps close some deals for southern stock.

The Foster Lumber Company of this city has been reorganized. It had been a copartnership between W. L. Joyce and W. C. Meader as the active members, but now W. C. Meader has sold out his interest, which is taken by A. C. Connor, and the company has been incorporated. Mr. Connor, who has been interested chiefly in west coast lumber, and has been connected with the Humbird Lumber Company, the Rogers Lumber Company, the western department of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, and the Central Warehouse Company of this city, becomes vice-president of the new concern. John Joyce is president and W. L. Joyce secretary and treasurer. Under the reorganization the company ceases to handle yard stocks and will go in for

hardwood factory lumber and other factory lines entirely. They have offices at 317 Lumber Exchange.

G. W. Everts of this city has sold his interest in the Forbes-Everts Lumber Company to enter into wholesale business for himself. His offices are located at 1119-20 Lumber Exchange.

C. P. Koon of the Beldenville Lumber Company, Bruce, Wis., was here recently on business. He told of their fighting a forest fire which took about a million feet of their birch and pine logs.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, this city, has returned from a short business trip to Erie, Ill.

The Osgood & Blodgett Manufacturing Company of St. Paul lost about \$5,000 worth of lumber a few days ago by a fire in its yard.

The North Side Sash & Door Company of Minneapolis had its entire plant wiped out by a fire the night of April 29, taking four buildings and all their contents, for a total loss of \$70,000, which was only partly covered by insurance.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark is on his way home from a protracted business trip to the West Coast.

SAGINAW VALLEY

John Kantzler & Son of Bay City have been overhauling their sawmill at East Tawas and they now have it ready for the season run, with a stock of 3,000,000 feet of mixed timber to convert into lumber. The firm also operates a lumber yard at Bay City.

C. A. Bigelow went to Detroit to attend the quarterly meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association on May 5.

The Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow sawmill is shut down for a general overhaul and to receive a battery of four new boilers.

The maple flooring business is active. Some manufacturers would like a little better prices, but the volume of business is large. W. D. Young & Co. are running day and night and making heavy shipments every week. The S. L. Eastman Flooring Company is running to full capacity, as is the Strable Manufacturing Company, and Bliss & VanAuken.

The Kerry-Hanson Flooring Company at Grayling has increased its capital stock to \$150,000. This plant has had an active season and is moving out a large quantity of flooring.

The Johannesburg Manufacturing Company and the Salling-Hanson Company are shipping out over the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central a large quantity of maple lumber.

Construction work on the Welsh & Kerry Flooring plant at Reed City is being prosecuted vigorously. It takes the place of a plant burned March 26. The main building is wood with concrete foundation, and the dry kilns and power house of concrete. C. T. Kerry of Saginaw, also associated with the Kerry-Hanson Flooring Company at Grayling, is a member of the Welsh & Kerry Company. He is also of the Kerry & Schultz Lumber Company, operating a yard at Saginaw.

The Wylie & Buell Lumber Company is making the roadbed for an extension of the Haakwood branch of the Michigan Central—six miles—to reach 75,000,000 feet of timber.

The Hanson-Ward Veneer Company, operating a veneer plant and a new flooring plant at Bay City, has added more machinery to its plant, which is running nicely and turning out a fine brand of flooring.

Plans are being formulated for the erection of a sawmill plant to be operated in connection with the wood alcohol and charcoal iron plant to be built on the old Kern mill site on the west side at Bay City. The mill will furnish a lot of refuse for the wood alcohol plant. The company will make a large investment.

DETROIT

Never before in the history of the hardwood flooring trade in this city have conditions been so rosy as at the present time. Leading manufacturers declare that business is fully twenty per cent better than the best previous year in the trade. All of the factories are rushed to the limit and orders continue to pour in in great volume. This is due to the fact that Detroit is enjoying the biggest building boom in the history of the city. More of the better class homes are being built than ever before.

The Dwight Lumber Company furnishes an excellent example of the great activity of the flooring trade. The big factory of this concern was never so busy before and is working overtime to get orders out. The Kotcher Lumber Company, which has a large floor manufacturing plant, the Detroit Parquet Flooring Company, and other concerns in this branch of the trade also report high tide conditions.

The many automobile factories for which Detroit is noted all over the world continue to be liberal buyers in the hardwood market. For their purposes poplar and hickory are the preferred woods, and a great scarcity of this timber is reported in the local market. Prices, too, have advanced accordingly.

Announcements of new plants for local automobile companies continue to be made every few days. The latest are that work will be started on big factories for the Mosier Company, the Hudson Company and the General Motors Company within a few days. Just now the General Motors Company will erect a plant for the manufacture of light delivery trucks, but later will build a \$2,500,000 plant in Detroit for the general manufacture of automobiles.

Local contractors are up to their ears in work and are unable to care for all of the building which is planned in the city this spring and summer. This has led to a rather odd situation, outside contractors from many cities figuring on jobs. Some of the outside contractors after sizing up the building boom in Detroit decided to establish branch offices in this city to gather in some of the plums.

During April permits were issued by the department of buildings for 414 new buildings to cost \$1,033,555 and for 79 additions to cost \$101,145.

Having closed a successful bowling season the lumber concerns represented in The Lumber Bowling League are now planning the organization of a baseball league to consist of eight teams. Local hardwood dealers are great base-

ball enthusiasts and have entered into the plans for a league with much energy.

Among the out of town dealers in Detroit during the past week were Mr. Mosler of Columbus, Mr. Weiler of Cleveland, and W. E. Heyser of Cincinnati. A representative of Nickey & Sons of Memphis, Tenn., was also in the city on business.

GRAND RAPIDS

R. B. Redfern, vice-president of Owen Bearse Company, mahogany and hardwoods, Boston, called on the trade recently.

The Northland Lumber Company, of which Fred A. Diggins of Cadillac is president and in which the Wolf brothers of this city are interested, is busy cutting hardwood at its Green Bay, Wis., mill. The output this year will be 15,000,000 feet.

W. C. Hall, secretary of the Gibbs, Hall & Allen Company, returned May 5 from a short business trip to Detroit and Toledo.

J. T. Sullivan of James E. Stark & Co., Memphis, Tenn., and S. P. Coppock of S. P. Coppock & Sons, Ft. Wayne, were in the city May 4.

Official opening day for the June-July furniture sales has been announced for June 24 and the manufacturers are getting their samples ready for display. The Exchange building, which was completely destroyed by fire during the January exposition, is being rebuilt and will be completed in time for the coming show.

J. A. Strack, representing the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, hardwood lumber and veneers, Buffalo, was a recent caller on the local trade.

The call of the gamey trout on May 1 lured away quite a number of local sportsmen to the northern streams. Bob Woodbridge is with the party at Rainbow on the Pere Marquette river.

A number of local furniture men will attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, which will be held at the Auditorium hotel, Chicago, May 10 and 11.

The Fruit Belt Package Company, capital \$10,000, has been organized at Northport for the manufacture of fruit packages, including barrels, heading and staves. The incorporators are Wm. Putney of Kent City, Michael Brady of the Brady Coopers Company, Manistee; C. H. Westen and C. A. Nelson of Northport. The sawmill plant of C. H. Westen will be utilized and new machinery added.

Prof. Baker, head of the forestry department at the State Agricultural College, has secured appointments in western forest reserves for each one of the twenty-three members of the junior class during the summer. The students will receive \$75 per month, plus valuable experience.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

While the general condition of depression in the lumber business, which prevailed at the time of the last issue of the RECORD, is still in evidence, there is a slight tendency to get back to normal in most quarters. There seems to have been no apparent reason for the slump, although it is generally reported that transportation has been tied up pretty generally along all shipping lines, and it may be that this has resulted in supplying the consuming interests with stocks in a way which has caused an oversupply. Thus they are not anxious to buy at present, but it is evident that in the course of a short time they will have to call for the regular allotments, as most of the factories are turning out the full quota of goods. Almost all lines of lumber are commanding the regular prices and have not felt any slump in that direction, although orders have been very slow.

The trade in oak remains about as usual, although many grades are hard to get. The usual scarcity of red oak prevails, and all classes of heavy, oak construction timber are more or less short, prices along this line being extremely uncertain and fluctuating. The demand is very fair. Quartered-sawed white oak still commands the usual high regard, and the price has remained without any variation to speak of, although the sales are not now as active as they were a short time ago. The supply of firsts and seconds, plain red oak on the Chicago market, seems now to be more extensive than at any time for several months past, the prices being more or less fluctuating.

Cypress has felt the prevailing tendency to weaken, though prices are just as firm as ever, and there is no tendency among the Chicago trade to cut in order to secure sales. While there is no over-abundance of stock in any lines throughout the general market, orders are not coming in as fast as might be desired. However,

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the cypress people confidently look for improvement in the immediate future.

Dry cargoes of birch are arriving in increasing sizes and numbers constantly, though there is still a marked scarcity in firsts and seconds of good dry stock. The usual over-abundance of common and other low grades prevails, and will undoubtedly continue so. Prices on upper grades are satisfactory.

One of the best selling stocks on the market at the present time is maple which is good in all grades and sizes. Thick soft maple, two and three inches, is worth about \$31, and is extremely active. The maple situation is governed to a large extent by the flooring people, who as usual are doing a large and unfluctuating business, and call for their regular supplies.

Contrary to the usual run of events, poplar has experienced a noticeable falling off in sales in the last week or so. It is a peculiar fact that the lower grades are more active and command better prices, in proportion, than the uppers. Of course, panel stock must be left out of consideration, as it is readily salable when obtainable, and commands the usual indefinite prices. Poplar boxboards are not selling at anywhere near the price which they have been bringing.

Another active item in the Chicago trade is firsts and seconds red gum, which are scarce and command unusually good prices. This seems to be entirely in keeping with the general trend of the lumber condition throughout the hardwood trade, as red gum is being considered with increasing favor. Sap gum, however, does not command the same respect, and is very slow, bringing but poor prices.

The basswood trade is still far below normal, and quotations are materially lower than those a year ago. There seems to be no reason to think that they will drop any further, but on the other hand, there is no indication that conditions in the basswood market will improve.

All thicknesses of rock elm are slow at present and will probably continue so. Three-inch, soft, grey elm is very hard to secure, and the demand is well above the supply. Three-inch stuff brings \$32 to \$33.

Hickory still maintains its inactive state along all lines of consumption. The wagon manufacturers are not using anywhere near the quantity that they formerly did in the vicinity of Chicago, although the eastern concerns still take their usual consignments.

The wagon trade and the refrigerator trade have always been big factors in the ash market, but of late they have been substituting other materials, particularly in the last named line. For some reason the wagon people are not using ash stock in the quantities which the dealers would like, and are substituting other woods to a considerable extent.

Oak ties as usual are extremely scarce, considering the demand. Selected white oak ties are worth now about 80 cents apiece and mixed oak ties bring in the neighborhood of 55 cents. A recent order for 300,000 treated red oak ties sold for 73 cents apiece. Quotations on white oak have gone, at times, as low as 71 cents.

NEW YORK

The local hardwood market continues to show a good degree of strength in all departments. Good-grade lumber is, of course, very stiff in price as well as scarce in supply as regards any large quantities, and this condition is having a material effect among the buyers who are realizing more and more that they will have to pay the price if they want the stock. This strength of the good-grade lumber is benefiting the low-grade market, and the channels of consumption in which low-grade stock is mostly interested,

likewise show improved conditions. Taking it all in all, the hardwood situation seems to be in a very satisfactory state. There is every likelihood that there will continue to be a fair consuming demand in all branches of the trade for the next several months and this, in connection with the existing conditions governing supplies of hardwoods, leaves very little room for any anxiety or speculation as to market conditions. Plain and quartered oak, ash, poplar, birch and chestnut seem to be in best call with a fair movement of maple, beech, basswood, gum, etc., in accordance with their more limited use.

BUFFALO

Lumber is a trifle quiet with most dealers, though they pretty generally agree that it was the heavy selling in March and the forepart of April that is to blame for the quiet conditions now. There is no falling off in consumption. All lumber sells much the same and though oak is the one sort everybody seems to want, there is not enough of it to go around, so the others come in for a large share of the consumption. All prices are firm, but the most of them are not advancing.

The stocks of all sorts of lumber are well kept up here, considering the hard work dealers have in finding what they want. Yet, for all that there is more effort than ever to ship all stock from the sawmill to the consumer or retailer direct and save storage and handling.

There is no improvement in the supply of birch lumber, so that it cannot be used much as a substitute for oak. White ash would be much more active but for the fact that cheaper woods are used so much to take its place.

PHILADELPHIA

The trolley strike having been amicably adjusted, business conditions have improved, but the loss entailed will long be felt. In the building trade there has been a steady advance in the number of operations over the same period of a year ago and the outlook for the summer promises well for building lumber, supplies and interior finish work. There has been an uninterrupted trading in hardwoods during the fortnight, but buying is confined chiefly to the wholesalers, who are preparing their stocks to meet a swelling activity in manufacturing circles. In the East panel and veneer factories are fairly active. Furniture manufacturers are not as busy as was expected, and the chair factories are comparatively quiet. Stocks in the hands of these concerns are not heavy and at the mill end there is a dearth of desirable material; but the consumer evidently believes prices will not advance, consequently is playing a waiting game. Reports, however, from the saw mills do not confirm this condition and there are those who consistently are quietly gathering in the better grades of standard woods as fast as obtainable. Rumors of unsettled labor discord in New England are troubling that section, but it is hoped a serious struggle will be prevented by the conservative element on both sides.

PITTSBURG

Things are beginning to "come" in Pittsburg. Industrially, the situation is much better than one month ago. It is true that several big furnaces have been put out of blast and that railroads are a little careful about placing orders for future delivery, but the general trend of business is decidedly better. Wage increases are frequent and important. Most plants are working full time and many of them double time. The general inquiry for heavy stock is

manufacturing purposes is good. The lower grades are suffering somewhat just at present from an apathy among buyers. Lumber mills are fairly busy. Stocks are not accumulating except in a few points. The trouble with most wholesalers is to get a sufficient variety of stock and dry enough to suit their customers. The best grades of hardwood, especially of poplar, are finding a ready market at increasing prices. The bulk of business is larger and a better feeling exists all along the line in the trade. This is evidenced by the fact that many concerns are putting on additional salesmen which always means a heavy expense and are getting pretty fair results from these men's work. The eastern market has taken a larger proportion of stock than the Pittsburg district and perhaps the best selling field since March 1 has been Ohio and Michigan, where the manufacturing trade has been very satisfactory. The average level of hardwood quotations is on the whole a little higher than six weeks ago.

BOSTON

The market for hardwoods continue firm with a greater demand reported. Buyers who have held back orders, believing prices would be lower, admit that they have had to pay higher prices for stock than they would some weeks ago. Practically all consumers of hardwoods have been doing a better business. There does not appear to be any weak spots in the market. Holders have been firm for several months and have not been anxious sellers at any time. The higher prices have not been brought about by speculation, but are directly due to small stocks of dry lumber. The cut in some cases has been increased, but this has not checked the advance.

Furniture manufacturers have very good orders in most instances and they are reported as carrying moderate stocks of material. Piano manufacturers in some instances are very busy and certain departments have been operated overtime in order to keep abreast of the demand. Interior house finish is in larger demand and the outlook for the coming summer is for an active business. There is considerable building going on in Boston of both a high grade and a cheap character.

Fancy hardwoods have attracted a greater volume of business. Mahogany has been in larger demand and some good orders calling for delivery during the next three or four months have been placed. Spanish cedar is firm with a better demand. The call for quartered oak is active, although the higher prices have caused the substitution of other hardwoods in some cases. Plain oak is firm. There has been a fair call for birch, and maple holds its own well. Cypress is decidedly well held. Dealers here report manufacturers as rather independent holders. North Carolina pine is in fair demand. Some buyers state they can purchase at concessions, but prices as a whole are more steadily held.

BALTIMORE

The hardwood trade both with regard to movement and prices, has about held its own. The better grades are being called for frequently enough to keep down stocks, and with quotations high enough to encourage production. Oak, ash and other woods are in fair request, though many of the yards seem to have large stocks on hand. Philadelphia and some of the other northern markets are not perhaps buying with such spirit as might be desired, owing to local causes, but the business done in the aggregate is of impressive proportions, and there is every prospect that it will attain even larger volume. The high grades of poplar, especially wide stock, continue in excellent request. The export movement is of fair volume, though there is still

room for improvement. Between a somewhat restricted market in the United Kingdom because of the uncertain political situation there, and the rather liberal shipments made in the past, the demand has not been above the ordinary, but increased interest is being shown in supplies, and the frequency with which representatives of foreign firms are visiting this country indicates that the accumulations have been greatly reduced and that more or less replenishing of assortments has become at least desirable if not actually necessary. It is much the same with other woods, notably oak. With regard to wagon oak some of the exporters prefer to hold back until the question of grades and inspection has been adjusted. They feel that unless they know just what they are to expect, it will not be good business to trust to the uncertainties of the Liverpool market. The prospects of an agreement on all points, however, are more encouraging than they have been in a long time.

CLEVELAND

General satisfaction exists here as to the condition of the lumber business at present. Building is good and manufacturing plants which use considerable hardwood are all running full time and seem to be doing an excellent business.

Oak still continues in the lead and is getting somewhat firmer. Poplar, especially wide stock, is keenly sought after and is bringing very good prices. Maple flooring and hardwood finish of all kinds is in good demand, owing to the large number of residences which are being built in all parts of the city.

COLUMBUS

The hardwood market in Columbus and central Ohio remains steady, although a slight let-up was reported in some quarters. The unfavorable weather which has prevailed for the past few weeks undoubtedly is the cause for this depression in the trade. However, prices have not suffered in the least and the demand remains fair in most sections. One of the best features of the trade is the improvement in demand from the yard trade. This is especially noticeable where the weather has been the most favorable and where stocks carried earlier in the year were not large. Inquiries from that class of business also show an improvement. On the whole the market shows a good tone and little trouble is anticipated from the unsettled conditions which apparently prevails in certain commercial lines.

The demand from factories remains fair. Manufacturers and jobbers, who sell to that class of trade almost exclusively, report a steady run of orders with no rushing business. Apparently stocks in the hands of manufacturers are somewhat larger than was generally supposed and as a result they are not in the market for as much material as was anticipated.

Some stiffening of prices has been reported in certain varieties, notably in firsts and seconds, red and white oak and in basswood. Quotations in quartered oak are strong and the supply is limited. For plain oak the following figures rule in central Ohio: Firsts and seconds, \$51; at the Ohio river: No. 1 common, \$32; No. 2 common, \$22. For poplar the quotations are: firsts and seconds, \$60; at the Ohio river: No. 1 common, \$36; No. 2 common, \$25, and No. 3 common, \$17. Basswood is slightly higher. Ash remains steady and the supply is not over large. Chestnut and hickory are also steady. Other hardwoods are unchanged.

The car situation has improved materially and there is now little complaint of a shortage of cars. The southern roads especially are in better shape to handle shipments. One of the features of the trade is the disposition on the part of buyers to have shipments hurried up.



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CINCINNATI

It is current comment that, while the frosts of April did not do any serious damage to the lumber business, it still had the effect of producing a feeling of dissatisfaction, which has been somewhat mollified within the past week, and the advent of the month of May has brought about a cheerful spirit of optimism. The hardwood market does not display the activity that seems to be expected, though there is a somewhat more encouraging tone to the mails. While the movement of low-grade lumber is not entirely satisfactory, there is a feeling that the immediate future will show more favorable conditions.

The furniture-making industry remains very unsatisfactory, the orders received being far short of what was anticipated for this season of the year. The general complaint among furniture manufacturers is that the prices received are entirely too low. Manufacturers of desks and office tables have all the business they can properly care for, but the prices received, owing to the advances in raw material, are extremely unsatisfactory. Late advices from eastern manufacturers in this line are to the effect that an advance of 10 per cent has been made, and it is likely that this advance will be made general. A feature of the desk manufacturing business is the steadily increasing use of red gum in their construction.

Cooperage industry continues very strong, all plants working full, with a strong demand for bourbon barrels and other tight packages. If box-making can be taken as an industry which indicates the general trade conditions, then business must be very good. There is a very heavy demand for merchandise cases of all classes. However, box manufacturers claim that though they are very busy, the conditions are unsatisfactory.

TOLEDO

Oak continues a leader in the local hardwood market. Plain oak is especially active and is selling readily at very stiff prices. There is also a good live demand for quarter-sawn oak at top-notch prices. The supply is not abundant, although local stocks are in good working order and assortments are good. The building trade is furnishing an exceptional market this season. The better grades of birch are still at a premium, and wide poplar is scarce and moving at fancy prices. Cheap grade poplar is plentiful and all kinds of prices prevail. Basswood is a ready seller at satisfactory figures, but box materials are reported more quiet with plentiful supplies. Maple still holds strong, and the supply is not large. Factories are consuming normal quantities of hickory, chestnut, ash and elm, all of which are holding up in value. Dealers say that the present tendency on all the better grades of hardwood is decidedly upward, although no changes in quotations have been noted for some days. The entire market is in a prosperous condition with the exception of off-grade poplar. Railways have caught up with their business and are now handling lumber with unusual promptness. Dealers are still buying when opportunity presents itself, and evidently anticipate no considerable dropping off of hardwood demand for some time.

INDIANAPOLIS

There has been no appreciable change in the local hardwood market during the last fortnight. Business is good, orders being plentiful, prices steady and the movement of shipments very satisfactory. If any change is to be noted, it is

that the market is possibly a bit steadier than it was a short time ago.

Indications are that business will continue under the present excellent conditions for some time to come. This is seemingly assured by the phenomenal amount of building calling for great quantities of interior hardwood finish and to the large demand from manufacturing plants using hardwoods.

MEMPHIS

The demand for hardwood lumber is somewhat less active than it was a short time ago. Conditions may be described as somewhat irregular; but there has been no disposition on the part of manufacturers or wholesalers to shade prices in the least. The opinion prevails that there will be demand enough to take up all the lumber offered in this territory at full prices and there is no accumulation of lumber heavy enough to make it incumbent upon those who are carrying it to reduce their prices in order to effect sales. High-grade stock is particularly firm in practically all directions. Low-grade stock is held at prices which have recently prevailed, and in one or two cases values are slightly firmer.

There is a satisfactory demand for plain and quartered oak in No. 1 Common and higher and prices are exceptionally firm. There is not much demand for No. 2 Common, though there is some sale therefor. The position of red gum is decidedly strong. Firsts and seconds and No. 1 Common are in particularly active request and prices are satisfactory. The supply is limited. There is a fairly good demand for firsts and seconds sap, but the call for this is not as good as for the similar grades of red. Some members of the trade say that they are doing a very good business in low-grade gum but as a rule complaints are heard regarding the slow sale of this class of stock with the exception of No. 1 Common red. Cypress is in good demand in all grades with the exception of No. 1 and 2 Common. A moderately active demand is reported for the upper grades of cottonwood, but the lower are still relatively slow. Box business is fairly satisfactory but it is by no means rushing. Export business is of about the same proportions as a short time ago. Considerable oak and gum are being exported from this territory and as a rule prices are reasonably good.

NASHVILLE

A good, stiff demand for all desirable lumber is reported by the local lumber dealers and activity is noted in most all the grades of hardwoods, even the lower grades seem to hold their own and to be moving fairly well. Prices are reported firm. Oak and wide poplar are still the leaders for the local market. Beech, ash and maple are reported active, with chestnut strengthening. The cypress market looks encouraging. Heavy receipts of logs has been a feature of the local situation for the past few weeks on account of the excellent tide in the river. The Cumberland is reported full of logs all the way to the head, awaiting delivery here, and already thousands of logs have reached this market. Dealers state that the recent cold spell, concerning which so much apprehension was felt all over the country, has not affected the lumber business. A number of the country mills stopped for a few days during the coldest part of the recent unseasonable weather, thus creating a slight reduction in the output, perhaps, for a little while, but they are running again as usual.

LOUISVILLE

The demand for hardwoods has slackened a trifle, business conditions generally indicating that the situation is hardly as firm as it was a

month, as . . . However, the volume of business being done in this market remains satisfactory, and prices have shown no change. As a matter of fact, any material change in price levels should probably be for the better, considering the scarcity of dry stocks of the better grades and the heavily increased cost of timber. The sentiment in Louisville is in favor of maintaining the market at prevailing prices, and this will probably be done. Plain oak is becoming a decidedly strong factor, the demand for this item being better than for a long time. The higher grades of quartered oak and poplar are moving well, and there is also a good demand for cull quartered oak, many consumers apparently using this grade instead of common, as heretofore. Mahogany is in good demand.

ASHLAND

Market conditions have not been quite as active the past two weeks, due to the bad weather conditions. Inquiries are coming in constantly, the majority of them being for high-grade stock. Practically no demand is reported for low grades.

ST. LOUIS

There has been no material change in hardwood conditions recently. The demand is strong for all the better grades and good prices are being obtained. There is also an improvement in the call and prices of the lower grades. Nearly every item on the hardwood list is in good request, except for low-grade poplar and gum. Dry stocks of all items are scarce. Oak dry stock is nearly sold out. Very little dry first and second plain or quartered oak is in the market. There is a good demand in this market for wide stock poplar and cottonwood. Some fancy prices are being paid for poplar panel stock and even at that it is very scarce. Gum and cottonwood are also in good request by automobile manufacturers.

MILWAUKEE

Conditions are entirely satisfactory in the local hardwood trade. Now that the weather has become more settled, demand from all sources seems to be stronger. For the past fortnight trade was inclined to be easy as a result of the continued bad weather. Now, however, retailers are buying more readily in preparation for the building demand. Manufacturers, especially the sash and door people, are placing good orders. The furniture factories are still busy. Demand from the railroads, especially for repair stocks, is much stronger.

Oak and birch stock is very scarce, and while prices have not advanced materially during the past two weeks, there is every indication that a higher level will be reached because the new cut is not expected on the market for some time yet. Quartered red and white oak has shown the greatest advance. Maple and ash are wanted and prices are being well maintained. Elm of all kinds is scarce and bringing good prices.

MINNEAPOLIS

The situation at present in the Twin Cities is one of light stocks and comparatively quiet trade, which keeps the market in a state of equilibrium. If business should increase rapidly there would soon be a famine in dry hardwood. That exists already, of course, with regard to factory birch and the upper grades of maple, both of which are held in a few hands at stiff prices, and are much inquired after. There is still plenty of low-grade stock, but some dealers report that they have been seeing it freely and will have very little to carry over into the new

season. The tendency is to brace up the price on the lower grades.

The season's cut according to all advices is going to be about the average, and it may be ready for shipment a little earlier than usual on account of the dry weather that has prevailed. Dealers are hoping for this, as there is danger in the inability to supply stocks required by the factory trade. Sash and door concerns will be requiring large quantities of hardwood stock before long, as they are all short in their supply of birch and oak. A scarcity in factory oak stock is reported but it has not been in as much demand as some other woods, and the situation is still easy, though there is a tendency to get good prices for the dry stock now being shipped. No complaints are heard because of delays as all deliveries are now made with fair promptness by the railroads.

SAGINAW VALLEY

Trade in hardwood is active and prices are strong through the entire list. Maple is particularly strong and active and millions of feet contracted for sixty days ago are now being cut out at the mills. Stocks of birch, ash and basswood are somewhat limited, and the market is firm. There is a very good demand for No. 3, used extensively for manufacture of hardwood box stuff, at firm prices. Beech, which has been slow, is being called for just now.

The mills are selling and shipping stock as fast as it is in shipping condition. The trade is taking dry lumber about as fast as it is available. Mills are in operation everywhere and the railroads are hauling millions of logs.

DETROIT

Inclement weather resulted in rather quiet conditions in the local hardwood market during the past two weeks but owing to the extraordinary healthy condition of the building trade, the return of good weather strengthened the market at once. The feature of the market seems to be a strong demand for birch with prices very satisfactory. Prices generally have remained firm with but slight advances noted. The demand for oak, maple and hickory continues good. Basswood has improved somewhat. General conditions at present are very satisfactory to manufacturers, wholesalers and dealers alike.

GRAND RAPIDS

The hardwood market continues firm on all desirable grades of wood. The demand for four-quarter maple and birch is especially active, with supply of dry stock limited. The weakest wood in the list at present is basswood, though this dullness applies only to the lower grades. Poplar is booming on account of the big demand for automobile bodies, and sales at \$150 to \$160 per thousand are reported for extra wide stock. Some of the auto manufacturing concerns are trying red gum as a substitute for poplar.

LONDON

There is considerable improvement in the London hardwood trade. Inquiries are more numerous and salesmen report good sales, both of landed stocks and for forward shipment. Recent arrivals of stock have been either against contract or sold on quay. So far as hickory logs are concerned, the position of the market is favorable to shippers. There is very little stock and the supplies in view are limited. Medium satin walnut continues in good request and whitewood in all grades is strong. The present general outlook is better than for a considerable time.

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Coale, Thomas E. Lumber Co.	8
Cobb & Mitchell, Inc.	3
Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.	78
Cooper, W. E.	74
Coppes, Zook & Mutschler Co.	9
Coryell, R. S., Lumber Co.	9
Craig, W. P., Lumber Co.	80
Crandall & Brown	78
Crane, W. B., & Co.	78
Crosby, C. P.	74
Curl, Daniel B.	8
Dennis Bros. Salt and Lumber Co.	4
Dulweber, John & Co.	16
Ely Brothers.	9
Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Co.	79
Fenwick Lumber Company	79
Flanner-Steger Land & Lumber Co.	8
Forman Company, Thomas	6
Gillespie, John, Lumber Co.	78
Goodwin Lumber Co.	
Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.	
Hamilton Lumber Co.	
Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.	
Hendrickson, F. S., Lumber Co.	78
Higbie, R. W., Company	9
Holyoke, Chas.	9
Houston, J. S. & Co.	75
Indiana Quartered Oak Co.	9
Johnson, Edwin D. Lumber Co.	78
Kluse, A. B., Lumber Company.	5
Kneeland-Bigelow Company, The.	3
Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.	79
Linehan Lumber Co.	80
Litchfield, William E.	9
Lumber Shippers Storage & Commission Co.	78
Maisey & Dion.	78
Manistee Planing Mill Company	4
Maxson Lumber Company	74
McCauley, J. W. & Co.	2
McIlvain, J. Gibson, & Co.	78
McParland & Konzen Lbr. Co.	3
Mitchell Bros. Company	14
Mowbray & Robinson.	
Nichols & Cox Lumber Company.	4
Palmer & Parker Co.	9
Palmer & Semans Lumber Co.	80
Parry, Chas. K. & Co.	8
Perrine-Armstrong Company.	82
Rhodes, Ezra.	8
Righter Lumber Company	8
Ross, Warren, Lumber Company.	64
Salling-Hanson Company.	5
Sands, Louis, Salt & Lumber Co.	78
Sargent Lumber Company.	74
Sawyer-Goodman Company.	74
Schmechel, Paul.	78
Schofield Bros.	9
Sheip, Jerome H.	78
Smith, Fred D.	78
Somo River Lumber Company.	18
Stephenson, I., Company, The.	18
Stimson, J. V.	82
Tegge Lumber Co.	79
Thompson, Thayer & McCowen.	78
Thornton, E. A. Lumber Co.	5
Tindle & Jackson	9
Tomb Lumber Co.	9
Vinke, J. & J.	18
Ward Brothers	9
Webster Lumber Company	9
White Lake Lumber Co.	9
Wiggin, H. D.	79
Willson Bros. Lumber Company	80
Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.	8

Wistar, Underhill & Co.	8
Wolf-Lockwood Lumber Co.	5
Young, W. D. & Co.	3
Young & Cutsinger.	82

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS.

Anderson-Tully Company	6
Asher Lumber Company	15
Atlantic Lumber Company	
Barr-Holaday Lumber Co.	76
Bayou Land & Lumber Company.	16
Bennett & Witte	13
Benthoid & Jennings Lumber Co.	81
Billmeyer Lumber Company.	9
Bluestone Land & Lumber Co.	62
Boyd, C. C. & Co.	13
Brenner, Ferd., Lbr. Co.	14
Briggs & Cooper, Ltd.	4
Brown W. P. & Sons, Lumber Co.	11
Burkholder, S., Lumber Co.	8
Cardwell Mill & Lumber Co.	81
Carrier Lumber & Mfg. Co.	18
Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co.	1
Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.	14
Clark, Edw. & Son	62
Clearfield Lumber Co., Inc.	8
Coale, Thomas E., Lumber Co.	8
Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.	78
Crandall & Brown	78
Crane, C. & Company	14
Curl, Daniel B.	8
Darling, Chas. & Co.	78
Darling, J. W., Lumber Co.	4
Davidson, Hicks & Greene Co.	81
Davis, A. C. Lumber Company.	81
Davis, Edward L., Lumber Co.	11
Dawkins, W. H., Lumber Co.	84
Dempsey, W. W.	76
Duhlmeier Brothers.	15
Dulweber, John & Co.	16
Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Co.	79
Farrin-Korn Lumber Co.	15
Farrin, M. B., Lumber Co.	16
Flanner-Steger Land & Lumber Co.	79
Francke Lumber Company.	16
Freiberg Lumber Company	13
Galloway-Peace Company.	4
Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Co.	81
Gilchrist Fordney Company.	78
Gillespie, John, Lbr. Co.	62
Greenbrier Lumber Company.	78
Green River Lumber Co.	77
Gustorf, Fred K. & Co.	78
Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.	4
Hall, D. H., Lumber Co.	76
Hardwood Lumber Company.	14
Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.	7
Hendrickson, F. S., Lbr. Co.	81
Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co.	8
Huddleston-Marsh Lumber Co.	79
Indiana Quartered Oak Company.	9
Johnson, Edwin D. Lumber Co.	78
Kentucky Lumber Co.	13
Keys-Fannin Lumber Co.	76
Kipp, B. A., & Co.	15
Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.	79
Litchfield, William E.	9
Littleford, Geo.	16
Little River Lumber Co.	78
Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co.	76
Louisville Point Lumber Co.	11
Love, Boyd & Co.	78
Luehrmann, Chas. F. Hdwd. Lbr. Co.	18
Lumber Shippers Storage & Commission Co.	78
Maisey & Dion.	78
Maley, Thompson & Moffett Co.	15
McIlvain, J. Gibson, & Co.	2
McParland & Konzen Lumber Co.	78
Mengel, C. C. & Bro., Co.	11
Midland Lumber Company.	15
Mowbray & Robinson.	14
New River Lumber Company.	14
Norman, E. B. & Co.	11
Norman Lumber Company.	11
Ohio River Saw Mill Co.	11

Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company.	2
Palmer & Semans Lumber Co.	80
Pardee & Curtin Lumber Co.	77
Parry, Chas. K. & Co.	8
Pearl, Nields & McCormick Co.	8
Penrod Walnut and Veneer Co.	75
Perry, W. H., Lumber Co.	16
G. C. Pratt Lumber & Tie Co.	78

Radina, L. W., & Co.	13
Ransom, J. B., & Co.	73
Rhodes, Ezra.	8
Richey, Halsted & Quick.	13
Riemeier Lumber Company.	15
Ritter, W. M., Lumber Company	34
Ross, Warren, Lbr. Co.	64
Russe & Burgess, Inc.	18

Salt Lick Lumber Company.	76
Schmechel, Paul.	78
Schofield Bros.	9
Shawnee Lumber Company.	15
Sheip, Jerome H.	78
Slaymaker, S. E. & Co.	81
Smith, Fred D.	78
Southern Mill & Land Co.	14
Spangler, Frank, Company	82
Stephenson-Sayre Lumber Co.	14
Stimson, J. V.	13
St. James Cedar Co.	13
Stone, T. B., Lumber Company.	78
Sun Lumber Co.	78
Swann-Day Lumber Company.	14

Tallahatchie Lumber Co.	7
Thornton, E. A. Lumber Co.	78
Three States Lumber Company.	77
Tomb Lumber Co.	9

Vinke, J. & J.	
Webster Lumber Company	9
West, A. C. Lumber Co.	77
Whisler & Searcy Company.	77
White Lake Lumber Co.	78
Whiting Lumber Company.	8
Whitmer, Wm & Sons.	6
Wiggin, H. D.	9
Willson Bros. Lumber Company.	80
Wistar, Underhill & Co.	8
Wood, R. E., Lumber Company.	7
Young & Cutsinger.	82

POPLAR.

Anderson-Tully Company	6
Asher Lumber Company	15
Atlantic Lumber Company	62
Davidson, Hicks & Greene Co.	78
Dawkins, W. H., Lumber Co.	84
Farrin, M. B. Lumber Company.	16
Galloway-Peace Company.	4
Kentucky Lumber Company.	13
Radina, L. W. & Co.	13
Ritter, W. M., Lumber Company.	84
Swann-Day Lumber Company.	16
Vansant, Kitchen & Co.	84
Wood, R. E., Lumber Company.	7
Yellow Poplar Lumber Company.	84

VENEERS AND PANELS.

Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Co.	7
Bacon, R. S., Veneer Company.	78
Boyd, C. C. & Co.	13
Davis, E. J.	78
Great Lakes Veneer Co.	75
Holden, H. S., Veneer Co.	75
Houston, J. S. & Co.	75
Jarrell, B. C. & Co.	77
Louisville Veneer Mills.	75
Nartzik, J. J.	75
National Veneer Company.	75
Ohio Veneer Company.	75
Penrod Walnut and Veneer Co.	75
Rice Veneer & Lumber Company.	75
Walker Veneer & Panel Co.	78
Willey, C. L.	74
Wisconsin Veneer Company.	74

MAHOGANY, WALNUT, ETC.

Duhlmeier Brothers.	15
Freiberg Lumber Company.	13
Huddleston-Marsh Lumber Co.	79
Luehrmann, Chas. F. Hdwd. Lbr. Co.	18
Maley, Thompson & Moffett Co.	15
Mengel, C. C. & Bro., Co.	11
Otis Manufacturing Company.	76
Palmer & Parker Co.	9
Purcell, Frank	81
Rice Veneer & Lumber Company	75

HARDWOOD FLOORING.

Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co.	74
Carrier Lumber & Mfg. Co.	18
Cobb & Mitchell, Inc.	3
Dennis Bros. Salt & Lumber Co.	4
Eastman, S. L., Flooring Co.	5
Forman, Thos., Company.	6
Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.	5
Linehan Lumber Co.	80
Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co.	76
Mitchell Bros. Company.	3
Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co.	73
Nichols & Cox Lumber Co.	4
Robbins Lumber Co.	74
Ross, Warren, Lbr. Co.	64
Stephenson, I., Company, The.	18
Ward Brothers	9
Webster Lumber Company.	9
Whiting Lumber Company.	8
Wilce, T., Company, The.	79
Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.	8
Wood Mosaic Company.	18
Young, W. D., & Co.	3

WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

Berlin Machine Works, The.	
Cadillac Machine Co.	66
Chicago Machinery Exchange.	17
Crescent Machine Works.	17
Defiance Machine Works, The.	71
Dodge Manufacturing Company.	66
Fay, J. A., & Egan Co.	69
Foley Manufacturing Company	9
Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.	68
Grand Rapids Veneer Works.	66
Hanchett Swage Works.	
Hernance Machine Co.	17
Instantaneous Glue Converter Co.	60
Lane Manufacturing Company	68
Linderman Machine Co., The.	83
Mattison C., Machine Works	67
Mershon, W. B., & Co.	6
Morehead Mfg. Co.	65
Phoenix Manufacturing Co.	71
Saranac Machine Co.	68
Sherman, W. S., Company.	74
Sinker-Davis Company.	69
Smith, H. B., Machine Co.	67
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	60
Wilmarth & Morman Co.	71

LOGGING MACHINERY.

Baldwin Locomotive Wks.	66
Clyde Iron Works.	72
Jeffrey Mfg. Co.	65
Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.	80
Russel Wheel & Foundry Co.	72

DRY KILNS AND BLOWERS.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.	68
Phila. Textile Mch. Co.	1

SAWS, KNIVES AND SUPPLIES.

Atkins, E. C., & Co.	70
Oldham, Joshua & Sons.	71
Simonds Mfg. Co.	71

LUMBER INSURANCE.

Adirondack Fire Insurance Co.	1
Blakemore, Lee & Co.	62
Central Manufacturers' Mut. Ins. Co.	1
Indiana Lumbermen's Mut. Ins. Co.	1
Lumber Insurance Company of New York	1
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	1
Lumbermen's Mutual Ins. Co.	1
Lumber Underwriters.	18
Mfg. Workworkers Underwriters.	62
Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	1
Rankin, Harry & Co.	
Toledo Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	1

TIMBER LANDS.

Lacey, James D., & Co.	82
Spry, John C.	79

MISCELLANEOUS.

Appleton Car Mover Co.	75
Chicago House Wrecking Co.	65
Childs, S. D. & Co.	65
Instantaneous Glue Converter Co.	60
Lumbermen's Credit Association.	79
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg Co.	60

Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line.
Heading counts as two lines.
No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

LUMBER FOR SALE

GUM FOR SALE.

The following band sawn and trimmed stock at our Ayden, N. C., mill, in good shipping condition. Lengths piled separately with plenty of cross sticks. Practically free from warping:

1x18" & wider, 1st & 2ds, red.....	\$40.00
1x13 to 17" 1st and 2ds & box boards, red and sap.....	35.00
1x6 to 12" 1st & 2ds, red.....	32.00
1x4" & wider No. 1 com., red.....	22.00
150 M ft. 1x6 to 12" 1st & 2ds sap.....	22.00
55 M ft. 1x4" & wider No. 1 com.....	15.00
180 M ft. 1x3" & wider No. 2 com., sap and red.....	10.00
80 M ft. 1x3" & wider, log run, sap and red.....	16.00
24 M ft. 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2ds, tupelo.....	35.00
47 M ft. 1x6 to 12" 1st & 2ds, tupelo.....	26.00
24 M ft. 1x4" & wider No. 1 com., tupelo.....	16.00
50 M ft. 1x3" & wider No. 2 com., tupelo.....	11.00
70 M ft. 1 1/4 x 3" & wider log run tupelo.....	17.00

All of these prices are for the stock in the rough, f. o. b. cars our mill at Ayden, N. C., our freight rate to the principal cities being as follows, estimated weight 3,300 lbs.:

Norfolk, Va.....	8c	Gd. Rapids, Mich..	27c
Baltimore, Md.....	15c	Chicago, Ill.....	28c
Cincinnati, O.....	24c	Jamestown, N. Y..	24c
Philadelphia, Pa... 16c		Richmond, Va.....	9c
New York City.... 20c		York, Pa.....	17c
Boston, Mass..... 23c		Utica, N. Y.....	23c
Buffalo, N. Y..... 24c		Syracuse, N. Y.....	23c
Pittsburg, Pa..... 21c		Springfield, Mass..	26c
Cleveland, O..... 24c		Schenectady, N. Y.	23c
Detroit, Mich..... 25c		Rochester, N. Y....	23c
Reading, Pa..... 18c		Newark, N. J.....	17c
Harrisburg, Pa.... 18c		Erie, Pa.....	23c
Elmira, N. Y..... 23c		Columbus, O.....	24c
Albany, N. Y..... 23c		Binghamton, N. Y.	23c
Dayton, O..... 26c		Toledo, O.....	25c
High Point, N. C.. 9 1/2 c			

We have no planing mill facilities at Ayden, but the stock can be stoppped off at Norfolk for custom planing mill work at the usual charges.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.
Pittsburg, Pa.

DRY LUMBER FOR SALE.

1 car 1x12" - 4'6", clear Oak and Ash
3 cars 2" No. 1 com. and No. 2 com. Poplar.
1 car 2" No. 3 Common Poplar.
3 cars 1" No. 1 com. and better Poplar.
1 car 1" log run Chestnut, 100' 2"
1 car 1x12" Poplar Boxboards
12 car 1" 1sts and 2nds Plain Red and White Oak

Monthly stock list on request. Write for prices.

C. M. CRIM & SON, Salem, Ind.

FOR SALE.

100,000 ft. 7x9 - 8 ft. to 16 ft. mixed Oak Switch Ties.
1 car 5 1/2 x 5 1/2 - 8'6" Hickory Push Poles.
3 cars 4, 4 cull and Sound Wormy Chestnut.
2 cars 5/4 cull and Sound Wormy Chestnut.
C. I. HOYT, & Co., Pekin, Ind.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED—WALNUT LUMBER AND LOGS.

I want all grades of walnut lumber, either green or dry. Also good walnut logs 16" and up for export. Cash and inspection at shipping point.
HARRY L. FLETCHER,
2999 Virginia Place, E. St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED

for my retail yard, all thicknesses in Ash, Cherry, Chestnut, Birch, Maple, Oak and Poplar in 1sts and 2nds and No. 1 common.
CHARLES R. PARTRIDGE, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Red and White Oak.
4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Basswood.

Delivery New York city, lighterage limits.

HERBERT C. TURNER & CO.,

1 Madison Ave., New York.

WANTED

Hard Maple and Beech Lumber and Squares. The undersigned will buy one million feet hard maple and beech in lumber and 1 1/4" squares. Squares to be 43" long. Lumber to be plump 1 1/16" and can be as short as 7' and not longer than 14'. Write us if you have anything to offer.
THE COLUMBIA MFG. CO.,
New Philadelphia, O.

WANTED.

25 carloads of tough Oak strips for bending purposes. Strips to measure 3/4" thick, 1 1/2" wide, 6'2" long. Must be strictly clear.
LOUIS RASTETTER & SONS, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 2558 S. Robey St., Chicago.

WANTED—OAK TIMBER AND PILING.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL PILING & LUMBER CO.,
1205 Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Timber Sizer, Atlantic Works, 28"x14", good condition, now in the South.
HERMANCIE MACHINE CO., Williamsport, Pa.

FOR SALE—SELF-FEED RIP SAWS,

Bolting Saws, Quick acting Saw Gauges and special machinery. Prices right. Write for particulars.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER AND DIMENSION STOCK,

P. O. BOX 345.

Muncie, Ind

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

TIMBER AND COAL LANDS.

Fine bodies hemlock and hardwood. Timber lands owned and controlled direct.

AARON GRAHAM, Christiansburg, Va.

TIMBER LANDS CHEAP.

From 1,000 to 5,000 acres river land with fine virgin timber, Pine and Hardwood. Cheap-est in south Arkansas, near K. C. S. Ry. \$10 and up.

ALLENE REALTY CO.,
Allene, Little River Co., Ark.

HARDWOOD TIMBER IN ARKANSAS.

15,000 acres with or without mill; Oak, Gum, Hickory, Cypress. Address,

G. C. PRATT LUMBER & TIE COMPANY,
Fort Dearborn Bldg., Chicago.

DIMENSION STOCK WANTED

HICKORY POLE AND SHAFT STRIPS.

Several cars Pole and Shaft strips wanted, including Bars, Singletrees, Yokes and Circles. Address "HICKORY," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

We are in the market for small dimension stock in Gum, Cottonwood, Cypress, White and Yellow Pine, Poplar, Basswood, Maple, Beech and Birch. List of requirements sent on application. Address

"BOX 50," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

Standard and narrow gauge locomotives and cars of all sorts for logging and railroad use.

HICKS LOCOMOTIVE & CAR WORKS,
Chicago, Ill.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 70 tons; over 165 locomotives of various types at our shops.

SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COTTONWOOD STUMPAGE.

Will do in the next five years what Poplar did in past ten years; advance 500% in value. Automobile factories will pay \$100.00 per M ft. for panels in next two years. I control 40,000,000 ft. of genuine large yellow cottonwood; also good new band mill. The party who will furnish \$40,000.00 to make it go may have all the profits up to \$10,000.00 per annum and good prospect of doubling money annually.

Can use one or two good men. If you can command money ask all questions in first letter. Address, W. S. DUNBAR, Rosenberg, Texas.

WE WANT TO BUY

ALL THICKNESSES AND GRADES OF CHERRY FOR CASH

If you have anything for sale, write us at once.

WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO., JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

The Best, most efficient and satisfactory method of handling your steam line condensation—is through the medium of a Morehead Tilting Steam Trap. As a substitute for the unsatisfactory and expensive hot well or open tank with the attending pumping machinery it has no equal.

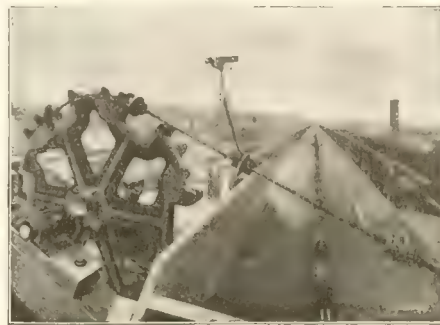
Morehead STEAM TRAPS

If you are not satisfied with your present method of handling the condensation in your steam lines don't waste time complaining or worrying. Drop us a postal giving your name and address and we will send you a complete book on the subject; explaining graphically the application of the Morehead Return and Non-Return Steam Traps to your special purposes.

MOREHEAD MANUFACTURING CO.

Dept. 8, DETROIT, MICH.

JEFFREY



Conveying Machinery

For Handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, Chips, Etc.

We design and build the most efficient and economical Conveying Systems for Saw Mill and Wood-working Plants.

Let Us Figure On Your Requirements

Send for Catalog Hf81

THE JEFFREY MFG. CO.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

NEW YORK
BOSTON

CHICAGO
PITTSBURG

ST. LOUIS
BIRMINGHAM

DENVER
MONTREAL, CAN.

BUYERS OF HARDWOODS.

Do you want to get in touch with the best buyers of hardwood lumber? We have a list, showing the annual requirements in lumber, dimension stock and veneers and panels of consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. The service is free to advertisers in the RECORD. It will interest you. Write us for further information about our "Selling Lumber by Mail System."

HARDWOOD RECORD,
Ellsworth Building, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRAPHOPHONE EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

Three Columbia graphophones practically unused, of modern type, in perfect order, including shaver with electric motor attachment. These machines for commercial dictation will effect an economy of forty per cent in time.

The entire equipment will be sold at a bargain. Address

"H. H. G.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYEES WANTED

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WANTED

in Hardwood office. One with mill experience preferred. Good prospects for advancement. State age, experience and salary desired.

FULLERTON-POWELL, HARDWOOD LBR. CO.,
South Bend, Indiana.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LUMBERMEN—

to try the Gibson Tally Book. The three-throw aluminum tally ticket cover accommodates any form of ticket desired. The use of the special triplicate tally ticket supplied, printed on waterproof paper with carbon backs makes tallies unalterable. For durability, convenience, accuracy and for systematizing the inspection of lumber the Gibson tally method can't be beat.

Special forms of tally tickets mailed on application. Covers sold on approval to responsible concerns.

HARDWOOD RECORD,
335 Dearborn St., Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

HIGH CLASS HARDWOOD SALES MANAGER,

at present employed, would consider an offer looking to a change with first-class, progressive manufacturer of lumber or some good wholesale concern. Can bring the best hardwood salesman in the country with him. Address in confidence. "BOX 45," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

are frequent
except where
our

Two Piece
Geometrical
Barter Coin
is in use, then
imitation isn't
possible.
Sample if you
ask for it.

S. D. CHILDS
& CO.
Chicago

We also make
Time Checks,
Stencils and
Log Hammers.



MACHINERY BARGAINS

WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM 30 TO 75

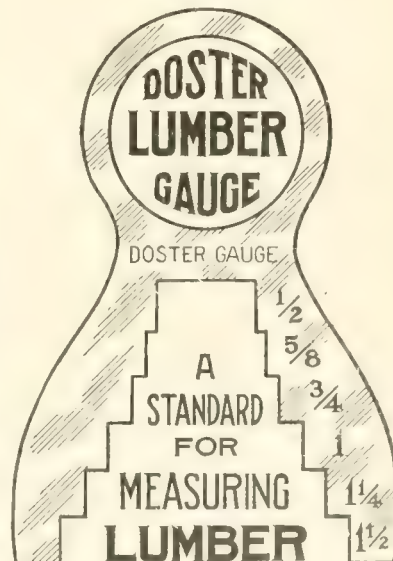
- 1 Iron Double Circular Saw Table
- 1 44-in. McDonough Band Resaw
- 2 9x16 Baldwin 36 in. Locomotives
- 1 Houston Mortising and Loring Machine
- 1 Daniels Timber Planer
- 1 36-in. American Band Saw
- 60 miles relaying rails
- 5000 Bolders, Engines and other Machines

Send for list, also our new 500 Page Catalog No. 946.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO

Complete stock
of Structural
Steel and Iron,
Shafting, Belt-
ing and Pulleys

TO HARDWOOD RECORD SUBSCRIBERS



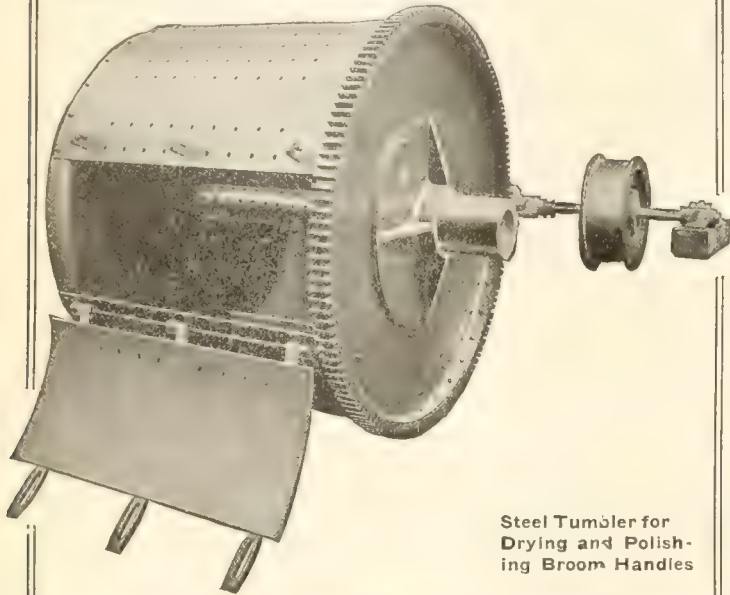
Lightest, smallest, most accurate gauge ever produced. Made of best quality steel, heavily nicked. Can be conveniently carried either in the hand or pocket of the Inspector. As it weighs less than a half ounce it makes an attractive watch too.

PRICE 50 CENTS

One of these gauges given with every New Subscriber to HARDWOOD RECORD, when accompanied by a remittance of \$2.00. Old subscribers can secure one by remitting \$2.00, thus extending their subscription one year.

Broom Handle Machinery

Let us tell you about our **STEEL TUMBLERS FOR DRYING AND POLISHING BROOM HANDLES**. This system is rapidly supplanting all others. More economical; less time required for drying; no polishing afterwards; greater per cent of straight handles turned out.



Steel Tumbler for
Drying and Polish-
ing Broom Handles

CADILLAC MACHINE COMPANY
Complete Line of Broom Handle Machinery
CADILLAC, MICH.

WE CAN DOUBLE THE CAPACITY OF YOUR DRY KILN.

PORT NORFOLK, VA., March 19, 1910
GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—

Answering your letter relative to the merits of your dry kiln process, in comparison with that of the present kilns.

Your process installed by us in an old rattle-trap of a kiln was successful. We were much pleased with the results.

In early part of 1909 our entire plant was destroyed by fire. We wrote you for plans for a new kiln. You were dilatory in getting plans to us. We were persuaded by other kiln people to install their process.

Results:

Present system with us is not a success. This system installed in an entirely new, air-tight brick building, under what should be very favorable conditions, does not give us results that we secured with your system in the old rattle-trap kiln.

In our judgment, resulting from our experience with the two systems, they should not be mentioned in the same breath.

Unless we can find some way of getting better than present results from this system, we will be after you in a short time to install your process on top of the same.

Yours very truly,

AIR LINE MFG. CO.,

C. W. STEELE, Sec'y and Treas.

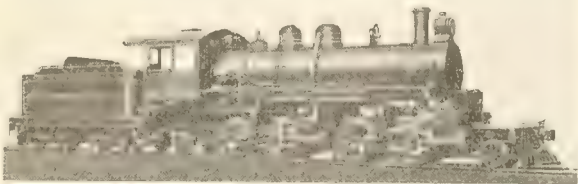
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LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES



MALLET ARTICULATED LOCOMOTIVE

The above type is particularly adapted to **LOGGING** service. A large proportion of the weight can be utilized for tractive power and curves of short radius can be readily traversed.

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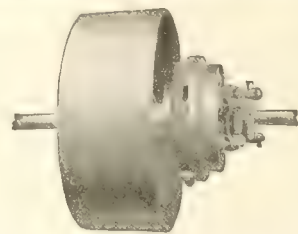
NEW YORK, Hudson Terminal.

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Cable Address:—"Baldwin, Philadelphia."



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are "making good" in the hardest kind of service—Cement Mills, Smelters, Clay Working Plants, Beet Sugar Houses, Wood Working Mills. Many of the largest Manufacturers in these lines have, after comparative tests and trials, adopted the Dodge Clutch.

There's a good reason why there are more Dodge Clutches sold than any other.

Ask for Bulletin No. G-116.

DODGE MANUFACTURING CO.
Station H-55, :: Mishawaka, Ind.

GOING TO BUY A RIP SAW?



No. 335-A Self-Feed Rip Saw

The Best Medium Size, Self-Feed Rip Saw on the Market

The **Frame**—quite substantial, and the **Table** adjusts for depth of cut.

The **Mandrel** carries a 16 inch saw and can be belted from any direction.

The **Feed** is fore and aft and will adjust as close as 16 inches.

The **Pulleys** are balanced in plane of rotation and **Bearings** self-lubricating.

For Further Particulars, Address

H. B. Smith Machine Co.

Smithville, N. J., U. S. A.

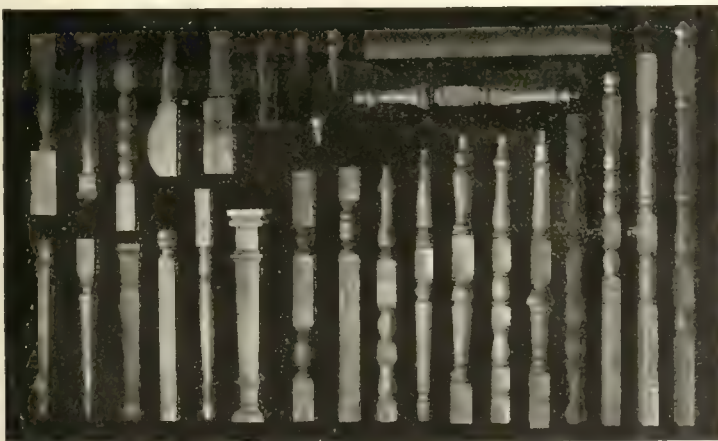
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NEW YORK CHICAGO ATLANTA MEMPHIS

THE ONLY PRACTICAL MACHINE FOR HANDLING PRESENT DAY STYLES IN FURNITURE TURNINGS

IS THE

Mattison No. 5-7



No matter how complicated or delicate the pattern—

No matter how deep the cuts—

No matter whether back posts are bent before turning—

No matter if turned parts are built out larger than the squares—

No matter whether the Design is Round, Square, Octagon, Oval or any Polygonal shape—

No matter whether the diameter is 1 inch or up to 18 inches—

This machine will do the work, do it absolutely smooth, and perfect in shape and size, better than can possibly be done by hand, and at a fraction of the cost of Hand Work. If you make Turnings of any kind, let us tell you what the machine will do for you. Asking for information places you under no obligation. Write today.

C. MATTISON MACHINE WORKS, 897 5th St., Beloit, Wis.

THERE IS ALWAYS A DEMAND FOR THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

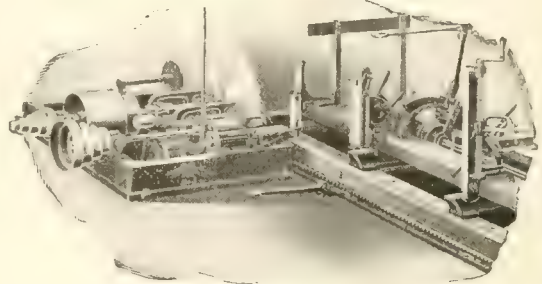
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which explains how it happened that during the past two years of business depression we kept our shops running practically full time for our full force.

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Corrugated Joint Fasteners

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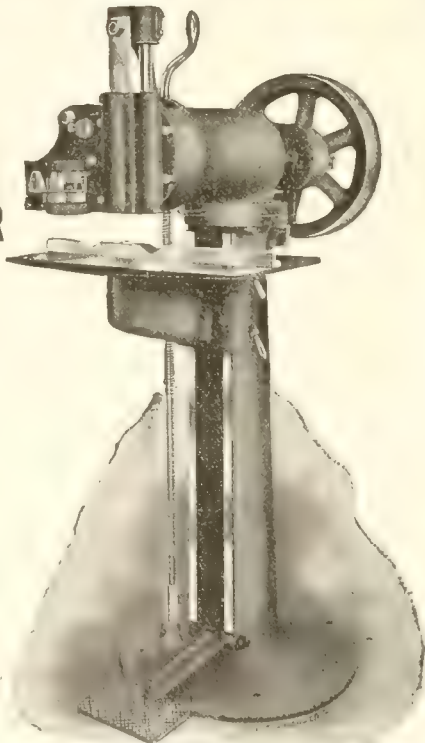
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Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

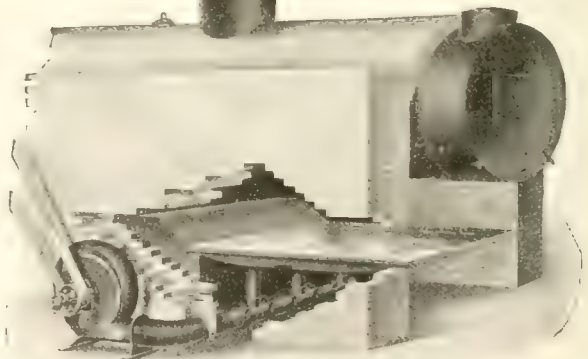
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Manufacturers of the Old Reliable

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

and the celebrated

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The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

Adds from 25 to 50% to the efficiency of a boiler.

Burns wet, green or frozen sawdust, etc., readily.

Is equally well adapted for slabs.

Saves labor in firing.

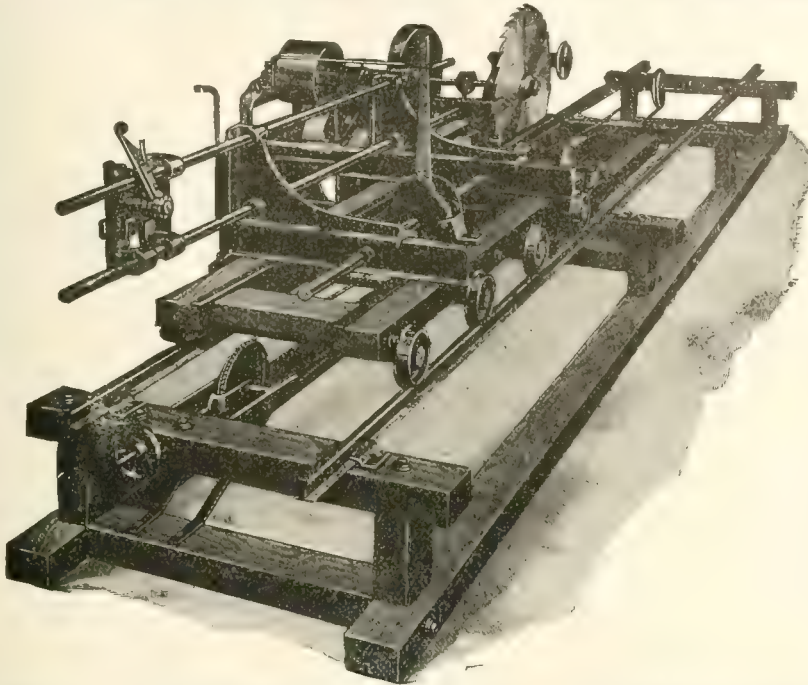
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Sold on approval, subject to 30 days' trial. We pay the freight both ways if rejected.

The "Tower" Line of Edgers and Trimmers consists of 72 sizes and styles of edgers and 10 sizes of trimmers.

We make a specialty of PONY EDGERS, for portable and small stationary mills. A large stock constantly on hand, ready for immediate shipment.

New Hoosier Improved Short Log Sawing Machine



Made especially for sawing veneer cores and small logs, up to 20 inches diameter and from 2 to 12 feet long.

The machine is built with a heavy cast iron husk frame that carries the feed works and mandrel which runs in self-oiling boxes. It is equipped with a variable friction feed, with cable attachment to carriage. Feed is strong and rapid.

The dogs are of an entirely new style, and dog the log, or piece to be sawed, in the end instead of top and bottom, and can be instantly changed to grip any length log that the carriage will accommodate.

The machine consists of but three pieces, the husk frame, track frame and carriage. It can be quickly and easily moved, and can be operated with a 10 H.P. engine. The machine will saw from 3,000 to 6,000 feet per day and weighs 3,500 lbs.

The largest saw that can be used is a 48-in. diameter.

For further information, address :

THE SINKER-DAVIS COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

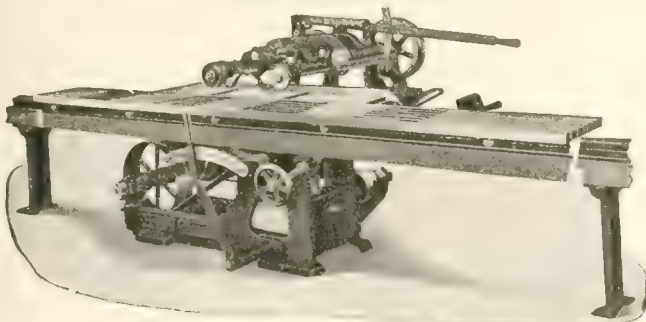
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A MACHINE DESIGNED TO MEET A WIDE RANGE OF REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERAL RIPPING OR EDGING BOTH LONG OR SHORT STOCK?—IF SO, WRITE US ABOUT OUR

No. 245 Self-Feed Rip and Edging Saw

This machine combines the advantage of quick adjustment with an edging carriage producing a perfectly straight edge as well as parallel work. It possesses another advantage, viz: that the section of the carriage track at the right of the machine proper may be removed, converting the machine into a regular self-feed rip saw.

FEED WORKS consisting of both power driven feed-in and feed-out rolls, is carried on a swinging frame which may be instantly raised or lowered by means of a lever, either at the right of the main frame or in front of the edging carriage.



No. 245 SELF-FEED RIP AND EDGING SAW

SAW MANDREL is carried on a swinging frame and provided with a gravity belt tightener to keep belt at a proper tension.

The Mandrel Bearing is provided with adjustment for aligning and is raised and lowered by means of a hand wheel either at the front or side of the machine convenient to the operator, when working either as a rip saw or an edger.

EDGING CARRIAGE is mounted on rollers and travels on planed tracks, insuring absolutely perfect edging on material full lengths of carriage.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

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ATKINS ^{Trade} "SILVER STEEL" ^{Mark} SAWS

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Look for the words
^{Trade} ^{Silver Steel} ^{Mark} Then you'll know
that you have the real article.
Try your Jobber or Dealer. If
he won't supply you, write to
the nearest address below and we'll
see that you are taken care of.

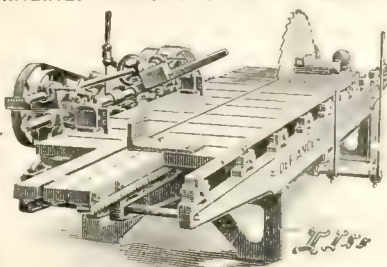
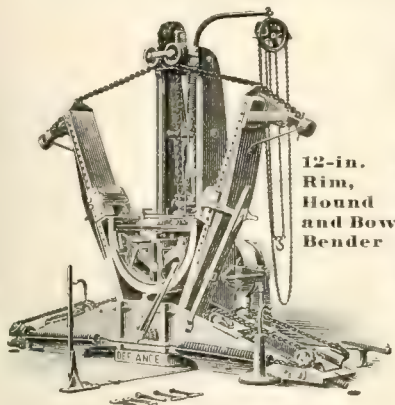
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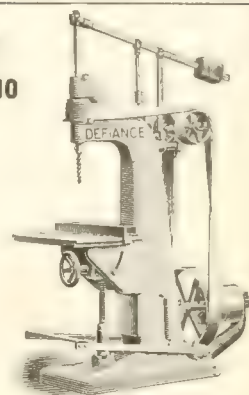
INVENTED AND BUILT BY THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS, DEFIANCE, OHIO



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For Making
AUTOMOBILE SPOKES, RIMS, WHEELS
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Spokes, Rims and Wheels, Wagons,
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*Install the kind
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Loose Pulleys

will run at high speed and in hard service for ten years without being touched, except to oil every once in a while. They save oil and time of oiling as well as repairs. Sent on trial.

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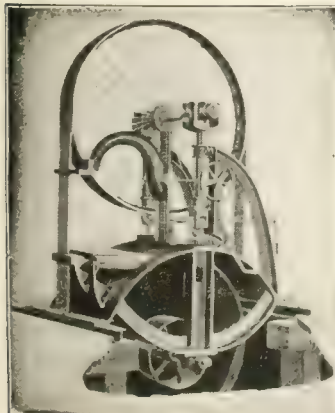
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6-Foot BAND MILL
FOR HARDWOOD
Serves You Right

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Capacity 25,000 to
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The skidding sheaves are hung from a vertically hinged jib the outer end is gauged by two power tightened lines.

An all-steel machine which has special features that absorb all shocks and strains. Rapid in operation and setting. Swinging boom easily controlled by one lever. The machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented geared jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines. A machine that will interest you; because it is the fastest and strongest of the day.

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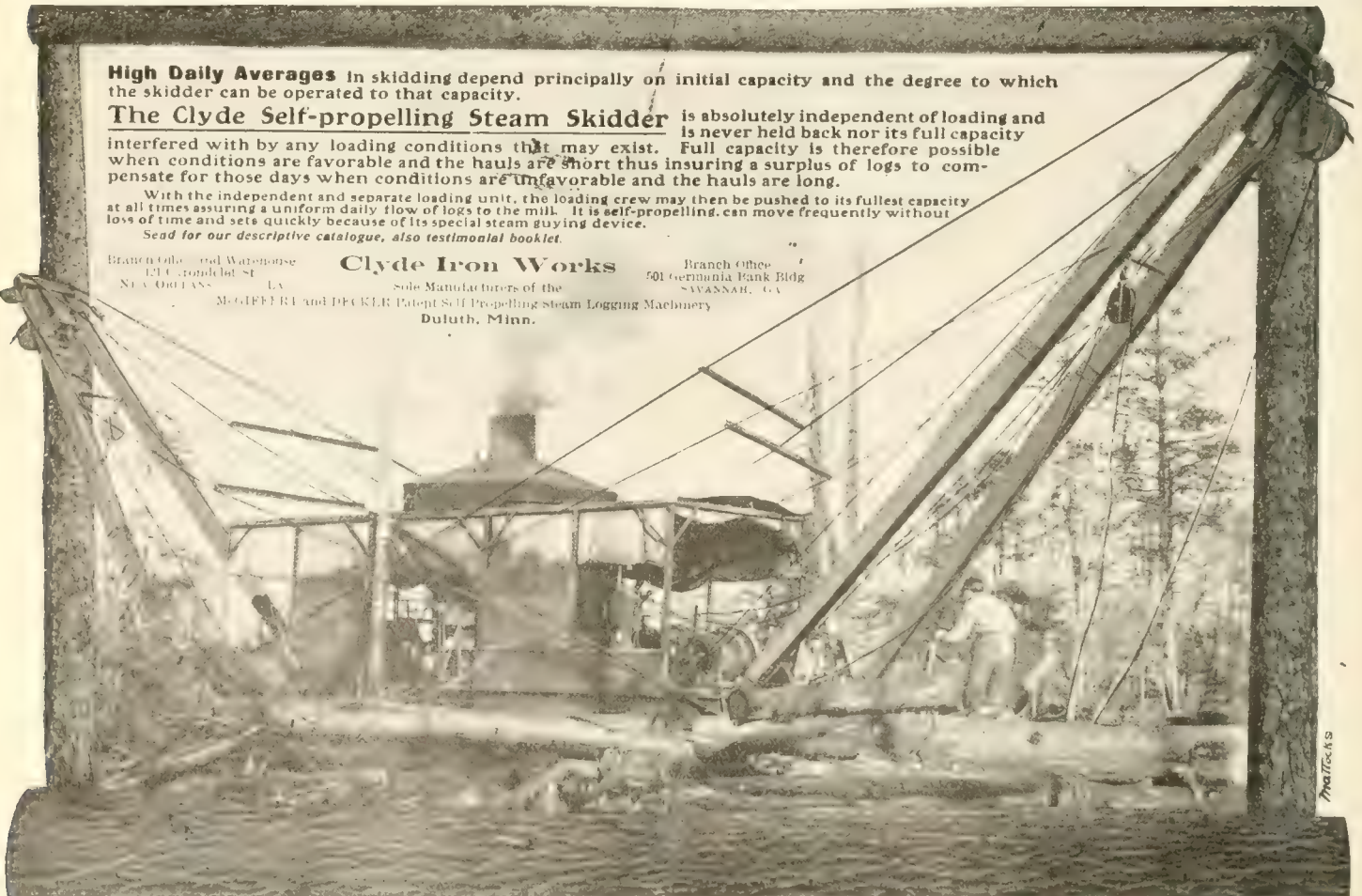
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Is air and kiln-dried, end matched, bored and steel scraped. Mixed car-loads a specialty.

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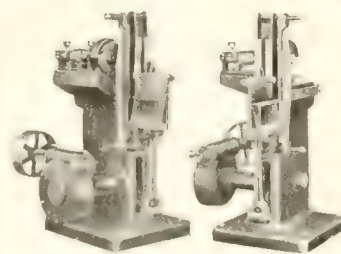
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Wisconsin Products Only

**Birch, Basswood, Brown Ash, Soft and Rock Elm,
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THE SHERMAN TWIN END MATCHERS



They can make fifty-two cuts per minute.
Boys can feed the twins.
No turning, end for end, of the strips.
Long strips can be end matched as readily as short ones.
No slasher saw in combination, so not idle when slashing being done.
Crooked strips are end matched square.
No chains to stretch or give trouble.

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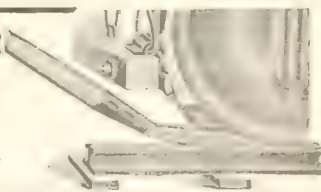
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A GUARANTEE OF PERFECTION

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WE WANT TO MOVE 100,000 FT. OF 13-16 X 2 1/4 FACE NO. 1
COMMON PLAIN OAK FLOORING AT \$23 F.O.B. SALT LICK, KY.

OUR list of dry stock shown last month
is so badly broken that it is necessary
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thing. Send us your inquiries.

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5-8	60,705	7,985		5-8	18,340	6,080
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4-4	232,107	617,027	107,645		4-4	80,153	234,273	5,290
6-4	22,512	50,238	1,145		5-4	39,773	56,060	5,459
6-4	35,035	32,947		6-4	37,510	16,485	2,880
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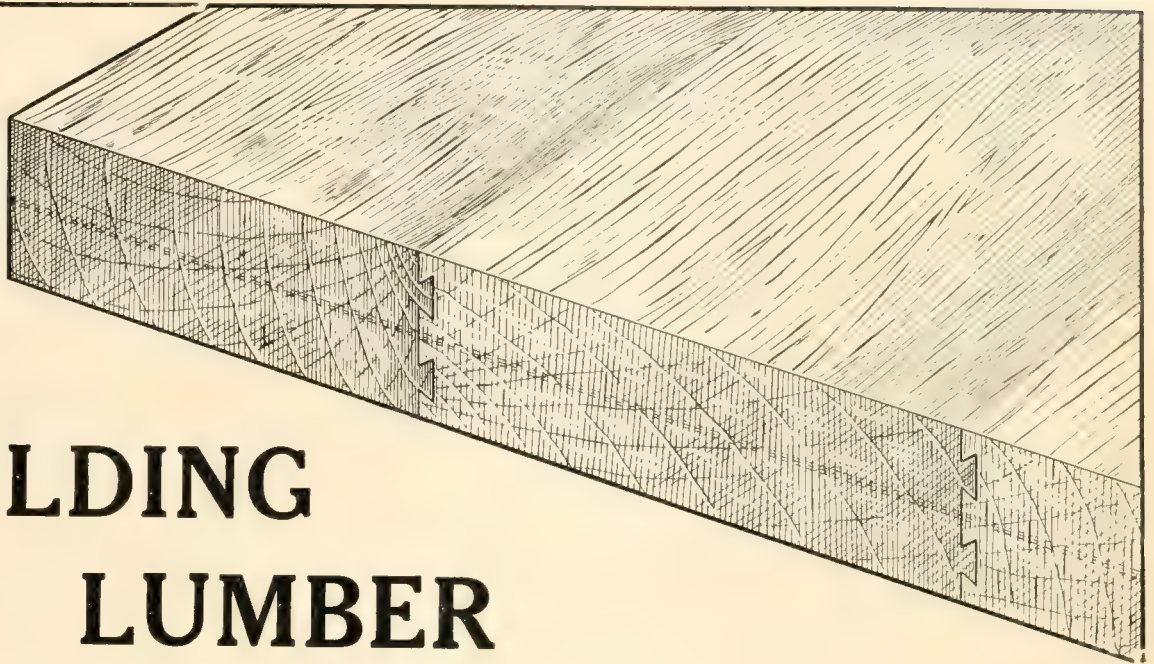
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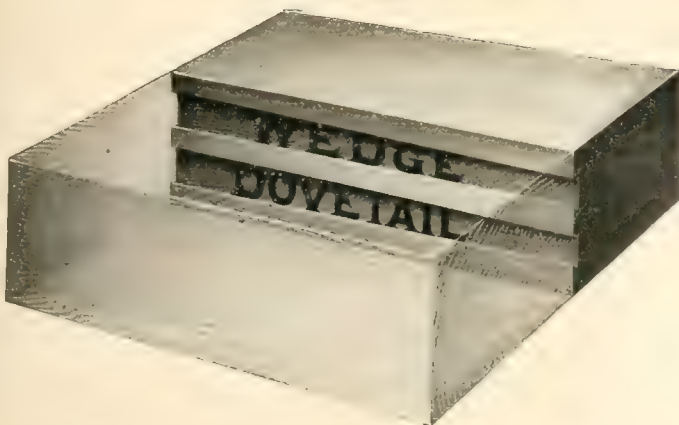
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100,000	4-4	Basswood, all grades
150,000	6-4	Basswood, all grades
300,000	5-4	Basswood, all grades
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100,000	12-4	No. 1 Com. and Bet. Hard Maple
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Maple and Beech Flooring

in $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple
in all standard widths and grades, will
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Maple, Birch, Basswood, Beech, Ash,
Pine, Spruce, Tamarack and Hemlock.

Also White Cedar Shingles, Poles, Ties and Posts

Sales Office—1009 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. B. KLISE LUMBER CO., STURGEON BAY, MICH.

Manufacturer of Lower Peninsula Hardwoods and
Hemlock—Water Shipment Only.

500,000 Feet Dry Hemlock Piece Stuff

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

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Hanchett Circular Shaper

Fit your saws properly. The Hanchett Swage Shaper presses each tooth to an ideal shape, widest at face, widest on extreme corners and tapers the tooth downward from the points and backward from the face and every tooth is exactly alike. That's why your saws will cut more and better lumber and last longer when fitted with the Hanchett Swage Shaper.

We also make complete filing room equipment and have fitted out most of the large new mills that have been erected in the United States. Let us send you anything we make on approval, to be returned at our expense.

WRITE FOR CATALOG No. 20

HANCHETT SWAGE WORKS, Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

SOME ITEMS WE WANT TO MOVE

We have the following list of stock on our Memphis yard
Bone Dry, and we will quote you attractive prices:

5 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Ash.	10 cars 4-4 No. 3 Common Gum.
10 cars 4-4 No. 3 Common Oak.	10 cars 4-4 No. 3 Common Cottonwood.
1 car 4-4 x 2-1/2 to 5-1/2 Clear Ash Strips.	10 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Cottonwood.
4 cars 4-4 x 13 to 17 in. 1st & 2d Sap Gum.	10 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Cottonwood.
5 cars 5-4 x 6 & up 1st & 2d Sap Gum.	1 car 3-8 1st & 2d Plain Red Oak.
6 cars 6-4 x 6 & up 1st & 2d Sap Gum.	3 cars 1-2 1st & 2d Plain Red Oak.

ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY
HARDWOOD LUMBER MEMPHIS, TENN.

Wm. Whitmer & Sons

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of All Kinds of

"If Anybody Can,
We Can"

HARDWOODS

Franklin Bank Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA

West Virginia Spruce and Hemlock : Long and
Short Leaf Pine : Virginia Framing

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Forman's Famous Flooring

OAK AND MAPLE

Faultless Grades, Perfect Milling, Quick Shipment
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HERMANSVILLE, MICH.

POLISHED



ROCK MAPLE

FLOORING

Our slow method of air-seasoning and kiln-drying enables us to
offer you a superior product—one which has stood the test for nearly a
quarter of a century.
Write today for prices and booklet.

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

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HAYDEN & WESTCOTT LUMBER COMPANY

Railway Exchange, CHICAGO Phone Harrison 6440

HARDWOODS

YOU
CAN
AFFORD TO
DEAL
WITH US

WHITE PINE

WE WISH TO BUY

Poplar

1 in. Wagon Box Boards 11 in. to 23 in. wide, 12 ft., 14 ft., 16 ft. long
1 car 1½ x 16 in., 10 ft. and 12 ft. Box Boards.
1 car 1½ x 16 in. and up 1 and 2 grade.
2 cars 2 x 14 in. to 16 in., 1 and 2 grade Sign Boards, 14 ft., 16 ft., and 18 ft. long.
2 cars ¾ in., 1 and 2 grade.

WE WISH TO SELL

2 or 3 cars 2 in., 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.

We want to sell car or cargo lots of any kind of lumber. If we accept your order, will produce the goods. Write us.

1 car 2½ in. and 3 in. 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.
5 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Poplar.
500,000 ft., 1 in., No. 1 Common and Better Plain Red and White Oak, Bone Dry.
1 in. No. 2 Common Oak out of the above lot.
3 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Red Gum, Dry.
6 cars 1 in. Gum Box Boards, 13 in. to 17 in. wide, Dry.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8-10 and 12 in. No. 1 and C and Better Norway.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8- and 10 in. No. 2 and Better White Pine.

YELLOW PINE

YOU
CANNOT
AFFORD NOT
TO DEAL
WITH US

CAR STOCK

We Manufacture

QUARTERED and PLAIN OAK

TABLE TOPS also CHAIR STOCK

Write Us When in Need

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Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Co.

We are now in position to supply single ply veneers of native woods, from our Birchwood mill.

Twenty-two years' experience in high-grade built up work assures our familiarity with all its special requirements. We produce stock THAT IS IN SHAPE TO GLUE.

OUR ALGOMA FACTORY, for the past seventeen years, has made a specialty of high-grade glued up work only. We manufacture panels of all sizes, either flat or bent to shape in all woods. Mahogany and Quarter-Sawn Oak a specialty.

We do not make any 2-ply stock or do not use slice cut quartered oak in any of our work. Our quartered oak is all sawed

veneer. THE GLUE WE USE IS GUARANTEED HIDE STOCK.

Our long experience, has put our work beyond the experimental stage. We offer you the benefit of results accomplished through careful attention and study of every detail of the work. Our apparatus and appliances are up-to-date and built on mechanical ideas. We do not use retainers. Our gluing forms are put under powerful screws and left there until the glue has thoroughly hardened. Any one familiar with glue knows that a joint must not be disturbed until thoroughly dry.

Our prices ARE NOT the lowest, but our product is guaranteed THE BEST.

Factory and Veneer Mill: ALGOMA, WIS. Veneer and Saw Mill: BIRCHWOOD, WIS. Home Office: ALGOMA, WIS.

PHILADELPHIA

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LITTLE RIVER LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

Poplar, White Pine, Hemlock
and all kinds of Hardwoods

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Manufacturers of

Poplar and Hardwood Lumber
Oak a Specialty

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Band Mills, Complete Planing Mills and Dry Kilns
WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., Abingdon, Va., and Judson, N. C.
MANUFACTURERS BAND-SAWED HARDWOODS

Mixed car shipments including Oak Flooring our specialty

We are long on

No. 1 Common Oak Flooring

also want to move several cars of

No. 2 Common Oak Flooring

Write for special price.

Address all Correspondence

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JEROME H. SHEIP

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

**POPLAR
CHESTNUT
OAK
ASH
MAPLE**

Land Title Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO.
REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
QUARTERED WHITE OAK
NICE FLAKY STUFF

THOMAS E. COALE LUMBER CO.
Franklin Bank Building, Philadelphia

We are interested in No. 2 Common 8-4 Quartered White
Oak and All Grades of Poplar and Other Hardwoods.

WRITE RICHTER FOR PRICES ON
4-4 Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Soft Yellow Poplar 4-4 Log run Cypress M.C.O.
4-4 Common and Better Chestnut (except for pin worm holes)
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Mills:
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Large Capacity Band Mill at GLENRAY, WEST VIRGINIA

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers
REAL ESTATE TRUST BLDG., PHILADELPHIA
Send us your inquiries

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WE WANT:
Quartered Red and White Oak, all grades, 4-4 to 8-4
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 common and better plain white and Red Oak
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 Shop Select, 1's and 2's Cypress
Log Run Basswood

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LEADING MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

SCHOFIELD BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

DAILY OUTPUT: 40,000 FT. WHITE PINE; 80,000 FT. HARDWOODS—STANDARD GRADES

Complete Planing Mills, Saw Mills, Dry Kilns. We Ship Straight or Mixed Cars of Lumber, Trim Mouldings, etc.

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SALTKEATCHIE LUMBER COMPANY, Schofield, S. C.

Manufacturing Our

Famous Uniform Color Red Cypress and Yellow Poplar, Ash, Oak, Red and Tupelo Gum

Also Have Other Mills Under Contract

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ELY BROTHERS, Inc.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Eastern Hardwoods, Hemlock, Spruces, White Pine and Basswood. Dimension Stock and Special Orders carefully attended to. Correspondence solicited.

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Shippers of Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwood, Red Cedar Siding, "Lewis Brand" Washington Red Cedar Shingles

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Whitewood, Oak, Chestnut, Elm, Basswood
Maple and Birch.

SEND ME YOUR LIST OF OFFERINGS FOR SPOT CASH

Wanted: White Oak for ships and docks, long lengths up to 45 feet. Dimension Oak Plain and Quartered, Red and White. Write us for specifications and prices.

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Not only the ONLY HARDWOOD PAPER
but the BEST LUMBER PAPER published

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TEAK	MAHOGANY	EBONY
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Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

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Mills at New Bridge, N. Y. 45 Broadway, New York

Hardwood Bill Timber, 2-in. to 10-in.—20 ft and under.

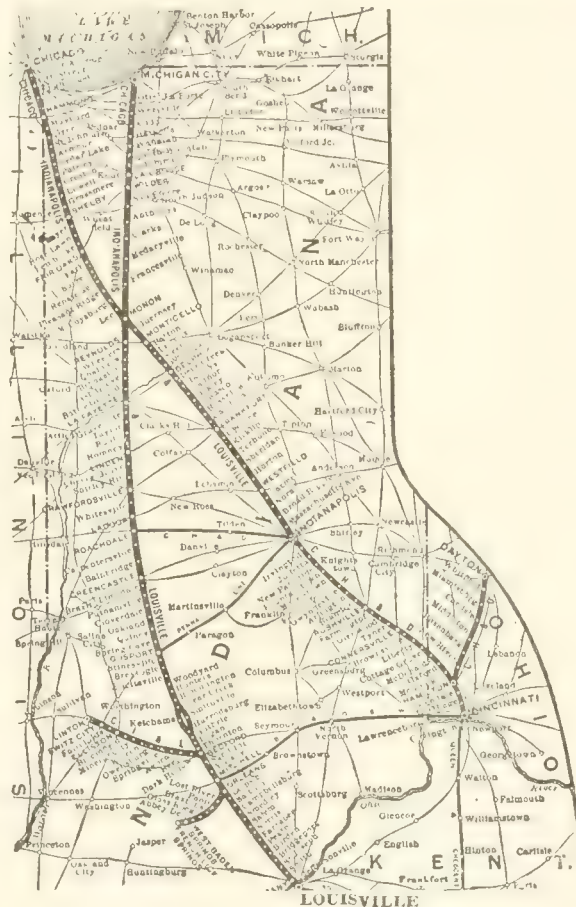
I Love My Home But Oh! You Louisville!

¶ There's going to be "doings" at Louisville on June 9 and 10, 1910, the dates of the ANNUAL MEETING of the NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

¶ There is every prospect of the largest gathering of Hardwood Men ever held in Lumber History.

¶ Lumbermen of Louisville will show the visitors the full meaning of Southern Hospitality.

**"The
Direct
Way"
To
Louisville**



**Trains De Luxe
Smooth Roadbed
Fast Time
Convenient Terminals
Courteous Attention.**

¶ The MONON will do its share towards contributing to the comfort and pleasure of the visitors from Chicago, Wisconsin and Michigan, and will place at their disposal a special train of Pullmans, leaving Dearborn Station, Chicago, at 9 p. m. on June 8th, arriving at Louisville, at 7:15 following morning. Tickets good to return at will, with stop-off privilege at French Lick Springs, without extra charge.

¶ Reservations should be promptly made through

Frank J. Reed, G. P. A.,

Republic Building,

Chicago

OR TELEPHONE
HARRISON 3309

Herbert Wiley, T. P. A.,

182 Clark St.,

Chicago

COME TO LOUISVILLE



The National Hardwood Lumber Association will hold its Annual Meeting with us on June 9th and 10th. We want every hardwood lumberman in the United States to be in Louisville on those days. The latch string is upon the outside of the old Kentucky home for every one of you.

LOUISVILLE HARDWOOD CLUB

E. B. Norman & Co.
Edw. L. Davis Lbr. Co.

C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co.
Ohio River Saw Mill Co.
Norman Lumber. Co.

Louisville Point Lumber. Co.
Louisville Veneer Mills
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The Hardwood Lumber Gateway

In the center of the producing
and consuming territory.

A "SQUARE DEAL" IS OUR MOTTO

Cincinnati Lumbermen can and will
gladly take care of your requirements.

WHY GO BEYOND! ————— STOP HERE!

Cincinnati manufacturers and dealers
solicit your inquiries. See their "ads"
on following pages of this paper.

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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

KENTUCKY LUMBER CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO

MANUFACTURERS OF SOUTHERN HARDWOODS AND POPLAR

Higher grades of all kinds are scarce, but we still have some to sell.

5-4, 6-4, 8-4, No. 1 Com. & Better Pl. W. Oak
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 " " Poplar
6-4, 8-4 " " Chestnut

4-4, 6-4 Com. & Better Ash
4-4 to 8-4 " " Red Gum
4-4 to 8-4 " " Sap Gum

Also large stock low grade Poplar, Gum, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, W. Pine, Hemlock. Want to move quick a few cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Pl. W. Oak.

The M. B. Farrin Lumber Co.

Manufacturers

**POPLAR
OAK
ASH
CHESTNUT**

Distributing Yards: CINCINNATI
Saw Mills: VALLEY VIEW, KY.

John Dulweber & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Mills In Ohio, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee Office S. W. Cor. Findlay & McLean Sts. Cincinnati Distributing Yards McLean Ave., from Findlay to Poplar Streets

Following is list of special stock which we are anxious to move promptly.

2 cars 2½ in., 3 in. and 4 in. Ash
1 car 5-8 in., Clear Strips Quartered White Oak, 2½ in. to 5½ in.
½ car 10-4 in., 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak
1 car 4-4 1s and 2s, 12 in. and up Plain White Oak

We are Specialists in

RED GUM

Plain and Quartered

Bayou Land & Lumber Co.

Mitchell Building - CINCINNATI

L. W. RADINA & CO.

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CINCINNATI : : OHIO

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

**SOUTHERN LUMBER
PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK
YELLOW POPLAR
CHESTNUT MAPLE
BASSWOOD**

BAND SAWED, WIDE AND GOOD LENGTHS
OLD FASHIONED GRADES OUR SPECIALTY

BENNETT & WITTE MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

**Poplar, Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, Chestnut,
Ash, Maple, Elm, Walnut and Cypress**

We cater to the trade of those who inspect and measure their Lumber. We Ship all over the Globe
Delivered prices quoted to any point in North America, or to any Seaport of the world. Cable address Bennett

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SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Ties, Staves and Box Shooks

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Poplar Bevel Siding, Ceiling and Flooring—Mixed Cars a Specialty

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THE T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Hardwoods
and
Yellow Pine

Send us your
Inquiries

THE FREIBERG LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

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QUARTERED OAK and WALNUT

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SLICED AND SAWN VENEERS

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Manufacturers of

Hardwood Lumber
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WE HANDLE DRY

HARDWOODS

For

Domestic and Foreign Markets

Correspondence Solicited

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OUR SPECIALTIES

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BAND SAW HARDWOODS

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HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

MILLS AND YARDS IN

CINCINNATI

Annual Capacity,

100,000,000 Ft.

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Manufacturers of
VENEERS and thin lumber of
every description

Importers of **MAHOGANY** and
FOREIGN WOODS

Write us when you want Figured Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, English Brown Oak, Curly Birch, Birds-Eye Maple, Rosewood, White Holly. We have complete stocks of everything in Veneers and Thin Lumber.

Office and Mills: **2624-34 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, O.**

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The Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesalers Southern Hardwoods

**OAK, ASH, POPLAR, CHESTNUT
COTTONWOOD and GUM**

Write for Prices —

We are the lumber purchasing department of the Buick Motor Co., and are always in the market for 18-inch and wider No. 1 and panel poplar.

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SPECIALISTS IN

OAK--ASH--POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

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Producers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER AND TIMBERS

WE HANDLE NOTHING BUT OUR OWN PRODUCT

MILLS:

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GENERAL OFFICE:

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CINCINNATI

St. James Cedar Company

HARDWOOD DEPARTMENT

Wholesale Lumber and Ties

Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

We are in the market for 7x9 White Oak Switch Ties; 6x8-8 White Oak and Chestnut Ties and Oak Car material.

WE HAVE FOR SALE,

10 cars 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Red Oak
5 cars 5-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
2 cars 4-4 1s and 2s Red Oak
5 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
5 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar
2 cars 4-4 Clear Sap Poplar

DUHLMEIER BROS.

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HARDWOODS**

CINCINNATI,

OHIO

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**HARDWOODS and YELLOW PINE
RAILROAD TIES**

Also Manufacture White Pine and Hemlock
Poplar Bevel and Drop Siding-Ceiling and Flooring

**BAND MILL — PLANING MILL — CIRCULAR MILLS
UNIFORM GRADES — PROMPT SHIPMENTS**

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POPLAR A SPECIALTY**

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

WRITE US FOR PRICES

RIEMEIER LUMBER CO.

Plain and Quartered

Oak, Ash and Chestnut

Mixed Cars a Specialty

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Summer and Gest Streets,
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EASTERN BRANCH:

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DIRECT SHIPMENTS FROM THE SOUTH | MIXED CARS QUICK FROM CINCINNATI

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER CO.

PLANING MILLS AND
GENERAL OFFICES:



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HOUSE TRIM—
MOULDINGS

PLAIN OAK-GUM
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IN CARLOADS

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FLOORING

"CENTURY" OAK | 3-8 &
ALL HEART RED GUM | 13-16
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SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Veneers, Mahogany and Hardwood Lumber

Largest Stocks

Best Selections

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WE SELL

ASH

OAK

CHERRY

STATION P. CINCINNATI, OHIO

THIN WALNUT

and

QUARTERED OAK

a SPECIALTY

WE BUY

WALNUT

EXPORT

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WHITE OAK FOR RAILROAD AND CONSTRUCTION WORK A SPECIALTY
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WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER AND COLONIAL PORCH COLUMNS

Our Specialties:

CYPRESS AND BAY POPLAR
COTTONWOOD AND GUM

Direct Shipment from our yards
at Memphis, Tenn.

Office, 56-7 Smith & Baker Bldg.
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FAST TRAINS DAY AND NIGHT
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MONON ROUTE

Excellent service between Chicago, LaFayette,
Indianapolis, Dayton, Cincinnati, West
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Standard electric lighted sleepers on night trains parlor and dining
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Another Brand of hardwood flooring made on Berlin fast feed hardwood matchers

The "product de luxe."

A pretty high standard because "de luxe" means "perfect," the "best possible" and covers "good," "better," "best" and then some.

The "Acorn Brand" uses Eight Berlin Hardwood Matchers.

And the history of the company who stamp their guarantee into each piece of flooring is mighty interesting. Several years ago they used all makes of machines.

To-day it is a "Berlin" plant with the rest of the machines

consigned to the scrap-heap. They actually found it paid to scrap their other machines.

Takes nerve to do that. But their judgment has made good. To-day they have tripled their output. It is a Quality product and sells against competition.

They can turn out a big output because they have fast-feed machines.

We are proud of our business relations with the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co. We recommend you to them for proofs of our statements.

Berlin Hardwood Matchers

are sold faster than our facilities allow us to manufacture them.

There is no matcher built requiring such exacting attention as a special hardwood floorer.

The 89-X has features that cost us a lot of money to build.

Our Double Roller-Hold Down costs three times as much as you would think. Its in the machine work.

You can't put a Reverse Feed Device on for 50 cents. You get in this feature a device that enables the operator to reverse the feed instantly.

You won't find this feature on other machines.

Our 6-bitted round cylinder heads are in a class by themselves.

Let us send you a picture showing their simple construction.

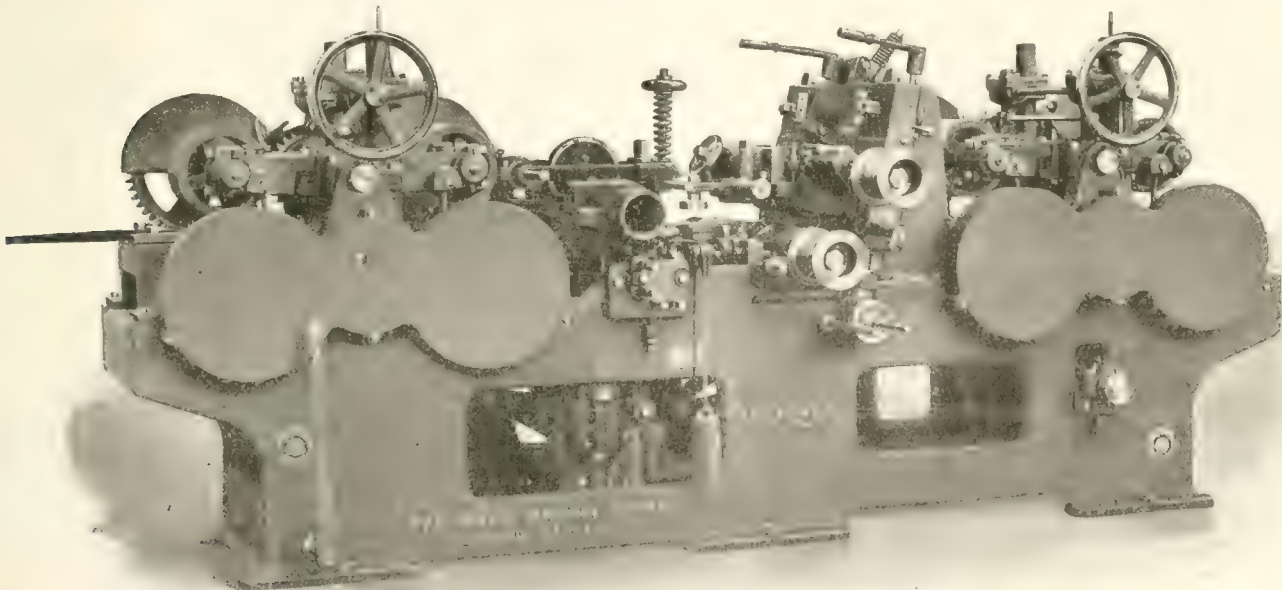
The feed drive is strong enough to transmit eight times the work required of it. We style it our Automobile Feed Drive.

There are fewer gears on the 89-X by half of any other hardwood matcher made.

Don't let somebody tell you that you can turn out fine hardwood flooring on a soft-wood machine. It can't be done.

In the 89-X you get a machine built for ONE purpose and ONE only. You get the machine that the successful firms are using.

"Ask the man who owns one" and let us tell you anything you may want to know. Our experience won't cost you one red cent.



THE BERLIN MACHINE WORKS, BELOIT, WIS.

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON SEATTLE SPOKANE COLUMBIA SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES

Our specialty is quartered white oak in lumber and sawed veneers. We have a well rounded out stock of oak, ash, poplar, walnut, hickory, etc., and give particular attention to mixed carload shipments.

At present we would call attention particularly to 150,000 ft. of 6-4 bone dry quartered white oak, 100,000 ft. 8-4 good ash, 50,000 ft. 16-4 good ash.

If you want special sizes in thin quartered white oak, write us for quotations.

WOOD-MOSAIC COMPANY

New Albany, Indiana

OAK FLOORING

Kiln=
Dried
Bored
Polished



Hollow
Backed
and
Bundled

POPLAR BOX BOARDS

100,000' 13" to 17" wide

50,000' 8" to 12" wide

PLAIN RED OAK

250,000' 3/4" 1sts and 2nds

200,000' 3/4" No. 1 Common

LET US QUOTE YOU

RUSSE & BURGESS

MEMPHIS

Incorporated

TENN.

"Ideal" Steel Burnished Rock Maple Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

The I. Stephenson Company
WELLS, MICHIGAN

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MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

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WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING DRY SPECIALS:

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HEADQUARTERS

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MAPLE FLOORING
BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
WE GUARANTEE OUR GRADES AND
MANUFACTURE ARE UNEXCELLED

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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Coming Association Meetings

HICKORY HANDLE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Hickory Handle Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday, May 26.

J. E. Duffield, Secretary.

T. R. Clendinen, President.

NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

The next annual meeting of this organization will be held at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., Thursday and Friday, June 9 and 10, 1910.

F. F. FISH, Secretary. O. O. AGLER, President.

NATIONAL VENEER & PANEL MANUFACTURERS'

The semi-annual meeting of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 14 and 15.

P. B. RAYMOND, President.

E. H. DEFEBAGH, Secretary.

General Market Conditions

There has been no manifest change in general hardwood market conditions during the last fortnight. There still is an element of hesitancy about large purchases prevailing in all sections, but trade in the East is dragging more than in any other part of the country. In the aggregate there is a fair volume of sales, but it is in comparatively small requisitions.

The decline in demand has not yet lowered prices to any extent, on any of the standard hardwoods, save perhaps quarter-sawn white oak, in which there is evidence of quite a little weakening. The good end of poplar and cottonwood, especially in wide sizes, still maintains a high range of values. The demand for plain-sawn firsts

and seconds white and red oak is still in excess of the supply. The good end of northern birch and maple is such a negative quantity in first hands that prices are very firm.

Medium and low grades of nearly all varieties of lumber are the ones most affected by the decadence in demand.

There is nothing in the situation that warrants the belief that there will be a material lowering in lumber values, because at present average prices, manufacturers are securing but a very small profit on their output.

Timber values have gone up so high and the increase in labor and general manufacturing cost has been so marked that it is doubtful if, in the general aggregate, lumber will ever be sold at any material reduction from prices that have prevailed during the last three months.

The average manufacturer will very sensibly decrease his output or suspend operations entirely rather than suffer the loss that will result from operating on full time, and overstocking the market.

In very few items, except No. 2 and No. 3, is there any excess stock over even the moderate requirements of the present time, and there is every indication of improving business conditions that will bring about an unusual call for hardwoods by August. To be sure at present the furniture business is dragging, but the demand for hardwood interior finish and for hardwood flooring is so strong that the situation will be helped out materially.

The railroads are still exercising extreme conservatism about placing any considerable orders for construction material and no large volume of business can be looked for from this source for some months to come.

There is nothing in the general situation that should alarm any business man, and especially any hardwood lumberman. The financial condition of the country from nearly every viewpoint is all right, and the present retarding of business may be traced entirely to political influences. It is a case of too much politics and too much uncertainty concerning them.

It is doubtful if the tariff law enacted last winter has very much to do with the general proposition. No one contends that it is the best possible law that could have been enacted, but it has not menaced the general business situation any more than the predecessors of this order of legislation.

It is simply a case of too much politics, and business will soon recover from this.

Consumption and Supply of Northern Hardwoods

Bruce Odell, of Cadillac, chairman of the Market Conditions Committee of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, has recently issued a brochure on the above subject which is of more than passing interest. Mr. Odell avers that the government, various lumber and other newspapers, have talked knowingly on this subject and often published statistics that are mere guesses, so lacking in accuracy as to be of little value as a basis for determining the future business policy of lumbermen.

Mr. Odell has secured reports that represent fairly seventy-five per cent of the stumpage owned in Michigan, and from a careful study of these reports he makes the deduction that thirteen Michigan manufacturers will have exhausted their timber holdings within three years; nineteen in five years; twenty-six in seven years; thirty-

eight in ten years; forty-seven in thirteen years, and fifty three in fifteen years.

The author reminds his confreres in the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association that the demand for and consumption of northern hardwoods will be constantly on the increase during this period, while the supply will be waning at an alarming rate, and that there is absolutely no way in which this waning supply may be replenished or increased.

As is well known, Michigan manufacturers cut but one crop of timber from their holdings, as practically all the northern hardwood lands are of agricultural value, and are immediately picked up after the timber is denuded for farming purposes. He alleges that the cost of reforestry in northern hardwoods is prohibitive even if it were practical. In conclusion the writer says:

"Were the manufacturers of northern hardwood lumber practicing conservation as they should and as are many of the older European countries, notably Germany, France and the Scandinavian peninsula, they would not be lying awake nights studying the problem of what to do with the lower grades of hardwood lumber so as to get the bare cost to manufacture out of them and they would soon be getting not only more profitable returns from the lumber that they are now sacrificing on the altar of overproduction, but they would also soon be getting profitable returns from that large proportion of the northern hardwood forest that is at present considered not only worthless but a cumberance to the earth.

"Your dictionary probably will define the word 'conservation' as the act of preserving or saving an article from loss, waste or damage and we believe that conservation of the northern hardwood forests should be practiced in the true sense of the term. That is, saved from loss, waste and damage; saved from loss to the owner and manufacturer by cutting only so much as will be used at prices that will return him a profit; saved from waste by holding as large a proportion as possible until such time as there will be a demand for the large proportion that is now wasted at prices that will make it profitable to market it in such form as the demand may require and the prompt cutting of all over-ripe, dead and down timber; saved from damage by efficient protection from fire and such other care and protection as the forests may need.

"Members of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association and all holders of northern hardwood stumpage and manufacturers of lumber from these woods owe it to themselves, to their posterity and to humanity generally to practice conservation of the northern hardwood forests."

The Season of Forest Fires

The past month and the next few months embrace the season of greatest danger from forest fires. Already some severe fire scalds have prevailed, resulting in incalculable damage not only to the area burned but to the surrounding forests. If lumbermen could only be brought to a realization of the immense present and future damage that results from fires they would surely spend more money and exercise more care in carefully ranging all points of danger from fire hazard in their holdings, and also keep their neighboring timber holders "jacked up" to assist to the same end. The chief cause of forest fires is the culpable negligence of farmers and squatters in their clearing of land, the carelessness of hunters and campers in their handling of camp fires. A good many large timber owners who have previously allowed both large and small parties of sportsmen to use their woods for hunting grounds are now wisely refusing this permission, and absolutely prohibiting parties of this sort to go into their forests. It is a matter of eternal vigilance for the timber owner to avoid sustaining irreparable loss by fire devastation.

It is high time that there was an awakening of every state legislature in the commonwealths where timber areas abound to provide stringent laws against either the culpable or careless starting of forest fires, for timber owners and posterity should be protected in this particular.

It is not only a matter of forest fires but during the last few

weeks there have been several large lumber, sawmill and planing mill conflagrations that have been the direct result of the extremely dry weather conditions that have prevailed, and a lack of protection in both preventing the starting of fires and their prompt extinguishing in their incipient state.

The cost of eternal care and vigilance is warranted by every manufacturer and timber owner that this terrible fire loss shall be reduced to a minimum.

Opening of Forest Products Laboratory

A great deal of interest is manifested in the forthcoming opening of the Forest Products Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, on Saturday, June 4 next. The attendance of lumber association officers and members of prominent lumbermen will doubtless be large.

The program for the morning includes, besides the registration of guests an opportunity for visiting the various departments of the university, an inspection of the laboratory and its equipment and conferences of representatives of various organizations and industries on ways and means of making use of the laboratory.

The building will be opened for the registration of guests at 9:30 a. m. At 10:30 all sections of the laboratory will be open for inspection, during which demonstration work will be in progress. At 11:30 conferences will be held by representatives of various organizations and industries.

Luncheon will be served in Lathrop Hall between 12:30 and 1:45 at the price of seventy-five cents.

Formal exercises will be held at 2 p. m. in Lathrop Hall. Addresses will be given by Governor Davidson, Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the university; Henry S. Graves, forester United States Department of Agriculture; Captain J. B. White, chairman Committee on Conservation National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; A. C. Hastings, president American Paper and Pulp Association, and by representatives of other industries.

The University of Wisconsin has scheduled for June 4 an eight-oared boat race between the Varsity crews of the University of Washington and the University of Wisconsin. This event will be held in the late afternoon, if favorable weather conditions prevail, and all visitors will have opportunity to see it.

The railroad fare from Chicago to Madison is \$2.60. Special sleeping cars will be available for the use of those who go from Chicago. The special cars will leave Chicago attached to the regular train at 10:10 p. m., June 3, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. On reaching Madison the special cars will be sidetracked and the occupants permitted to remain in them till a convenient hour in the morning. The charge for berths will be \$1.50. Arrangements will be made to have breakfast served at a conveniently situated hotel.

On the return trip the sleeping cars, or parlor cars in their stead, will be attached to the train leaving Madison at 5:30 p. m., and arriving at Chicago at 9:35 p. m. This train carries a dining car.

Reservations should be made, and railway and Pullman tickets purchased in the regular way in Chicago, from the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

Annual National Hardwood Lumber Association

All the details for the forthcoming annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which will be held at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., on Thursday and Friday, June 9 and 10, have been perfected. The meeting is attracting the attention of a large number of hardwood manufacturers and jobbers both within the association and without, and beyond question it will be one of the largest gatherings of lumbermen ever held in the history of the trade. There seems to be a movement on foot for the thorough discussion of hardwood affairs and more than likely much important legislation will be enacted.

The Louisville Hardwood Club has arranged for an elaborate program of entertainment, and it goes without saying that the

"true southern hospitality" will prevail at the Kentucky metropolis during this convention.

Both the Monon and Pennsylvania companies are after the privilege of carrying the delegates from Chicago, the North and North-east to the meeting, and both will give exceptional service. The Monon has arranged to give the visitors a special train of Pullmans leaving the Polk street Station at 9 p. m. on the evening of June 8.

Unique Belt Line Project

A matter of no little interest to the lumber trade of Chicago is a proposed consolidation of the sundry belt lines now being operated by independent companies and by railroads in the Chicago district. Railroad interests of this city are considering the organization of a \$100,000,000 corporation for the purpose of consolidating under one ownership and management all the belt railroads, and all the so-called industrial railroads in and about Chicago.

The plan is epitomized in the following paragraphs:

To secure the transfer of freight cars between railroads and to and from industries on terminal lines by the most direct routes, with the greatest facility and at the least possible expense.

The equalization of the cost of such transfers, so that all parties to the operating agreement can have freight cars delivered to every other railroad and to every industry on the terminal lines at the same cost per car.

To reduce to a minimum the cost of track elevation by selecting for elevation such tracks within the city limits as are essential for the efficient operation of the terminal company and discontinuing the operation of any tracks which are not so essential and the elevation of which is demanded by the city.

The material reduction in the amount of switching now required to be done by the different railroad companies on their own tracks in Chicago, by doing as much of the work as possible in the "hump" yards of the terminal company and delivering the cars to each company in full trains.

To accomplish all these results without requiring the expenditure of any capital funds by any stockholding company, except to the extent of the par amount of the stock to be subscribed by each company, which will not, it is thought, exceed \$100,000.

This is an accomplishment that should be of no inconsiderable value to every hardwood shipper and receiver in the Chicago district, and it is hoped that the plan may be effectively carried out.

Prevailing Hardwood Prices

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters at Wausau, Wis., under date of May 17, reports recent range of values on hardwoods, compiled from actual transaction, as follows:

No. 2 Common and better ash, \$24.63; No. 3 Common, \$9.50.
No. 2 Common and better basswood, \$25.50; Firsts and Seconds, \$39; No. 1 Common, \$29; No. 2 Common, \$15.75; No. 3 Common, \$12.17.
No. 2 Common and better birch, \$21.07; Firsts and Seconds, \$35; No. 1 Common, \$19.25; No. 2 Common, \$11; No. 3 Common, \$8.14.
No. 2 Common and better butternut, \$23.
No. 2 Common and better rock elm, 1", \$24; 1 1/4", \$23.75; 1 1/2", \$23.75; 2", \$32.50; No. 1 Common, \$25; No. 3 Common, \$12.
No. 2 Common and better soft elm, \$19.25; No. 3 Common, \$10.33.
No. 2 Common and better maple, \$15.75; No. 3 Common, \$6.50.
No. 2 Common and better red oak, \$31.25; firsts and seconds, \$62; No. 3 Common, \$9.
No. 3 Common white oak, \$8.50.

Fight Proposed Rate Advance

Three hundred of the largest shippers of the country, representing upwards of 150 trade associations and similar bodies, met on May 17 and 18 at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, to lay out a plan for concerted action in opposition to the much-heralded advance in freight rates in territory between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic coast, north of the Ohio. The meeting was full of heated discussion, and will very likely result in drastic action in the near future.

The first intimation that there would be an increase came in the form of a notice from the Trunk Lines Association, announcing an advance to go into effect June 1, and similar notices soon issued from the offices of adjacent lines, effective September 1.

It is proposed by the railroads to advance the regular sixth class freight rate eight per cent higher than rates which now prevail, and on the first three classes the advance will be as much as twenty per cent, the addition on other commodities being in proportion. This means that the railroads will realize a total additional revenue of over \$100,000,000, which must come from the pockets of the various manufacturers and shippers.

The railroads have attempted to maintain that the advance was justified by the increased cost of operation, stating that the increase in the cost of labor was more than sufficient to make up for the advance in freight rates. This contention was vigorously assailed by various speakers on the convention floor, who produced figures to show that the railroads now have a smaller outlay for all classes of supplies than they had three years ago, and that the actual records of the various roads show, instead of a decrease from month to month in the net earnings, a very substantial increase. In view of these facts there seems to be no justification for the threatened action.

In order to expedite the business before the meeting, the first action taken was to appoint a committee on resolutions, which committee, after brief adjournment, submitted the following:

Resolved, That this convention demands that the carriers in official classification territory suspend the proposed advance in class and commodity rates and submit the question to the Interstate Commerce Commission for arbitration to determine from the facts whether any general advance in rates is reasonable or necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That pending and during such arbitration we oppose the general advance in rates as proposed by the lines in said territory, and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chair to carry into effect this plan of arbitration. Failing in such conciliatory methods, said committee is empowered to take such action as will, in its judgment, prevent the proposed general advance in freight rates.

In order to meet the expenses of the campaign the members voted that a fund of \$50,000 be raised by levying a tax approximating forty cents per capita on the membership of all commercial bodies doing business in the territory affected. To get action along the desired lines in as expeditious a manner as possible, the chair appointed a committee of seventeen to carry on the actual campaign.

Following the appointment of the committee there was an exhaustive discussion of the last paragraph of the resolutions, which clearly brought out the intended meaning. The shippers have expressed their intention, in the event of the railroads not suspending the advance until their action is passed upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to make use of the injunction power in every federal court holding jurisdiction over any part of the territory in question, and thus hold up the action of the railroads. This will mean that the shippers must produce a large sum for bonds, but they unanimously declared their determination to stand together and to meet any expenses that would necessarily have to be levied.

During the discussion one of the members made the startling statement that at one time or another every man present at the meeting had accepted rebates from one or another of the various railroads. He frankly confessed to have enjoyed such assistance himself, stating that the sum he had received was of large proportion, the exact amount of which he could not recall. The point the speaker wished to make was that now, since the granting of rebates has been declared unlawful, he was anxious to ascertain where the increased revenue which the railroads must necessarily enjoy is to be found, and why this additional source of profit should not materially assist in keeping down the general freight charges.

In looking back it will be remembered that two years ago upon the railroad's threatened advance of ten per cent in general rates a meeting in Chicago similar to the meeting of last week, backed by public sentiment, successfully fought the efforts of the road. It seems probable that the action of the meeting, in this instance, will result in even more effectually checking the high-handed methods engaged in by the common carriers, the more so because of the awakened public sentiment against the lawless methods now being used by the various large corporations.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent

My Pipe and I

My pipe and I are comrades true
He cheers me when I'm feeling blue;
And when he's feeling cold and grim
I set him smoking with a vim.

When he's with me I seem to see
Fair visions of sure victory;
Great things in store for me and mine,
With fortune waiting on the line.

Sometimes he sends a purple mist
From out his bowl, by heaven kissed.
Which, as it rises, softly seems
The very fount of lovely dreams;

And in its varied shapes of grace
Reveals at last one treasured face
That some day I shall hope to see
The partner of my pipe and me!

She whom I wed, when she doth know
How he hath kept that flame aglow
That in my heart hath known no end,
Will not be jealous of my friend;

But, as we sit and sweetly dream
Before the twilight ember's gleam,
In those glad days of loverhood,
Will love as I my briarwood!

—BLAKELEY GRAY

Savor and Salt

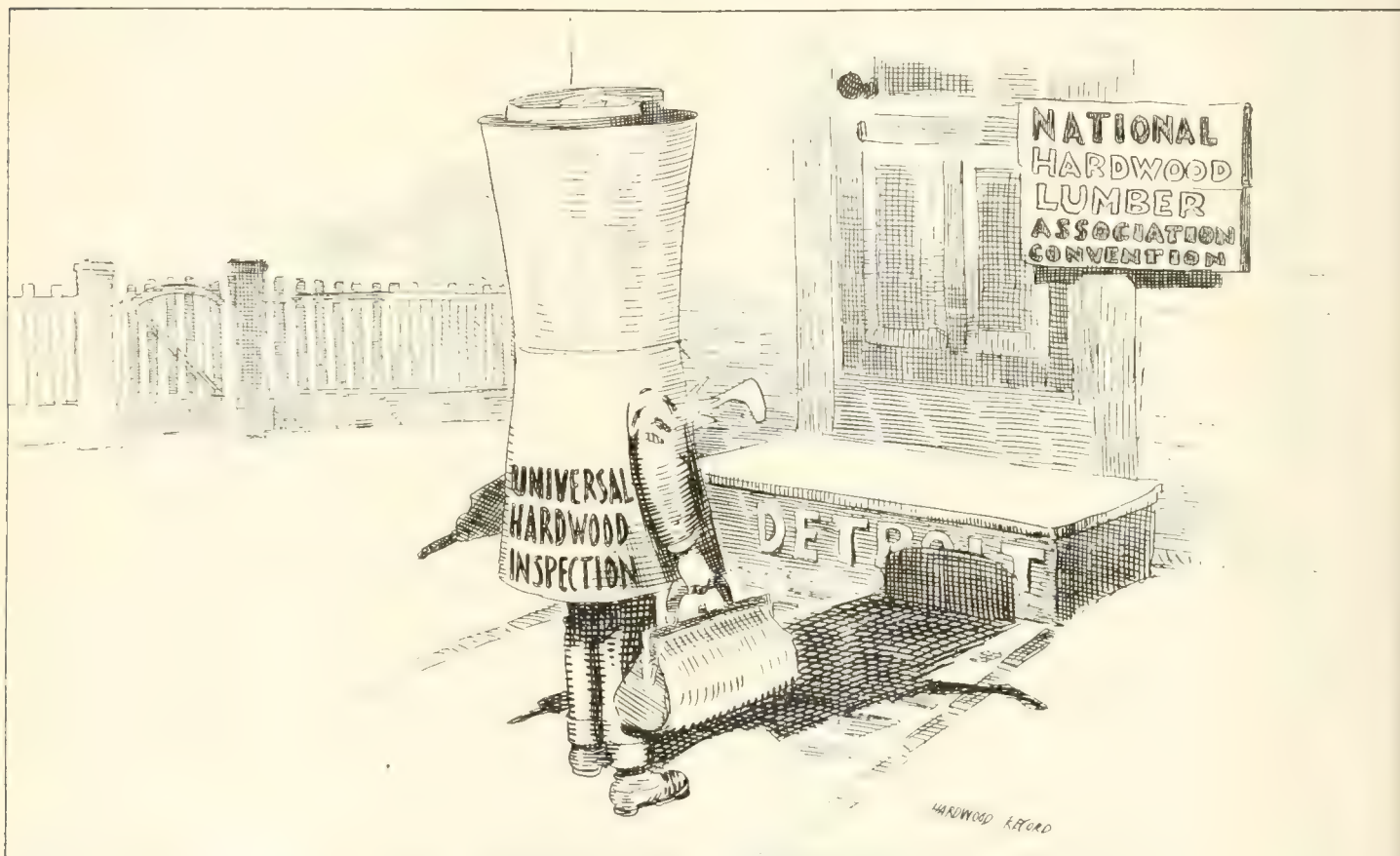
Grant me the savor and salt of life,
To love and to work—that's all!
My strong hand bent to some noble strife
That has Right for its battle-call.

My strong heart spent in the daily love
That can freely take and give
One with the flesh, and with God above,
That a race may be born and live.

Grant me the savor and salt, and let
The honey-sweets and the wine
Be poured where the golden trough is set
For the scrambling, senseless swine!

—MADELINE BRIDGES.

The door was barred at Detroit



Here's hoping that it will be wide open at Louisville

Corroborative Evidence

"Bosh!" says the skeptic, "what proof can you give me that man is made of dust?"

"Why, look at yourself," argues the other man. "You have a marble brow, an alabaster cheek, a muddy complexion and sandy hair."

—WILBUR D. NESBIT.

Speedy

HOWARD: She has a speed of one hundred words a minute.

COWARD: Who? Your stenographer?

HOWARD: No; my wife.

LIFE.

Out of Danger

Mrs. Snappem (who has been suffering from toothache): "Thank goodness, I've had that tooth out at last."

Mr. Snappem: "Happy tooth."

Mrs. Snappem: "What do you mean?"

Mr. Snappem: "It's out of the reach of your tongue."

Some writer says that every woman loves the wrong man once. Yes, and every man loves the wrong woman several times.

It's a good thing that some people are self-satisfied, for they never could satisfy any one else.

Mutterings of a Mere Man

When a woman says sweet things about you she is giving her candied opinion.

When women get their rights most of us will get left.

Beware of the woman who is so stingy that she won't even tell a joke at her own expense.

The bravest of men sometimes get frights on their wedding day.

The girl who is a good listener is the one who hears the most proposals.

HENRY MCHARG DAVENPORT.

The straphanger looks far better to the street car company than an empty seat.

A woman's dream of a bonnet looks like a nightmare to the man who pays the freight.



FRED A. DIGGINS
CADILLAC, MICH

Builders of Lumber History

NUMBER XXII

Fred A. Diggins

(See Portrait Supplement)

Fred A. Diggins of Cadillac, Mich., was born in July, 1862, on a farm near Harvard, McHenry county, Ill. He received a common school education at Harvard. In 1879 he went to Hersey, Osceola, Mich., and entered Grand Rapids Business College in 1880, where he took a two years' course. After graduation he accepted a position as bookkeeper with his brother, Delos F. Diggins.

In 1886 he went to Cadillac, Mich., and entered the private banking house of D. A. Blodgett & Company, where he remained for two years. On severing this connection he engaged in the lumber business, operating as F. A. Diggins & Co., which organization was effected in 1888. He continued this enterprise successfully until 1898, when he became associated with Joseph Murphy in the firm of Murphy & Diggins, which is still carrying on business at Cadillac under the same style and has become one of the best known hardwood and hemlock manufacturing houses of the Wolverine state.

Mr. Diggins has been a very successful business man and has broadened his interests from year to year. At the present time he is treasurer of the Mitchell-Diggins Iron Company; secretary-treasurer of the Cummer-Diggins Company; a director of the St. Johns Table Company, and of the Cadillac State Bank, all of Cadillac. He is largely interested in timber lands in Montana and Washington, and in various other business enterprises.

While Mr. Diggins has never been particularly prominent in state or national politics, he has always been markedly interested in local political affairs. He was elected mayor of Cadillac in 1894, and was re-elected year by year until he insisted upon being retired at the end of 1900.

Mr. Diggins was married in 1890 to Miss Carrie E. Cummer, daughter of the late Jacob Cummer and sister of the late W. W. Cummer. He has two beautiful daughters who are attending a private school at Detroit.

The foregoing is simply a brief outline of Mr. Diggins' life, from which it can be seen that his commercial career has been successful in every way. He has always displayed acumen in business affairs, and his success has been uniform from his initial connection with the industrial world. Personally Mr. Diggins is of congenial disposition and pleasing manner. He has marked ability in public debate and is an ideal presiding officer. His judgment and opinion are sought by his business and political associates.

While Mr. Diggins is a close student of business and notably lumber affairs and is a hard worker, he finds time at frequent intervals to indulge in his favorite recreation of hunting and fishing. The open sporting season sees him with gun or rod in the forests

of northern Michigan or in some other section of the United States. He has the reputation of being an excellent judge of timber and his purchases depend largely on his own judgment in their selection. His knowledge of lumber affairs, especially in the North, is specific and accurate. He has always bought timber of the highest type in that region, and has the reputation of manufacturing lumber of excellence and of making grades of a uniform and high character.

Above all else Mr. Diggins has achieved a reputation for integrity, calm and unbiased judgment, fairness in all transactions and forcefulness. Withal he has the reputation of being a strenuous "fighter." When he puts his heart or his hand to any enterprise he invariably forces it to a successful consummation.

Just now it is particularly timely that this brief sketch of Mr. Diggins should appear in *HARDWOOD RECORD*. He is vice-president of and an active force in the National Hardwood Lumber Association and at the forthcoming annual meeting of this organization to be held at Louisville, June 9 and 10, he is the logical man for election to the office of president. Mr. Diggins is not personally seeking this position, but his friends and admirers are simply insistent that this distinction be conferred upon him. For this office he has the unqualified endorsement of the members of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, of which he is ex-president; of the members of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange, the Louisville Hardwood Club, and hundreds of other individuals identified with the parent organization. In this connection Mr. Diggins will have such an opportunity as has never before come to a leader in hardwood association affairs: the opportunity of facilitating the amalgamation of the entire hardwood trade of the country in one harmonious body, not only for the establishment of a universal code of hardwood inspection, but for the general betterment of the hardwood trade.

The sentiment of the vast majority of members of all the hardwood associations of the country has now crystallized into a desire for a universal base of hardwood inspection, and a close community of interests among hardwood men is necessary to the consummation of this desideratum. With Mr. Diggins' broadmindedness, commercial astuteness, diplomacy and integrity, he will undoubtedly be able to weld the sundry, but only slightly divergent, ideas of the hardwood trade into a harmonious whole. It is the belief of *HARDWOOD RECORD* that Mr. Diggins is too sagacious to miss such an opportunity, but whatever he does will be done not for any personal distinction, but for the general good of the hardwood trade of the country.

Program Annual Meeting National Hardwood Lumber Association

The *RECORD* is indebted to F. F. Fish, secretary-treasurer of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, for the program of the forthcoming thirteenth annual convention of this organization, which will be held at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., on Thursday and Friday, June 9 and 10. The program is as follows:

BUSINESS PROGRAM

Thursday, June 9

- 10:00 a. m. Reception of members and guests in convention hall, Hotel Seelbach.
- 11:00 a. m. Reports of officers:
Address by the president...
..... Oliver O. Agler
Report of the secretary-treasurer...
..... Frank F. Fish
- 12:30 p. m. Intermission for luncheon.
- 2:00 p. m. Reports of standing committees:
Forestry... M. M. Wall, Chairman
Transportation...
..... Emil Guenther, Chairman
Waterways...
..... W. H. Russo, Chairman
Inspection Rules...
..... J. M. Pritchard, Chairman

Friday, June 10

- 10:00 a. m. Convention called to order.
Report of committee on officers' report.
New business.
- 12:30 p. m. Intermission for luncheon.
- 1:30 p. m. Unfinished business.
Election of officers to serve one year. Seven directors to serve three-year term and one director to serve two-year term.

PROGRAM OF ENTERTAINMENT

Tendered by the Louisville Hardwood Club
The Louisville Hardwood Club will keep "open house" during the convention in the leather room on the second floor of the Seelbach Hotel. Come in. We want to meet you.

Thursday evening, June 9, at 8 o'clock, in auditorium of the Seelbach Hotel, tenth floor: Old Kentucky smoker and plantation vaudeville. Eats, sips and puffs. "Get together and talk things over."

A printed numerical list with names and numbers corresponding with the number worn by each person registering, will be issued at the smoker, and you will be able to "know everyone there."

Friday evening, June 10, at 8 o'clock, banquet to members and guests, by Louisville Hardwood Club, in the main dining room of the Seelbach Hotel.

Ladies will please register in parlor "B" on second floor of the Seelbach Hotel.

On Thursday evening, the 9th, during the progress of the smoker, the ladies are invited to attend the vaudeville performance at Fontaine Ferry, "The Park Beautiful." Special trolley cars leave Seelbach Hotel promptly at 7:30 o'clock.

During the banquet, the ladies will be given a dinner in the "Red Room" on the second floor of the Seelbach Hotel, at 8 o'clock.

Last Cut of Timber in Wexford County, Mich.

Within the next few weeks the Buckley & Douglas Lumber Company of Manistee, Mich., will start upon the last cut of timber of any importance in Wexford county. This body of timber is located near Copemish, and consists of about 2,600 acres along the Ann Arbor railroad. This acreage has been held by the owners until its value has increased greatly. There is a wide variety of growth on the tract, elm predominating.

This timber will be shipped to Manistee over the Manistee & Northeastern, provision having been made whereby the haul to Copemish will be transferred over the Ann Arbor railroad, using the Manistee & Northeastern equipment. This will necessitate installing a new station on the Ann Arbor about a mile from Copemish, where an operator will be stationed to care for the southern terminus of the run; while the Copemish operator will handle the northern terminus and the transferring of the cars to the Manistee & Northeastern. This arrangement will be a great economy for the lumber company, which otherwise would have been compelled to build a long stretch of track, which would have been utterly useless after the timber was cut.

The Passing of a Man

Never since the first issue of *HARDWOOD RECORD* after I became its editor in January, 1905, have I written of the passing of any man with such a sense of personal loss as today, when I must record the death of William M. McCormick of Philadelphia, which occurred at Atlantic City on Sunday, May 22, of heart failure.

On Monday, May 23, the body was brought to the Hotel Belgravia, Philadelphia, where from two to four it was visited by the largest concourse of friends that has ever paid respects to a private citizen in that city. The funeral was held from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. H. C. McCormick, at Williamsport, Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock, and was attended by business associates and personal friends from all over the United States. Mr. McCormick leaves a widow, three brothers, Dr. H. G., Seth T. and Frank McCormick of Williamsport, and a sister, Mrs. Thos. Painter of Pittsburg.

William M. McCormick was born on a farm in Lycoming County, near Williamsport, Pa., in 1846. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, S. T. McCormick, was a farmer and pioneer lumberman in a small way, who eventually took up the practice of law.

As the family was in very moderate circumstances, the boy William had but limited school training. Consequently his was the education of the great college of experience, from which, tutored by his Irish perception, which is the keenest and quickest in the world, and his Scotch reasoning power, which is the most logical given to man, Mr. McCormick was graduated with high honors in 1886, when he started in business for himself in Philadelphia as a buyer and seller of hemlock lumber. Up to this time he had been giving loyal service to others, working in mills and in lumber yards as inspector, in the woods as scaler, and eventually as a lumber salesman. He was the first lumber salesman out of the Williamsport country, and it is needless to say proved eminently successful, as he had energy as well as magnetism which makes the success of a man "on the road."

Mr. McCormick was over forty years old when he started in business for himself, yet by the time he was fifty, he was rated as a man of commercial importance and what is better still, of commercial integrity (it is a sad commentary on modern business methods that the terms are not always synonymous).

For several years before his death, he was one of the most important manufacturers of hardwoods, hemlock and yellow pine in the country, and also a very large owner of standing timber. The Little River Lumber Company of Townsend, Tenn., of which he was president, has 100,000 acres of magnificent poplar, oak, chestnut and hemlock timber in Blount and Sevier counties, Tennessee. He was president of the Peart, Nields & McCormick Company, a large North Carolina pine lumber and box shuck house in Virginia, and also

president of the Clearfield Lumber Company, Inc., of Morehead, Ky., a large oak manufacturing institution.

Mr. McCormick was a square shouldered, stockily built man with the beautiful, soft hands which are characteristic of the Irish—hands that look almost feminine, but which are always hearty in the grasp of those of a friend and capable in the management of affairs. He had the belligerency and impulsiveness of his Celtic forebears, as well as loyalty to his friends and ability to see the humorous side of the gravest situations in life. His ancestry had bequeathed him a dogged demeanor and a love of fight for its own sake. Cant and hypocrisy he hated as much as he loved simplicity and truth. He was a staunch friend and a worthy foe, yet, withal he never allowed his personal prejudice to interfere with a just estimate of a fellow man. Perhaps an anecdote might illustrate this characteristic: Some years ago Mr. McCormick and Robert B. Wheeler, another distinguished hardwood lumberman, constituted a committee of the Philadelphia Lumber Exchange to pass upon the eligibility of applicants for membership. One day Mr. Wheeler called Mr. McCormick on the telephone with the inquiry "What do you know about Mr. —?"

"I know more than is necessary," answered Mr. McCormick, and he punctuated his answer with a few verbal pyrotechnics, which the Recording Angel, knowing the man as he knew Uncle Toby, surely blotted out with a tear. Finally, however, when Mr. Wheeler succeeded in getting in a word, he suggested that he had not made the inquiry in order to suggest a dinner invitation for the man or for the purpose of selling him lumber, but that he had applied for membership in the local exchange.

"Oh!" exclaimed Mr. McCormick, "that's all right; I'll vote for him." Although he was the personification of cordiality to an acquaintance and stranger, William M. McCormick gave his friendship but rarely, but once a man's friend, he was his friend for all time, through good and ill. In his dislike of sham and affectation he sometimes offended people unacquainted with his manner, for he invariably referred to a spade as a spade. He particularly abhorred double dealing and insincerity, but his sympathies were always catholic, as was his broad public spirit and quick sense of humor. One could always tell just where to find him. No man was more loved by his friends and no man had greater respect from his enemies.

In summing up the character of this man I loved and whom I was greatly privileged to call my friend, mere words seem inadequate, for his love for his fellow men was as generous as was that of Abou Ben Adhem, and his charity of thought, word and deed, like the sky of heaven, o'er hung a suffering world.—HENRY H. GIBSON.



The Late W. M. McCormick
of Philadelphia

Composition and Volume of Philippine Forests

The economic aspect of the predominance of dipterocarp (commercial) forests in the Philippines is significant, as this type represents from 50 to 95 per cent of the total volume. The high percentage of the members of one family, in many places approaching pure stands, and the comparatively high bulk per unit of surface, make lumbering on a large scale with modern appliances possible. Making liberal allowances for unsound timber, the areas investigated are estimated to run from 8,000 to 30,000 board feet per acre, while individual acres will often yield as much as 100,000 board feet. The volume of the dipterocarp forests, including all species, is about 200,000,000,000 feet of lumber, board measure.

The dipterocarp woods may be divided into three groups. Of these, the lauans are more or less similar to the white pine of this country, as to mechanical structure, though they are somewhat harder. Trees of this group are used locally for light, general construction, and will probably replace imported woods of similar character. The apitongs, the second group, seem more allied to the hard pines in wood characteristics, and are used for heavier classes of construction. The third group, the yacals, are hard and durable, and are generally used for all construction purposes, particularly where durability in contact with the soil is essential. The great bulk of the dipterocarp forests is, however, composed of the first two groups. Of the species outside of the dipterocarp family, probably one-half is composed of trees whose wood would grade with these two groups.

The impression is general that tropical forests yield woods which cannot compare with the conifers of temperate regions. It is

true of the Philippine forests that, with the exception of a very limited stand of pine, the species are mostly broad-leaved, and would in the United States be classed as hardwoods. The physical characteristics of the wood, however, are more similar to the pine and other conifers.

The idea referred to, that the tropics produce nothing but hardwoods suitable for special purposes, as teak for shipbuilding and mahogany for fine cabinet work and finish, is due, in most cases, to a number of causes. The first of these is the wood-destroying forces, which are developed to a much greater extent in the tropics than in temperate regions. This development is augmented by continual heat and moisture, and, in addition to the fungi thus created, the presence of vast swarms of white ants is of great detriment to untreated timbers and all classes of wood. The second cause can be stated as being the prevailing low prices paid for other than fancy woods for use in special purposes. The crude methods in vogue render logging operations extremely expensive, and it is only due to the high prices received for rare woods that this class of trees is taken out at all. With the cost of operating remaining the same for cheaper species, and the price, on the other hand, maintaining a much lower level, it is readily seen that these trees must be left entirely alone until the introduction of more modern and economical methods. The last two causes to be enumerated are, the fact that the large demand for cheap construction timber is filled by bamboo stems and palms, and the fact that no widespread attempt has ever been made to place the ordinary run of construction woods of the tropics on the market of temperate regions.

It is known from the above that the volume

per acre of the dipterocarp forests of the Philippines would easily warrant lumbering operations on a large scale, and the supply is sufficient to allow of a large per cent of export of the cheaper classes of timber. Probably in the course of time such woods will be introduced to the foreign markets in temperate regions and will command a price that will allow them to compete successfully with timber of a like grade. That it is not done at the present time is due to certain unavoidable economic conditions, which will in time be overcome.

Proceedings of National Lumber Manufacturers' Association in Book Form

At the recent annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association resolutions were passed to the effect that the proceedings of that convention should be published in book form, which book is now completed. It is 6x9 inches, printed on good quality paper and cloth bound, stamped in gold. There are about 300 pages, which are properly indexed for ready reference. Manager Bronson has fixed the price at 50 cents, which just covers the cost of printing and mailing, and as there is but a limited edition, he urges that those desiring copies communicate with the association, or with his office in the Fisher Building, Chicago, as early as possible.

The contents of the book are of particular value and interest to timber owners or lumber producers or to any one in any way connected with the lumber business or with forestry. Exhaustive articles on various important topics were read at the New Orleans meeting by authorities on the various subjects covered, and these articles are printed in full in the proceedings. Some of the topics covered are Timber Land Taxation, Private Forestry, Lumber Production of the United States, Utilization of Waste in Forest and Mill, Freight Classification, Forest Fire Prevention and Control, The Future of Stumpage and Lumber Values, Uniform Inspection and others of equal interest.



TYPICAL PHILIPPINE FOREST SCENES

Who's Who in the Philadelphia Hardwood Trade

Philadelphia is one of the leading hardwood markets of the United States, and it seems timely that a story be published telling who's who in the hardwood trade of this big community of successful lumbermen.

This market is notable for the wide variety of woods that are handled there, the volume of the city's lumber business, as well as the high character of the concerns engaged in manufacturing and marketing forest products. The lumbermen of this community are not merely jobbers, but located there are the general offices of a large number of manufacturers having timberlands and sawmill plants at various points in the country. Philadelphia capital is largely interested in hardwood production in Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North

operation at Brookville, Pa. In 1900, Henderson, Schofield & Co., a copartnership, was formed, purchasing the Howe tract of white pine in Jefferson county, near Brookville, Pa. A mill was erected and the firm did well manufacturing and wholesaling lumber. In 1903 the firm of Schofield Brothers was formed. The business was continued as under the old

modern mill was built, which was later destroyed by fire, but was reconstructed with rapidity and business resumed without delay. In 1908, Schofield Brothers started a wholesale lumber yard at Reading, Pa., operating there as the Schofield-Lance Company. Of this concern Robert W. Schofield is president; John H. Schofield, vice-president, and Frank E. Schofield, secretary. In this yard only high-grade hardwoods are carried, the total stock on hand usually amounting to \$60,000 or \$70,000.

In addition to the daily output by the Saltkeatchie Lumber Company, of 35,000 to 40,000 feet of lumber, Schofield Brothers handle the hardwood output of the Honaker Lumber Company, Honaker, Va., which is running a



J. GIBSON McILVAIN, J. GIBSON McILVAIN & CO.

Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and some of it is invested in the Middle West and the Mississippi Valley country.

Schofield Bros.

Schofield Brothers, composed of John H. and Robert W. Schofield, wholesalers of lumber at 1020 Pennsylvania building, are among the most progressive lumbermen of Philadelphia.

John H. Schofield when a boy of thirteen entered the employ of the Hon. A. C. Hopkins, where he gained valuable experience in sawmill work and in timber estimating and cruising. He became superintendent of the Hopkins mills at Hopkins, Pa., in 1890, which position he held until 1897.

Robert W. Schofield also commenced his business career in a practical way, working in mill and woods as log scaler, timber estimator and timber cruiser. Later he was made superintendent of mills for the Mountons Coal & Lumber Company, Dunlo, Pa., after which he rounded out his experience by acting as traveling salesman for a time. For five years he was superintendent of a white pine



HUGH McILVAIN III, J. GIBSON McILVAIN & CO.



J. GIBSON McILVAIN, JR., J. GIBSON McILVAIN & CO.

partnership, the offices being moved from Brookville to Philadelphia.

In 1904 the concern bought a large tract of timber located near Ulmers, S. C., which subsequently was named Schofield, and formed the corporation known as the Saltkeatchie Lumber Company. John H. Schofield is president of this company and Robert W. Schofield treasurer and general manager. A large



WALTER E. McILVAIN, J. GIBSON McILVAIN & CO.

large double band mill with a capacity of about 70,000 feet per day; also the output of the Perley & Crockett Lumber Company, Jennings, W. Va., with another band mill, the daily capacity of which averages 50,000 feet; also other stocks of lumber amounting to 50,000,000 feet per annum, mostly oak, chestnut, cypress, poplar, gum and white pine.

Frank E. Schofield, a younger brother, is manager of the hardwood department of this firm, and is a stockholder and director in the Saltkeatchie Lumber Company. Schofield Brothers have a New York office at 74 Cortlandt street, which is in charge of James C. Place.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

The widely known firm of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., wholesalers in the Crozer building, has done business in Philadelphia for one hundred and twelve years under the name of McIlvain. The business has been handed down from father to son for nearly four generations, with no diminution of success and prosperity during that long period of time.

The concern has never been incorporated, and they do not know, these McIlvains, that they have ever renewed a note outside of a bank. Property after property has been purchased to provide for the rapidly growing business. The McIlvains carry possibly the heaviest stock of any yard in Philadelphia. In 1906 a fire destroyed the entire center of the yard, including the shed and ten million feet of as choice and well-selected hardwood and white pine lumber as was ever accumulated in one place. The loss to the firm was \$350,000.

For over three years the McIlvains have published a monthly booklet known as "McIlvain's Lumber News," which is sent free to the firm's many customers. It contains a full list of their stock, a review of market conditions, and well-selected articles on the absorbing topics of the day. The firm has withstood many panics, with but little detriment to its



FRANK R. WHITING, PRESIDENT WHITING LUMBER COMPANY.

progress. The McIlvains seem endowed with an acute foresight and a healthy optimism, which have safeguarded them through many a threatening disaster.

The firm has distributing yards at Fifty-eighth street and Woodland avenue, Philadelphia; Primos, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and at Nashville, Tenn., with a combined capacity of about 12,000,000 feet of lumber. The concern handles the output of the Croft Lumber Company, located on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at Alexander, W. Va., which has a capacity of 15,000,000 feet per month. It will also handle the stock of the Twilady Lumber Company, Jasper, Lee county, Virginia, which promises an output of 300,000 feet a month. Besides these, the McIlvains have connections with mills which make this firm one of the biggest distributors of hard and soft woods in the country.

The present members of the firm of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co. are J. Gibson McIlvain, Hugh McIlvain III, J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., and Walter B. McIlvain.

W. M. McCormick

One of the largest handlers of hardwoods in Philadelphia is W. M. McCormick, whose offices are located in the Franklin Bank building. Mr. McCormick is the sales manager for several leading hardwood and yellow pine manufacturing concerns of which he is president. These concerns include the Little River Lumber Company of Townsend, Tenn., which owns approximately one hundred thousand



W. M. WHITING, VICE-PRESIDENT WHITING LUMBER COMPANY.



JOHN H. SCHOFIELD, SCHOFIELD BROTHERS

acres of virgin timber in Blount and Sevier counties, east Tennessee. The output of this plant consists of yellow poplar of the highest type, hemlock, birch, oak, beech, soft maple, silverbell, hickory and other varieties that grow in that mountain region.

Mr. McCormick is also president and sales manager of the Clearfield Lumber Company, Inc., of Morehead, Ky., which is a large pro-

ducer of white oak in boards and plank, as well as car and structural material. He is also at the head of the Peart, Nields & McCormick Company, manufacturer of Virginia yellow pine in the form of lumber and box shooks. Mr. McCormick's lumber handlings involve more than a hundred million feet annually.

[Note. The foregoing matter was written previous to the death of W. M. McCormick, which occurred on Sunday last. How the large affairs of Mr. McCormick's big hardwood interests will be handled in the future has, of course, not yet been decided.—EDITOR.]

Righter Lumber Company

The business of the veteran Righter Lumber Company dates back to 1834, when it was first established by Washington Righter at Columbia, Pa. Later his son, Washington Righter, Jr., father of the members of the present firm, was admitted to the concern and the business was removed to Williamsport, Pa., where it



ROBERT W. SCHOFIELD, TREASURER AND GENERAL MANAGER SCHOFIELD BROTHERS.

undertook the manufacture of lumber. Frederick C. Righter was admitted into the firm about twenty-three years ago, when the style became the W. Righter Sons' Company. Within a short time another change was made to the present title of the Righter Lumber Company.

Frederick C. Righter, president of the company, has been associated with the lumber business all his life, consequently is well known to the lumber buying world. Wilmer H. Righter, secretary and treasurer, and who also has charge of the clerical department, became associated with the company a few years ago. The company handles oak, ash, chestnut, gum, poplar, white pine, spruce and hemlock, also the output of several southern mills.

Whiting Lumber Company

The Whiting Lumber Company, manufacturer and wholesaler at 2027-28-29 Land Title building, owns and operates with speaking success vast timber tracts in Graham and Chero-

kee counties, in the extreme southwestern limit of North Carolina.

The company has operated for several years a plant at Judson, Swain county, North Carolina, a short distance from its holdings in Graham county, and another even larger one at Abingdon, Va., drawing its timber supplies from Johnson and Sullivan counties, eastern Tennessee. Subsequent to the purchase of the Buchanan timber, the company bought what is known as the Snowbird tract, consisting of white oak, chestnut, hemlock, etc., and aggregating 53,551,575 feet; the Beidling tract, consisting of black oak, chestnut, cherry, etc., aggregating 131,960,350 feet; the Long Creek tract, consisting of chestnut, red and black oak, maple, etc., aggregating 10,796,500 feet, and the Slick Rock Valley tract, aggregating 114,920,190 feet of fine timber. The company owns an aggregate of

retary and competent business man, the Whiting officials have shown wisdom, for in the performance of more than one function which the trade requires he has shown himself thoroughly efficient.

Jackson-Wyatt Lumber Company

The Jackson-Wyatt Lumber Company, wholesaler at 703 Franklin Bank building, although only a year old, is fast attaining, through strenuous hustling, a gratifying posi-

bility. William H. Wyatt has charge of the clerical force. The company handles hardwoods of all kinds; also spruce, hemlock and yellow pine.

Wistar, Underhill & Co.

In February, 1898, R. Wyatt Wistar and Frederick S. Underhill organized the firm of Wistar & Underhill. At first they did the buying and selling, the bookkeeping and corresponding in connection with their business themselves, but it was not long before their trade had increased to such an extent as to render this impossible. These men have always been hustlers. They have succeeded in this venture as they would in any undertaking, for they are workers, and work figures large in business success.

In 1899 trade had developed greatly and Thomas N. Nixon was employed as traveling salesman. He continued in this capacity until



ROBERT F. WHITMER, PRESIDENT WM. WHITMER & SONS, INC.



JOHN W. COLES.



JEROME H. SHEIP.

93,000 acres of the best timber lands in the Appalachian range. The fine hardwood flooring manufactured by this company comes from the factory at Judson, N. C., where it has also a box shock mill. The manufacturing of the Whiting Lumber Company is almost limitless, and the equipment for production unsurpassed. Every facility for getting out and transporting its vast amount of timber, in the way of railroading, bridging, electric lighting and effective appliances, the company has availed itself of, reducing thereby the handicap, danger of loss, and inconvenience to which such an enterprise is exposed, to a minimum.

The personnel of the Whiting Lumber Company consists of F. R. Whiting, president; W. S. Whiting, vice-president; Henry Whiting, treasurer, and C. L. Barr, secretary.

The Whitings are descended from good old Puritan stock, and the traits of character which enabled their ancestors to win out in the noble cause for which they sacrificed themselves, have descended without stint to their posterity. In the choice of C. L. Barr as sec-



JOSEPH P. DUNWOODY, FLECK & DUNWOODY.

tion in the Philadelphia trade. The personnel of the concern consists of L. C. Kent, president; William A. Jackson, vice-president, and William H. Wyatt, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Kent is not actively engaged in the concern, leaving the practical management to Mr. Jackson, who has for almost twelve years been connected with the lumber business, having been at one time with Halfpenny & Hamilton, and in other capacities of responsi-

1905, when he was admitted as a member of the firm, and the name changed to Wistar, Underhill & Co., which title still continues.

Wistar, Underhill & Co.'s specialties are hardwoods, cypress, and white and yellow pine. They have a hardwood yard at Nashville, Tenn., piled with a well-assorted stock of high-grade quartered red and white oak, plain oak, poplar, chestnut and ash. They have also well-stocked yards at Abingdon and Dugdale, Va., and at Crandall, Tenn. The largest of these is the one at Dugdale, which is stocked with chestnut, oak, poplar, basswood, white pine and hemlock of excellent quality. At Warrior, N. C., in the famous Sapphire country, is another yard, stocked principally with white pine of exceptional quality, with some oak, chestnut and poplar. The firm is now contemplating putting in a fine stock of oak, ash and basswood at Montezuma, N. C.

Wistar, Underhill & Co. are part owners of and sales agents for the Evergreen Lumber Company of Evergreen, N. C., manufacturer of longleaf yellow pine lumber and shortleaf yel-

low pine flooring, siding and finish, and cypress and gum. They represent the Waccamaw Lumber Company, manufacturer of Waccamaw shingles and North Carolina pine and cypress; the Hammond Lumber Company, manufacturer of California redwood; O. S. Good, operator in Oregon white pine, and the Jackson Lumber Company, manufacturer of Dixie longleaf yellow pine flooring. They also handle extensively Louisiana red cypress, Mississippi red gum, Arkansas soft yellow pine and West Virginia hemlock and spruce.

Aside from the principals in the concern, all of whom are men of experience and perception, the firm is well represented over a large territory by the following salesmen: James W. Anderson, W. J. Anderson, Ellis C. Guilford, E. Roy Coble, Arthur T. Wistar, Allan R. Eaton and William C. Ross. The inspectors are Olin White, who is manager of

prior to starting this business, was for over thirty-five years connected with the Thomas Williams, Jr., Company of Philadelphia. It is interesting to note that for over a century members of the Williams family have been engaged in the lumber business.

J. Randall Williams & Co. are strictly wholesalers. They have a distributing yard at Salisbury, N. C., with a capacity of about 1,000,000 feet. They have excellent southern

ness prospered from the beginning and now stands among the successful lumber houses of the day.

William P. Shearer, into whose capable hands the management has now fallen, started as a mere boy with the William M. Lloyd Company; subsequently he gathered much valuable experience in the capacity of salesman with other reputable concerns. The firm has connections with some of the best mills in the South, also has a distributing yard at Marion, N. C., where it manufactures poplar squares as a specialty. It handles all kinds of hardwoods, spruce, white, yellow and North Carolina pines. It has now a branch office in the Granite building, Rochester, N. Y., which is in charge of John J. Soble.

William Whitmer & Sons, Inc.

William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., manufacturers and wholesalers, with offices at 200



FRED C. RIGHTER, PRESIDENT RIGHTER LUMBER COMPANY.

the Nashville branch; F. D. Moon, inspector and superintendent at Warrior, N. C., and M. C. Arnold, W. S. Waddell and John Black.

Franklin Lumber Company

The Franklin Lumber Company, a growing wholesale concern with office at 619 Real Estate Trust building, has been before the public only a year and a half. Its president, C. O. Maus, however, has been known for some time as the Philadelphia representative of concerns in the West. The company has good southern mill connections and handles hardwoods and white and yellow pine. The business is showing satisfactory development and will undoubtedly soon become a conspicuous success.

J. Randall Williams & Co.

The business of J. Randall Williams & Co., wholesalers at 514 and 515 Arcade building, was started by J. Randall Williams in 1901. Subsequently his sons, J. Randall Williams, Jr., and T. Deland Williams, were admitted, forming the present firm. The senior partner,



WILMER H. RIGHTER, SECRETARY AND TREASURER RIGHTER LUMBER COMPANY.



WM. A. JACKSON, VICE-PRESIDENT JACKSON-WYATT LUMBER COMPANY.

hardwood mill connections and handle all standard hardwoods and yellow pine.

Samuel H. Shearer & Son

The business of Samuel H. Shearer & Son, wholesalers with offices in the Crozer building, was started about twelve years ago by Samuel H. Shearer. Six months later he admitted his son, William P. Shearer, forming the present firm of Samuel H. Shearer & Son. The busi-



J. RANDALL WILLIAMS, J. RANDALL WILLIAMS & CO.

Franklin Bank building, are known to the lumber industry from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The concern was started by William Whitmer between forty and fifty years ago, at Sunbury, Pa. In 1889 he opened an office in Philadelphia, operating as William Whitmer & Sons. In 1895 the business was incorporated under the present style, with William Whitmer president. After the death of William Whitmer, in 1896, his son, Robert F. Whitmer, the present head of the concern, became president.

About the time of the removal of the business to Philadelphia a controlling interest in the Buffalo Lumber Company, operating at Bayard, W. Va., was acquired. When they incorporated they assumed control of the Condon-Lane Boom & Lumber Company of Horton, W. Va. This operation necessitated the building of the Dry Fork railroad to connect with the Western Maryland railroad at Hendricks, W. Va. The steady growth of the business compelled further extension, and in

1898 the operation of J. L. Rumbarger Lumber Company, Dobbin, W. Va., was acquired. This was followed by the acquisition of a mill and a timber tract of 1,600 acres in Tucker county, West Virginia. In 1904 further additions to the concern's holdings were made at Lanesville, W. Va., and at the same time the company erected a pulp and paper mill at Parsons, W. Va. Recently the company has acquired extensive timber tracts in Virginia.

The company conducts a wholesale lumber yard at Philadelphia, handling principally spruce, hemlock and a variety of hardwoods. Robert F. Whitmer, president of the company, is one of the best known men in the lumber trade, his experience in the field dating from boyhood. He is a man of the strictest integrity, progressive, and of excellent executive ability.



BEN C. CURRIE, CURRIE & CAMPBELL.

Lewis Thompson & Co.

Lewis H. Thompson & Co., Inc., manufacturers and wholesalers, Eighteenth and Indiana avenue, handle all kinds of hardwoods, but are best known as among the heaviest importers of mahogany in the country. The firm was founded by Lewis Thompson, who came to the United States from England when twenty years of age. In 1840 he put in the first mahogany lumber and veneer plant in Philadelphia. On the death of Lewis Thompson, his son George succeeded to the business, and at the time of his death in 1886 was the sole owner. Charles H. Thompson, his son, and now president of the concern, who was, at the death of his father, preparing for a medical course, at necessity's call relinquished his desire for a professional training and assumed full charge of the business which had already reached a responsible magnitude. During the twenty-two years of his management of affairs the firm prospered until it has not a rival as importers of the beautiful Laguna mahogany. When Charles H. Thompson took charge the firm was handling 250,000

to 300,000 feet annually, the increase since then has been very great.

The concern has a mill and yards at Astoria, L. I., where Laguna mahogany is cut into lumber and veneers, which covers about thirty acres of ground. The mill has a capacity of about 14,000,000 feet of lumber and 50,000,000 superficial feet of veneer annually. The business includes the getting out of the logs in the tropics, as well as operating a large



GEORGE F. CRAIG, PRESIDENT GEORGE CRAIG & SONS, INC.



THOMAS E. COALE, THOMAS E. COALE LUMBER COMPANY.

saw and veneer mill, employing over one hundred hands. The officers of Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc., are Charles H. Thompson, president and treasurer; Charles H. White, vice-president; J. H. Vaughan, secretary; Lewis H. White, manager of sales, and C. Harry White, superintendent of the yard and plant at Astoria, L. I.

Tomb Lumber Co.

The Tomb Lumber Company, manufacturer and wholesaler, with offices at 1605 Real Estate Trust building, is a flourishing concern. It was incorporated in 1905, succeeding a firm trading under the same corporate style. It is composed of H. B. Tomb, president, and W. A. Tomb, treasurer. For a number of years the company operated in eastern Pennsylvania, but in February, 1909, it acquired a mill and timber tract at Watoga, W. Va., with a capacity of 1,000,000 feet a month, mostly hardwoods.

Fleck & Dunwoody

Fleck & Dunwoody, wholesalers, of the North American building, are young as a firm, having been associated in this business only since October, 1909, but the principals are not young in experience. These men have been favorably known in lumber circles for a



AUGUSTUS J. CADWALLADER, SECRETARY AND TREASURER GEORGE CRAIG & SONS, INC.

number of years. Paul W. Fleck was formerly of the Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company, and Joseph P. Dunwoody of Joseph P. Dunwoody & Co. and later Philadelphia representative of the Forest Lumber Company of Pittsburg. The firm has excellent southern mill connections and handles white pine, hemlock and hardwoods.

Charles K. Parry & Co.

Charles K. Parry of Charles K. Parry & Co., wholesalers, of the Land Title building, needs but little exploiting as a successful pursuant of the lumber business. His father before him was engaged in the lumber business for twenty-five years, during which time his son Charles picked up much valuable knowledge of the lumber industry. Charles Parry began business in one of the national banks of Philadelphia, but heredity prevailed, and he embarked in the lumber business for himself, continuing for five years. In July, 1904, the Righter-Parry Lumber Company was formed, which company succeeded him and took over the wholesale business he was con-

ducting at the time. In June, 1909, he sold his interest in the company and Charles K. Parry & Co. was formed. This firm has a mill at Selma, N. C., with a daily capacity of 40,000 feet; one at Bingham, S. C., with a daily capacity of 25,000 feet, and one at Pine Bloom, Ga., with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet. It has at the South Carolina mill at the present time about four million feet of oak, ash, cypress and gum. The concern has been cutting considerable poplar at the North Carolina mill and the cut will soon be largely oak and ash. The firm also handles the output of one of its neighbors in South Carolina, which is cutting oak, ash, cypress, gum and pine, with some cottonwood and elm.

John W. Coles

John W. Coles, 1109 Real Estate Trust building, occupies a well-earned position of prominence among the younger hardwood mer-

ner in the firm of Sheip & Vandegrift for twenty-nine years. During eight years of the time he was connected also with the Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Company, and seven years with the Stony Creek Lumber Company, which latter cut 9,000 acres of timber.

Mr. Sheip is interested in extensive lumber operations in West Virginia and has also contracted for stock with various mills in the South. He handles cherry, chestnut, maple,

also had some experience with one of the largest lumber concerns in the South, has entered the selling department and will look after eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Sheip is an enthusiastic Hoo-Hoo and has again been appointed vicegerent snark for eastern Pennsylvania.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr., 1430 Land Title building, since he started in business for himself as a wholesaler, has met with no little success. He has been connected with the lumber business since 1892. In 1902 he was engaged as sales manager by the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, remaining until 1907, when he became vice-president of the Boice Lumber Company. He sold out his interest in that company a short time ago and started for himself. His principal line is hardwoods, although he handles various other woods.

Mr. Lloyd is a lumberman of wide experi-



HORACE A. REEVES, JR., R. B. WHEELER & CO.

chants. When but a boy he started in the lumber business with the well-known C. B. Coles & Sons Company of Camden, N. J., where he acquired a thorough knowledge of all kinds of lumber, grades, etc. A few years ago he embarked in business for himself as a wholesale lumber dealer, and by close attention to details, a scrupulous selection of stock and a reputation of living strictly up to promises his business has steadily increased. He handles all kinds of hardwoods, spruce, hemlock, pine, etc. A staff of experienced hustlers are busy always in the field and orders are generally forthcoming.

H. S. Styron looks after Philadelphia and surrounding territory; G. W. Wright covers New Jersey, and Elwood Tate takes care of New York state.

Jerome H. Sheip

Jerome H. Sheip, prominent manufacturer and wholesaler of 2026 Land Title building, although before the trade as an individual dealer for only about a year, has been conspicuous in the lumber trade as senior part-



R. W. WISTAR, WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO



F. S. UNDERHILL, WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO.

white and red oak, quartered oak, ash, basswood, poplar, beech, birch, hickory and white pine. H. S. Best, for five years with the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company, has charge of the manufacturing and purchasing end of the business; Harry E. Olsen, a well-known hardwood salesman, covers Philadelphia and vicinity, and Stanley S. Sheip, Mr. Sheip's son, who has graduated from the Forestry School at Harvard, and who has



T. N. NIXON, WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO.

ence and excellent qualifications. Through active buying during the last twenty years he has gained a thorough knowledge of the lumber business. He has had extensive intercourse with western and southern manufacturers, which places him in excellent position to serve the wants of a diversified trade. He possesses keen judgment as to hardwood requirements and is a man of pleasing personality and admirable character.

Daniel B. Curll

Daniel B. Curll, manufacturer and wholesaler at 1019 Real Estate Trust building, comes from a family of lumbermen. His grandfather and father operated in Clarion, Forrest and Jefferson counties, Pennsylvania, as far back as 1850, when white pine was in its glory and black walnut was used as fence rails.

Although quite a young man, he is by no means new to the lumber business, having first become identified with his father, H. V. Curll of the H. V. Curll Lumber Company, Pittsburg, in 1898. In this connection he

received valuable insight into the wholesale business and learned his first lessons in salesmanship.

Mr. Curll is also connected with the Curll & Evans Lumber Company of Holcomb, Nicholas county, West Virginia. In the capacity of sales manager of this concern he was located at Holcomb for a number of years. He also had charge of the large output of this fine plant, acquiring thorough acquaintance with the manufacturing end of the business.

Mr. Curll is also interested in the Commonwealth Lumber Company of Glenray, W. Va., and handles the output of that plant, consisting of 1,500,000 feet of hardwoods per month, largely oak of fine quality. This is one of the best equipped band mills in the state and has about 20,000 acres of virgin timber land to draw from.

For the past two years Mr. Curll has been located in Philadelphia, engaged in what has proven a very successful wholesale business.

R. B. Wheeler & Co.

R. B. Wheeler & Co., 402 Crozer building, is one of the old reliable concerns of Philadelphia. It has buffeted many storms which have proven the strength of its foundations. Robert B. Wheeler began business in 1877. He admitted Horace A. Reeves, Jr., about twenty-eight years ago, forming the present firm. They do a strictly wholesale business, and have some splendid direct mill connections. They handle hardwoods, white pine and cypress. Horace A. Reeves, Jr., the active end of the firm, is well known to the lumber trade of the country and is generally liked for his genial personality.

Thomas E. Coale Lumber Company

The Thomas E. Coale Lumber Company, Franklin Bank building, commenced business a year and a half ago. The company has some excellent direct mill connections and handles at wholesale hardwoods, white pine, spruce, hemlock and cypress. Thomas E. Coale, head of the concern, is one of the most widely known men in the lumber field. For some years he was in charge of the selling department of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., and prior to this conducted a lumber business for some years in the southern section of Philadelphia.

George Craig & Sons, Inc.

George Craig & Sons, Inc., 160 Drexel building, have been in business for a number of years. They are manufacturers of hardwood and spruce lumber, and have a mill at Winterburn, W. Va., with a daily capacity of 85,000 feet, producing spruce, hemlock and hardwoods.

The officers of the concern are George F. Craig, president; J. A. Calhoun, first vice-president; H. L. Newhall, second vice-president, and Augustus J. Cadwallader, secretary and treasurer. George F. Craig, J. A. Calhoun and A. J. Cadwallader also compose the firm of George F. Craig & Co. of the same address.

George F. Craig is one of the most prominent lumbermen of Philadelphia. As president of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, and of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association during 1909, he has become widely and favorably known to the trade of the country.

Augustus J. Cadwallader is a sagacious and progressive man, and is one of the most popular lumbermen in Philadelphia.



H. B. TOMB, PRESIDENT TOMB LUMBER COMPANY.



C. E. LLOYD, JR.

The Craig house has shipping offices at Savannah, Ga., and Fernandino, Fla.

Currie & Campbell

Currie & Campbell, with office in the Commonwealth building, started business December 1, 1909, handling hardwoods, spruce, hemlock, mouldings, oak and maple flooring and all kinds of dimension stock. They now have connections with the Pocahontas Lumber Company of Burner, W. Va., which operates a mill with a daily capacity of 75,000 feet of spruce,

hemlock and hardwoods; also the Elkhurst Lumber Company of Elkhurst, W. Va., with a daily production of 15,000 feet of flooring, 30,000 feet of worked stock, which carries nearly 3,000,000 feet of hardwoods at the mill.

Ben C. Currie, one of the principals of the concern, was associated with William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., from 1906 to 1908; with R. M. Smith & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., as manager of their Philadelphia office from 1906 to 1908, and was manager for Halfpenny & Hamilton from 1908 to December 1, 1909. He is an experienced hardwood man. He was chosen delegate from the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia to the last annual of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, to be present at the revision of the hardwood inspection rules.

James H. Campbell for five years was superintendent of the Pocahontas Lumber Company's mill at Burner, W. Va., and later was employed at that company's general offices at Brookville, Pa., for two years.

Fenwick Lumber Company

The Fenwick Lumber Company was organized the latter part of 1906 at Wilkes Barre, Pa., succeeding the Tennant-Richards Lumber Company of that city. Its general office is at Wilkes Barre, the sales headquarters being at 1123 Real Estate Trust building, Philadelphia. The company operates a mill at Fenwick, W. Va., with a capacity of 100,000 feet daily; one at Edgewood, N. Y., with a capacity of 25,000 feet, and one at Cadosea, N. Y., with a capacity of 12,500 feet daily. The two first-named are band mills of the most improved type. The first vice-president of the company, S. L. Richards, has charge of the Fenwick plant, residing at Weston, W. Va. He is a lumberman of wide experience.

The Philadelphia office is in charge of J. C. Tennant, as secretary and sales manager. Mr. Tennant is a graduate of Syracuse University, having graduated with the class of 1901 with Phi Beta Kappa honors. A few months after graduation he became identified with the wholesale firm of J. C. Tennant & Co., afterwards absorbed by the Tennant-Richards Lumber Company. For several years his headquarters were at Wilkes Barre, Pa. In May, 1908, he was put in charge of the newly opened sales office at Philadelphia. Although the Fenwick Lumber Company covers a wide field in its selling, having trade both east and west, the entire selling end of the business is handled from the Philadelphia office.

The mills of the company turn out largely spruce, oak, poplar, chestnut, birch and maple. The Fenwick product is becoming widely known throughout the trade because of its high grade, both as to quality and manufacture.

S. B. Vrooman & Co., Ltd.

The business of S. B. Vrooman & Co., Ltd., importers, manufacturers and wholesalers at 1133 to 1141 Beach street, is conspicuous as one of the most reputable and successful concerns in the country. The business was started

at the same address forty years ago as Vrooman & Baker; subsequently the title became Vrooman & Crawford. Later Mr. Vrooman bought out his partner's interest and continued alone until October 21, 1894, when the style of S. B. Vrooman & Co. was adopted and Samuel B. Vrooman made president of the concern and Fisher Dalrymple secretary and treasurer.

The concern has a band saw and planing mill, also a distributing yard, at the above address, with a capacity of 3,000,000 feet of lumber, and carries also considerable stock elsewhere. It handles only high-class stock and makes a specialty of teakwood. The con-

cern is furnishing the New York Ship Building Company and the William Cramp Ship & Engine Building Company with this wood for the battleships now being constructed at these yards. This valuable wood they import direct from India. They handle also mahogany, Spanish cedar, Florida red cedar, Prima Vera cypress and general hardwoods.

Samuel B. Vrooman combines with his business activity at home and abroad a genial and attractive personality, which has made him many friends on both continents. Fisher Dalrymple is the strenuously busy man of the concern; he is an expert lumberman and an astute business man.

Relative to the illustrations shown in connection with this article, the ornamentation is made with the metal composition, which the manufacturers declare is more easily preserved on birch than on walnut or mahogany. The fern dishes are made of four parts sawn from scrap material and dovetailed together, being bent over forms or moulds. Many novelties are now being experimented with, with a view to more complete utilization of stock.

Seasoning plays an important part in this industry. All material is re-dried in special kilns, remaining there for from three weeks to two months, as absolute dryness is a prerequisite in successful manufacture. The presence of even a slight amount of sap cracks the furniture and spoils the finish.

While gilt furniture can be obtained in all styles and patterns, the types prevailing in the

Utilization of Hardwoods

ARTICLE XLII GOLD FURNITURE

What is commonly termed gold furniture among the trade has undergone probably a greater evolution than any other class of furniture. This is attributable to the change in the character of the composition which produces the gold effect, as well as to the fact that different woods are being used now from those formerly employed. It was a long time before gold furniture attained popular favor, especially among wealthy people.

Vernis Martin is the name of the gold composition formerly used. The new article is composed principally of metal ingredients, and has a much more pleasing appearance; the shiny effect, which was formerly evident, is eliminated and an accurate imitation of gold leaf produced. This new composition is the invention of the Gold Furniture Company of Chicago. It may be said that this concern has developed the manufacture of gold furniture from its heretofore rather unsatisfactory stage by employing innovations, among which was the metal composition before referred to, and it now produces this class of goods at lower prices than formerly prevailed, and at the same time manufactures a better article.

The manufacture of this product has been the substitution of birch, almost entirely, for mahogany and walnut. The last named woods were not only too expensive for novelty manufacture, but they were not so well adapted to receive the Vernis Martin composition as birch or even chestnut.

The principal articles manufactured by gold furniture concerns are chairs, pedestals, candlesticks, clocks and various small novelties. The method of manufacture differs in no essential particular from that of ordinary furniture. The pedestals, which vary widely in design, are always carved by hand out of solid pieces of wood.

Birch is in great demand for this class of work, and supplies the principal need. Chestnut is used frequently, and experiments with a view to utilizing maple are in progress. It is claimed for birch that it polishes as well as mahogany, and being closer grained takes a finer finish. The parts are sawn in such a way as to avoid joints. It is further necessary that full stock be used in the case of arms and legs of chairs. In assembling, all parts are glued and screwed, the same methods being used as are employed in ordinary furniture manufacture.



AN ARTISTIC GOLD NOVELTY.

Louis XIV and XV periods seem best suited for this purpose, and are most commonly copied. The peculiar requirements of this class of furniture, such as special stock and thinness of parts offers an inviting field for birch. Two large manufacturers of this line have for several months been practically unable to secure sufficient low-grade stock to keep their factories supplied. The increased demand for the furniture, combined with the scarcity of birch, are responsible for the experiments in maple.

New Bored Column Company

A new corporation under the laws of North Carolina is the Colonial Column Company, which will have headquarters at China Grove, N. C. The company owns extensive timber privileges, controlling a large supply of high grade poplar, oak and pine timber, and thus will use only the high grade stock in the manufacture. Solid bored columns of all dimensions will be turned out from poplar, pine and oak, and the entire product will be subjected to a special process and primed to insure against rot and checking. In addition, balusters will be manufactured from the same woods as a by-product.



GOOD DESIGN IN GOLD FURNITURE.

'Round About the Southern Hardwood Country

At C. L. Willey's Memphis Plant

Where logs are freighted on cars of the regular flat or gondola pattern, it seems almost impossible to handle them in an economical manner except by the use of some form of derrick or swinging crane. As it is not practical to use the regulation slip and endless chain, many of the hardwood mills are using a system that saves breaking bulk until it can be done on the log deck.

At the big Memphis plant of C. L. Willey a Browning self-propelling crane not only unloads cars of logs that are for the veneer mill, but sorts out the logs and loads for the mill only those intended for sawing, setting out the veneer logs rapidly and convenient to the boiling vats. In addition to this the machine accomplishes all the yard switching and spotting of cars to the loading platforms.

When the cars are loaded entirely with saw logs, spotting them at the mill in reach of the cable is all that is done, as they are hauled into the mill and the load rolled off. From woods to log deck without any further handling is getting pretty close to economical lines in timber operations. The switch back to clear the car after being unloaded is shown in one of the accompanying illustrations, the car running by gravity.

Oak stock for export is air dried thoroughly. the piling sticks between each layer of boards being nailed to two strips, forming a frame which is light and easily moved, yet strong enough to keep the lumber in good shape. The piling method is illustrated in one of the half-tones herewith. End-piling hastens the drying of stock, not only by the freer circulation of air, but from the fact that when the moisture is drawn from lumber in this way the stock is left in better shape and is much less liable to stain than when dried by other means. These racks for drying lumber have only recently been installed at the Willey plant. J. D. Laskey, sales manager of the operation, states that results from their use are entirely satisfactory.

The C. L. Willey headquarters are at Chicago, where a modern factory and extensive yards at 2558 South Robey street are maintained. Mr. Willey is known all over this country, as well as extensively abroad, as the most important producer of high-class foreign and domestic cabinet woods and veneers in the United States. He also enjoys the distinction of operating the largest veneer plant in the world.

Where Cottonwood Is King

To anyone acquainted with the southern

Mississippi valley, the sight of a cottonwood board brings to mind Arkansas City. Conversely, to mention Arkansas City, if lumber is under consideration, one naturally thinks of cottonwood.

One of the most interesting sights at Arkansas City is a tow boat of the Kimball-Lacey Lumber Company landing a tow of 4,000,000 feet of lumber. When the river is high these tows are brought in safely and landed as high and close to the levee as possible. When the river is low, however, many of the logs are left hung on the bank, high and dry, to wait for another rise, or they may be pulled off and loaded at considerable additional expense.

At present the Kimball-Lacey Lumber Company has sawed up the greater part of the tow shown in the illustration, and about all there is left are the few logs shown in the other picture, hung on the bank of the river.

This company has a band and band resaw mill, with supplementary dimension band saw in the end of the mill. Although the manufacture of cottonwood is more or less wasteful under ordinary methods, the Kimball-Lacey company has solved the problem to a large extent, and the offal from the mill is small, notwithstanding the character of the timber.



TOWBOAT OF THE KIMBALL-LACEY LUMBER CO., ARKANSAS CITY, ARK., AND 4,000,000 FEET OF COTTONWOOD LOGS RAFTED AT THE MILL.



LOADER AT C. L. WILLEY'S
MEMPHIS PLANT.



PILES OF EXPORT STOCK ON MEMPHIS
YARDS OF C. L. WILLEY



LOADING PLATFORM AT MEMPHIS OPERA-
TIONS OF C. L. WILLEY.



RUNNING CARS OF LOGS UP INTO MILL FOR UNLOADING.
PLANT OF C. L. WILLEY, MEMPHIS



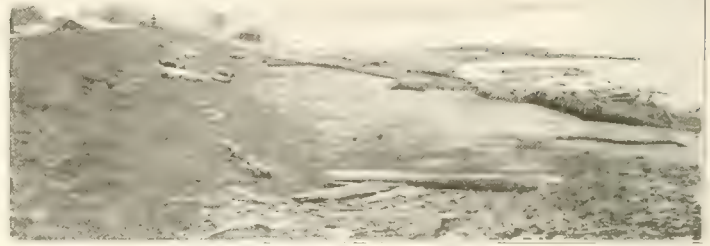
KIMBALL-LACEY LUMBER COMPANY'S COTTONWOOD MILL AT
ARKANSAS CITY, ARK.



BAND MILL OF THE DESHA LUMBER COMPANY AT ARKANSAS
CITY, ARK.



PART OF 4,000,000 FEET OF COTTONWOOD PILED ON YARDS OF KIMBALL-LACEY LUMBER CO. AT ARKANSAS CITY, ARK.



COTTONWOOD LOGS LUNG ON THE RIVER BANK AT ARKANSAS CITY, ARK.

On the company's yards is about 4,000,000 feet of cottonwood piled on sticks for drying, all the company's product being air dried. This stock is now being shipped, the switch tracks running through the yard between each row of piles.

In addition to the milling facilities, this company has a planing mill and resaw, in which the low-grade stock is worked up into thin sizes. The amount of waste around the yards, although as little as possible under existing conditions, suggests the possibilities of a factory for the manufacture of excelsior, something that has never been attempted in connection with a sawmill, owing to the shape of the waste. It is only a question of time, however, when this line of manufacture will be recognized in utilizing every bit of valuable material in the cottonwood tree.

A. Kimball, president and manager of the operation, resides at Arkansas City; C. A. Lacey's headquarters are at Memphis.

A Fine Hardwood Operation

In addition to the big cottonwood concern, Arkansas City has an important hardwood operation. The Desha Lumber Company, operated by the Hyde Lumber Company of South Bend, Ind., has a fine sawmill there. Mr. Hyde, resident manager, says the concern has 7,000 acres of hardwood timber to draw from, in addition to extensive outside supplies. This company is running its standard gauge logging road seven miles out into its timber, and will build three miles more during the present year.

The mill has a capacity of 30,000 feet per day at present, but has contracted for a new

14-inch band mill to replace the one now being used, which will bring the daily capacity up to 50,000 feet.

Much of the output is sawed into thin stock for export, the company's specialty. This is one of the mills that handles its logs entirely from the cars. This is in line with the system used by so many of the hardwood mills at present, taking the entire carload into the mill and unloading directly on the log deck, handling the logs but once.

One of the accompanying cuts shows the splendid mill of the Desha Lumber Company at Arkansas City. This plant is advantageously located, has excellent railroad connections and is withal a model operation. The company produces a line of southern hardwoods well known among its trade as stock of careful manufacture and excellent quality.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag

Thin Hardwood Flooring

The Record is in receipt of the following very interesting and instructive communication on the subject of thin flooring, which it commends to all interested in the sale or employment of hardwood flooring:

CARLETON MITCHELL, May 12. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have been interested in the recent letters from your San Francisco correspondents discussing the comparative merits of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch matched and square edge (counted) hardwood flooring. For years we have made a specialty of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch maple, beech, and birch flooring matched on sides and ends and our annual output is between one and two million feet. Hence our interest in the subject.

While the manufacturing cost of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch counted flooring would be less, we adopted the method of matching on sides and ends because we are convinced that the results are better.

In laying the jointed flooring, the nails are driven through the face and countersunk. This leaves unsightly holes in the surface of the floor which cannot be wholly concealed by any treatment we know of. And if the subfloor is not perfectly even and solid there is a tendency for the nails in the top floor to work up and the surface of the floor to become uneven.

In a floor made of our matched flooring the nails are concealed and cannot work out and as the ends of the flooring are matched, they are also held firmly in place. Consequently we think that the matched flooring is superior because it

will stay in place better and the surface is not marred by nail scars. The expense of smoothing and polishing either the jointed or matched flooring depends upon the detail exactness of the manufacturer. Today a local carpenter who has just finished a 12x13 floor made of our $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch maple reported to us that his hat would hold all the shavings accumulated in the smoothing process. Consequently, we are unable to figure out how the jointed flooring is necessarily less expensive to lay and polish.

The $\frac{3}{8}$ x2-inch face flooring is counted one-fourth inch wider when jointed and one-half inch wider when matched. This represents a difference of twelve and a half per cent, not twenty-five per cent; but we contend that the difference is more than overcome by the superior results in the floor.

We have never had any trouble from the fracturing of the tongues and grooves of our $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch flooring. The entire main floor of our office building, except the corridor, is made of our $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch flooring, which does not show this trouble; nor have we observed it in the many buildings where our flooring is in use. Possibly our style of matching may prevent it. We shall be glad to send samples of our $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch matched flooring to prospective purchasers for their examination. SALES DEPARTMENT, COBBS & MITCHELL, INC.

carloads of 1-inch plain white and red oak table top stock, 4 inches and up wide, 43 inches long. Our requirements demand one good face and no checked ends; bright sap permitted.—BUFFALO DESK & TABLE COMPANY

The above inquiry is from a high-class and reputable institution, and RECORD patrons who are able to supply this material are asked to make the company quotations.

Bargain in Slow Sellers

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 20. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are long on the following items of stock, for which we would be glad to have you assist us in finding a market. If any item in the following can be employed by any of your friends in the furniture or other woodworking trades, they can secure a bargain:

Two hundred thousand feet $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch No. 1 common red oak, extra dry.

One carload each $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 inch, 12 inches and wider, 10 and 12 feet, firsts and seconds, extra choice red oak.

One car each $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch common sap gum and $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch firsts and seconds sap gum.

One car each $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and 1 inch, 10 inches and up, firsts and seconds, quartered red oak; very choice stock.

Several cars $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch cull white and red plain oak, very cheap.

Any one interested in any of the foregoing items can have the address of the manufacturer by addressing this office.—EDITOR.

Wants Oak Table Tops

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are in the market for two or three

Forest Fires

COAL GROVE, O., May 12. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I have just read the article on page 39 of your issue of May 10, headed "A Blow to Forest Conservation," and vividly recall your censure of us last fall for permitting fires in our timber in dry weather. This is an extremely difficult problem to handle and one that timber owners are constantly up against. Should any suggestions occur to you at any time, I shall be glad to hear from you.—YELLOW POPLAR LUMBER COMPANY, C. M. Crawford, Secretary.

To the foregoing communication the following reply has been made:

Chicago, May 20, 1910.

Mr. C. M. Crawford, Yellow Poplar Lumber Co., Coal Grove, O.

My dear Crawford. Your favor May 12th has not had previous personal response owing to my absence from the city in the South.

The more I tramp the woods, the more I see the necessity of careful ranging to prevent the starting of forest fires, and their extinguishment if they do get started.

I believe my judgement will be fully verified when I state that fire does more damage to the average timber property than taking out of it the mature and hyper-mature timber as lumber operations progress. The only solution of the perpetuation of timber growth in this country is close ranging during season when fires are likely to occur. It is not only in the mountain country where these terrible fire scalds occur, but they rage in the Lake States, on the Pacific Coast to an appalling extent, and more or less even in the lower Mississippi Valley region. I can trace all timber diseases to fire scalds. The lowering of lumber quality from this cause is simply appalling.

Eternal vigilance is the only way that this

loss can be prevented. There should be an awakening among state legislatures towards materially assisting timber owners, framing laws making it a crime punishable by a severe penalty to set fires either maliciously or through carelessness. The chief offenders in this particular are the farmers, squatters, hunters and campers.

It is time that public sentiment be aroused on this manifestly important subject.

H. H. GIBSON, Editor.

Change in Inspection Force

The following letter is being sent out to members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association by F. F. Fish, secretary treasurer:

Fred Furgason, who has been in charge of our Cincinnati inspection work for several years, has resigned and is no longer connected with the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The inspection for Cincinnati and district, formerly handled by Fred Furgason, is now in charge of F. P. Southgate, and to avoid possible confusion during the transfer of records you are requested to mail to Mr. Southgate a copy of all applications sent Mr. Furgason for National inspection that have not been taken care of.

From this date, please address all requests for inspection in Cincinnati where the official certificate of this association is required, to F. P. Southgate, Hotel Savoy, Cincinnati, O., and oblige,

Yours very truly,

NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.
F. F. Fish, Secretary-Treasurer.

VENEERS

Veneers in Bedroom Furniture

That it pays to manufacture an exclusively high-grade line of goods in bedroom furniture is affirmed by Balkwill & Patch of Chicago, who years ago started a partnership in that line. Today this firm has an enviable standing among furniture houses, and numbers among its customers the majority of the better class of the distributing trade. There is consumed annually in the Balkwill & Patch factory, upwards of half a million feet of veneer, principally mahogany, walnut, oak and birdseye.

This firm has been employing thoroughly up-to-date methods in building up a modern business, and with various other manufacturers in similar lines, long has recognized the value of demonstrating to customers that a high-priced article should be of high quality all the way through, and hence, instead of incorporating birch for other core and side materials in the construction of grades of exceptional quality, and stating that the cheaper wood is in every way as good for the purpose, solid mahogany is used throughout, even to the posts. This business policy enables salesmen, in selling to particular customers, to say that a piece advertised as solid is absolutely solid mahogany in every part. The impression is not conveyed that the article is in any way common, and he is not forced to argue upon the adaptability of birch for the uses to which mahogany core is being put. Of course, it is a recognized fact that birch, when covered, is in every way as good as any wood that could be employed for that purpose. This policy has been responsible for the different furniture concerns using large quantities of high-priced woods, where not absolutely necessary except as a strictly business policy.

Bedroom furniture manufacture, considering high-priced articles only, is almost exclusively a veneering proposition. In the

class of furniture where beauty of figure is so generally demanded, it would be impossible to produce satisfactory results by employing solid wood; the variety and beauty of the figure shown in veneered cabinet woods is common knowledge. In addition, the use of veneers insures greater stability of parts, and an ultimate saving in cost is effected.

The flat, straight parts, where veneer is necessary, usually embody no features at variance with the common veneer panel manufacturer. Of course the different items of furniture are built after certain styles and sizes, and hence the parts are standard in dimensions, allowing of the manufacture of a quantity simultaneously. Panels are glued up to size, or so that they can be cut without waste. This is true of such parts as drawer tops, sides, etc., which require no further operations than bandsawing to exact size, and trimming. Mahogany, the African variety, has a largely predominating consumption in furniture manufacture, and as in other cabinet lines quartered oak, walnut and birdseye are about the only other precious woods enjoying any special utilization. Birch, as a core wood and for drawer stuff and sides in the well made, medium grades, offers the most suitable qualities as to physics and color, and in cheap lines it is successfully stained in imitation of mahogany.

A different method of procedure is necessitated in making up the curved fronts and other parts commonly found in the modern designs. Different processes for securing the curve are in use in different establishments, though the practice of shaping the core before gluing up the veneer is necessary in all plants. Some concerns accomplish the first result by using steam and then bending by pressure. Another way is to glue up a block of several layers, and then band-saw it to the required sweep. Many firms think that the best results can be obtained by sawing

directly from one piece, a special machine being used, one saw cutting the concave and the other the convex face.

Unless an abrupt sweep is required the gluing up process is very simple, and the veneer is applied in a caul box. Where the design calls for a curve of small diameter, however, it is often necessary, to prevent cracking, to secure a partial curve in the veneer previous to gluing. This is accomplished in different ways, one of the most practical being to place the piece along a pipe carrying live steam and bend by gradual pressure. Of course, this line of manufacture is no exception to the rule that a back veneer is necessary on all parts to equalize tension.

Similar parts in the various items are made up as nearly as possible at one time to systematize and economize in manufacture. Cabinet makers assemble the various parts and turn out the complete article ready for the finishers. Cabinet finishes are constantly changing, and the up-to-date manufacturer must not only be well posted on the different styles in use, but must be capable of improving upon them. Birdseye, oak and walnut are commonly finished in natural colors in bedroom suites. Mahogany has always been thought of as possessing a deep, red tone, but in reality that is merely the stain; it is now often finished in the natural color.

The New Albany Veneering Company has completed another addition to its big plant at New Albany, Ind. This last extension covers an area 75x50 feet and is two stories high. When the plant was erected four years ago, it was the largest of its kind in the country, but the rapid growth of the business has since compelled several additions. The company produces high-grade built-up tops and panels, and its factory is running at capacity.

* * *

On May 3 the band mill and veneer factory of the Wisconsin Lumber & Veneer Company at Mound City, Ill., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$150,000, only half covered by insurance. A stock of 2,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber on the yard and 2,000,000 feet of logs in the river was saved. This plant furnished hardwood lumber and veneers for the Wisconsin Chair Company at Port Washington, Wis. Fred A. Bennett of Sheboygan is president of the concern.

* * *

The Empire Manufacturing Company has completed construction on a fine new veneer plant at Goldsboro, N. C. The company has equipment to cut a high-grade of three-ply box material as well as single-ply and three and five-ply furniture stock, such as drawer bottoms, backing and panel material. The cutting will be mostly in gum, with some oak and poplar, and will be marketed to the furniture trade and to box manufacturers.

* * *

At a recent meeting of Chicago and Reed City representatives of the Reed City Veneer & Panel Works an agreement was effected for the organization of a new company to take over the business of this concern. It is planned to capitalize the company at \$75,000 and to erect new buildings on the site formerly occupied by the company, and to repair the old structures, making the entire plant a modern institution. Not less than twenty men will be employed.

* * *

A new veneer concern has been organized by G. T. Roth and S. M. Arnold at Elkton, N. C. It is to be known as the New Hope Veneer Company and has \$20,000 capital.

The Hoosier Veneer Mills, at Ladoga, Ind., is making extensive improvements in its plant.

The Landisville Basket Manufacturing Company of Landisville, N. J., will engage in the manufacture of baskets, crates, barrels, boxes, etc. It was recently organized with \$20,000 capital stock.

Improvements in the plant of the Southern Veneer Company at Louisville, Ky., will be made shortly at a cost of \$25,000.

The Park Falls Manufacturing Company, Park Falls, Wis., has recently installed a new 50-inch veneer machine.

The fine new office of the Memphis Veneer & Lumber Company in North Memphis was damaged by fire on the night of May 20. The fire started in a closet where books and papers were kept and strongly suggests the usually disastrous combination of mice and matches.

A loss of about \$80,000 was sustained by the Ramseur Furniture Factory at Ramseur, N. C., by fire recently. The fire originated in the dry kiln. It is not known as yet whether the plant will be rebuilt or not; the insurance amounted to about \$25,000.

The veneer plant of Connelly & Teague at Taylorsville, N. C., was damaged by fire on the night of May 7 to the extent of \$12,000, only about half covered by insurance. Out-buildings and veneering on the yard were saved, but the main structure and machinery were a complete loss.

The plant of the Adler Veneer Seat Company, manufacturer of veneer seats and tables at 59-61 Milton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on May 15. The loss is estimated at \$5,500, fully covered by insurance.

The veneer plant of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company is running full time, cutting sliced quartered oak as well as sawed mahogany and oak veneers.

The E. D. Albro plant of Cincinnati is busy cutting mahogany and Circassian walnut veneers, sliced and sawed.

The Cincinnati Veneer Company, whose big plant was destroyed by fire recently, is rapidly getting into shape in the veneer department that suffered most. The portions of the plant which were undamaged are actively at work.

The latest addition to the veneer industry in Cincinnati is the sawed veneer department of the Freiberg Lumber Company, which operates a mahogany sawmill and makes its own fitches.

The Ohio Veneer Company of Cincinnati cuts all classes of veneers, both sawed and sliced, as well as rotary cut. The plant is running full time at present.

What is said to be the oldest veneer mill in the Ohio valley is that connected with the old sawmill of C. C. Boyd & Co., at North Bend, a suburb of Cincinnati.

The Talbert-Zoller Lumber & Mill Company, at Winton Place, a Cincinnati suburb, also manufactures quartered-oak sawed veneers.

least one-fourth greater than would have been the case had no effort been made to increase both the use and users of cypress. There is much room for further exploitation in this direction, however, and whether you see fit to adopt its suggestion or not, I sincerely hope you will give earnest consideration to the report which will be submitted by the Committee on Advertising.

The report of your Committee on Grades and Specifications will, so far as the work of the Inspection Department is concerned, show that this department has handled almost double the number of complaints cared for during the preceding year. This has been done at an increased expenditure for this department of only thirty dollars, the working force having been the same. I do not know whether to attribute this increased work to a greater carelessness in grading at the mills, the dull trade conditions which invariably cause greater complaints, or to other causes, but I do know that the consignee has cause to complain in altogether too many instances. It is true that 390 cars complained of is only a small proportion of the total stock shipped by association mills and that, therefore, by far the larger percentage of shipments go through without complaint. Still there is evidence of careless grading and the members should, in order to extend the kindly feeling the northern market is beginning to evince for cypress, be more careful in their grading. I cannot speak too highly of the good work done for the cypress industry by the Committee on Grade and Specifications.

So far as finances are concerned, the association is on a sound footing and it is not necessary to alter in any way our source of income. The indications are that the small surplus we now have will increase steadily from now on and that we will no longer have to contend with a deficit.

In addition to tabulating the multitudinous changes in freight rates and keeping, by rate book and supplement thereto, the members posted as to these changes, our Traffic Department has done good work in the collection of claims during the past year and shows to its credit about \$33,000. We do not believe the members could have collected for themselves anything like this amount, nor do we believe they could have kept in touch with freight rate changes had it not been for this department. I believe the members fully appreciate the detail work this department has saved them and that they will continue to give it their support.

In all of the other things the association has undertaken progress has been made and these matters will be pretty well covered by the various committee reports.

I wish to thank the members for the support they have given the association during the year, for the energy they have displayed in committee work and for the kindly feeling and willingness to help they have always evinced towards me during my term of office as your president.

Secretary Watson's Report

Secretary George E. Watson then gave his annual report, which was as follows:

By using our bulletin and circular letters our members have kept well in touch with the various propositions before the association and there is, therefore, little which I can report at this meeting without, in part, duplicating the reports of the committees which will be turned in later. There is really no part of our work that is not under the jurisdiction of a committee and it is for this reason that my report at our meetings does not follow the lines of usual reports of this character and is more in the nature of a list of suggestions.

One thing which seems uppermost at this particular time, especially to our Louisiana members, is the timber conservation movement. While this is of interest to the entire country, the indications are that Louisiana will act first, and it is for this reason that I mention it as being of more particular interest at this time to our Louisiana members. The Louisiana State Legislature is now in session and it is my understanding that a large number of bills will be introduced which will have more or less bearing upon the lumber trade. One or more of these will be introduced by the State Committee on Conservation, and it seems to me that the Committee on Legislation of this association should make a careful study of this bill when it is presented. It is not my intention to pass an opinion in any way upon the conservation idea, but there is no question but that a law on this subject will have a general effect upon the lumber business. It may be true that there should be conservation, but it is also true that it is a very deep problem which cannot be solved in a haphazard way, and it certainly should be kept out of politics. I may be wrong, but it is my belief that the conservation movement in Louisiana is, to a certain extent, political, and for this reason our members should carefully study the provisions of

Annual Cypress Association

The annual meeting of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association convened in the Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La., at 11:15 a. m., on May 18. President Frederick Wilbert of Plaquemine, La., presided and there was a good attendance.

George W. Dodge, chairman of the Market Conditions Committee, in analyzing market conditions, stated that prices are showing a downward tendency, partly attributable to the general depression in values and to the industrial inactivity prevalent all over the country at the present time, but principally to overproduction in cypress which during the past year has been about five per cent heavier than consumption. The last month or two this per cent has been materially increased. Mr. Dodge brought to the attention of the convention the fact that cypress lumber is today selling at a general average price below that of five years ago, while the value of stumpage and the cost of labor has materially increased.

Among the visitors at the convention who addressed the meeting were Leonard Bronson, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Dr. Hermann Van Schrenk, technical expert of the association, and Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers Association.

Address of President Wilbert

The annual address of President Wilbert was as follows:

In reviewing what has been accomplished by the association during the past year, and also since its organization, I will necessarily consume little of your time, for the reason that our work is very thoroughly covered by the committees, which committees will report to you in detail at this meeting.

In the first place, I desire to compliment the manufacturers of cypress upon the way in which they have held together. There is a good deal

lacking in this respect, still the association has held its members and has continued to make progress despite the fact that the past two years have been years of trial and tribulation. So far as I know, the cypress manufacturers have been able to weather the financial difficulties which have beset the lumber trade and, while the general business situation of today contains few comforting features, cypress is undoubtedly in a position to pull through what little there may be left of the general business depression. In considering whatever progress we may have made during the past five years it should always be borne in mind that there is considerably more cypress manufactured today than when the association began its work, which makes it difficult to compare conditions as they were to conditions as they are. With a definite output which would not vary it would be much easier to point out wherein the association has benefited the cypress industry. And we are still somewhat at sea as to the production, for despite the fact that a few of our members will cut out during the next year, or two years, a number of new enterprises are starting so that the cypress production for another year or more will gain rather than decrease. A market must be found for this increased production, the same as the market has been found for the increased production of the past five years, and I would earnestly commend to your attention any propositions which may be brought before you today looking to the extension of the cypress trade and the building up of a greater demand for our wood. We cannot expect the world at large to have the same knowledge of cypress that we have unless we tell them, nor can we expect to increase the demand for cypress until an increased number of people have made up their minds that cypress, for given uses, is the best wood they can purchase. With the intrinsic worth of this wood, the worth which we know it possesses as compared with other woods, there should be a demand today which would not be satisfied with what we are producing. The tables should be turned and the consumers should be thinking of substitutes for cypress instead of, as is the case today, using cypress as a substitute for other woods. The association has done much during the past few years to extend the use of cypress; much printed matter has been issued and there is no doubt but that the present demand is at

the bill when it is presented. This is merely a reiteration of what was contained in my report at our meeting of last November.

For some time it has appealed to me that much could be accomplished by the cypress manufacturers if they could put into effect a uniform order blank. There are, of course, certain provisions which are included in all order blanks, but there are others upon which there is a difference of opinion. In reality a large proportion of the cypress manufacturers do not understand exactly what they want, nor do they know just how to avoid some of the difficulties which are constantly arising and which could be eliminated were orders taken with certain provisions noted as necessary conditions. I think it is safe to state that all of our members are agreed that certain of the provisions of the Code of Ethics of the American Lumber Trades Congress are eminently fair and should be lived up to. There are those, however, who do not care to bind themselves to other provisions, but they are not agreed as to these other provisions, nor do they know exactly how to handle them. I hold that a conference of our members upon this subject of uniform order blank will necessarily involve a thorough discussion of the Code of Ethics and will give our people a better idea of what to stand for at the next meeting of the American Lumber Trades Congress than they could obtain in any other way. It is admitted that the manufacture of cypress is somewhat different from that of other woods and that this should be borne in mind in framing up a Code of Ethics which can be agreed to by our people. This, as I have said, can best be accomplished by working upon a uniform order blank which will cover all of the points upon which trouble is constantly arising. Some manufacturers of the other woods have given considerable thought to this subject and have been quite successful, and it is my belief that some time in the near future the manufacturers of lumber will all make their sales upon a universal order blank. This cannot be accomplished, however, until the individual woods have fought out their own problems.

The work of the association during the past year has progressed very smoothly and I wish to thank the members for the very efficient aid they have given us in all of our departments.

Treasurer's Report

The report of Treasurer George W. Dodge showed the finances of the organization to be in satisfactory condition. A summary of the report is given herewith:

Receipts May 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910	\$32,011.57
Less overdraft Napoleonville, May 1, 1909	427.54
	\$31,584.03

Expenditures May 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910	30,952.49
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Balance on hand May 1, 1910....\$ 631.54

MAY 1, 1910.

Cash on hand in bank at Napoleonville, La.	\$ 631.54
Cash on hand in bank at New Orleans, La.	400.00
Total	\$1,031.54

The following concerns were elected members of the association: Port Barre Lumber Company, Port Barre La.; Dixie Lumber Company, Monroe, La., and Opdenweyer-Fisher Cypress Company, Sorento, La.

A. T. Gerrans for the Committee on Insurance spoke encouragingly of interinsurance, advising the members of the association to patronize the mutual companies which are rendering such valuable service to the trade.

The report of the Committee on Transportation showed that collections have not been very satisfactory for the past six months, having fallen off about \$40,000 as compared with the previous year. This was due, it was held, to the stand taken by the railroads in endeavoring to force the application of the check weighing rule.

Legislation Desired

The Committee on Legislation, through its chairman, John S. Irvine, submitted a lengthy report embodying six acts of importance to Louisiana lumbermen, which it is planned to introduce before the present legislature. The report of the committee was accepted by the association and the legislative program outlined was indorsed, subject to the approval of the association's legal counsel. The captions of the proposed acts follow:

No. 1. An act providing that a purchaser of property at a tax sale who has regularly paid all taxes on land purchased by him for a period of three years, when the original owner has failed to pay any taxes on said property during this period of three years from the sale, shall be considered as the possessor of said land and shall be authorized to institute and maintain the possessory action.

No. 2. An act making it a misdemeanor for one who has permitted his property, the same being wild or swamp timber land, to be sold and adjudicated to the state of Louisiana for unpaid taxes, and who has failed to redeem the same during the period prescribed by law, to enter upon or to remove timber for the said land.

No. 3. An act making it a crime for any one willfully and knowingly to purchase timber in single sticks, cribs, blocks or rafts, in any lake, bayou, stream or river in this state, or in the woods or delivered at any sawmill or other point in this state, unpaid for by the seller or not owned by the seller, and providing for a written affidavit from the seller that such timber has been paid for or has been cut from the lands of the seller, and making the failure to exact such affidavit from the seller evidence of the willful and felonious intent within the meaning of this act, and to fix the punishment for said crime.

No. 4. An act making it the crime of perjury for any person or persons to falsely sign and execute a sworn statement to the effect that any timber in a single stick, cribs, blocks or rafts, in any lake, bayou, stream or river in this state, or in the woods, or at any sawmill or other point in this state, that he might offer for sale or undertake to sell, has been paid for or has been cut from his or their lands, when such sworn statement has been executed in order to effect a sale of the said timber.

No. 5. An act making it a crime to willfully and feloniously cut, pull down, burn, destroy, kill or deaden, carry or float away, any tree, wood or timber growing or lying on the land of another, or lying in the water on the land of another, or to cause the same to be done without the consent of the owner, and fixing the penalty therefor, and providing against the plea of ignorance of the true boundary line or lines in a prosecution under this act.

No. 6. An act making it a crime for any one to willfully and feloniously untie, cut or break loose any saw log, crib or boom of timber in any stream or body of water in the state, where the same has been tied, harbored and anchored by the owner.

A committee composed of S. B. Schwing, F. B. Williams and H. B. Hewes was appointed to appear before the legislature and urge the enactment of these measures into laws.

Changes in Tupelo Gum Grading

The following changes in the grading of tupelo gum were adopted upon recommendation of J. F. Wigginton, chairman of the tupelo committee:

Under general explanations, the following clause to be added: "Clear face cuttings must show one face clear of all defects, excepting bright sap, except as hereinafter stated. The reverse side of clear face cuttings may contain small defects or one large defect not exceeding two inches in diameter, that will not materially weaken the strength of the piece and that will not show through the face when worked."

Under standard grades, the following changes: "Eliminate boxboards, No. 1 and No. 2 common, and add the following to second paragraph: Wagon boxboards, first and second clear, No. 1 common, shop, No. 1 common boxing and No. 2 boxing. The rule covering No. 1 common or shop to be changed to read as follows: Length, six to twenty feet, not to exceed ten per cent of six-foot lengths, widths four inches and over. This grade must work sixty-six and two-thirds per cent or better, clear face cuttings. Smallest cutting allowed must contain 144 square inches and must not be shorter than eighteen inches nor narrower than four inches."

The grade of No. 1 boxing to be as follows: "Lengths, four to twenty feet, width four inches and wider, will admit of knots, stain, wormholes, stake wane and other standard defects, the same, however, to cut seventy-five per cent or better for ordinary boxmaking or crating purposes. The rule for No. 2 boxing shall be three inches and over, width four feet and over in length, and shall admit all pieces below the grade of No. 1 boxing which will work at least one-half for ordinary boxmaking purposes. Stain, wormholes, warped and holey pieces belong to this grade. The rule on wagon boxboards was amended so that the last paragraph shall read as follows: "Sixteen-foot may have any defects showing through the piece, provided it will cut two pieces same as a fourteen-foot board."

Changes in Cypress Grading Rules

A series of amendments to the cypress rules were recommended in the report of the Committee

on Grades, Rules and Classification, submitted by Chairman John A. Bruce. In connection with this report Mr. Bruce presented a deal of tabulated matter showing the percentage of reinspection of shipments made by members of the association during the past year. He pointed out that the number of reinspections had increased greatly over the two previous years, and urged the manufacturers to be more careful in their grading, in view of this fact. The following amendments to the grading rules were adopted:

Under the classification "First and Second Clear" it was provided that pieces twelve inches wide may have two standard knots or their equivalent in knots in lieu of sap. Under head of shop, the words "or rip" are added after the word "cut" wherever it occurs. Under the head of "No. 1 Shop," by substituting the following for the grade on strips: "Two inches wide and strips two inches wide or wider from boards eight to twelve feet long ripped the entire length of piece and strips two inches wide or wider ripped from boards twelve feet long or longer."

Under the head of "C Finish" it was provided that this grade shall admit pieces containing one course defect which may be removed in two cuts with a waste not to exceed five per cent in one piece but which in other respects shall be B or better. Under headings "Siding, Flooring and Ceiling" it was provided that stain sap and pinworm holes, admissible in D siding and B flooring and ceiling, are allowable in two-thirds good cuttings.

It was decided that the changes become effective at once and the secretary was instructed to have the corrected rules printed accordingly:

Chairman H. B. Hewes of the committee on utilization of cut-over swamp lands submitted an interesting report of progress made and a satisfactory solution of the problem.

Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, spoke briefly of his association and proposed that cypress mills that also cut hardwood join it. He thought such an affiliation would prove profitable. Dues would be assessed only on the production of hardwood. Secretary Watson was instructed to take up the question with the members of the association who are cutting hardwood.

The chair announced that the committee on nominations would consist of L. S. Price, A. T. Gerrans, John A. Bruce, F. B. Williams and L. W. Gilbert. Their report, which was unanimously adopted, resulted in the reelection of all the old officers with the exception of George W. Dodge, treasurer, who was about to leave home on account of impaired health. The following are the reelected officers:

President—Frederick Wilbert, Plaquemine, La.
First Vice-President—S. M. Bloss, Garyville, La.
Second Vice President—R. H. Knox, Savannah, Ga.

Treasurer—E. G. Swartz, Burton, La.
The new board of directors consists of R. H. Downman, F. B. Williams, John A. Bruce, L. H. Price, J. F. Wigginton, John Dibert, E. W. Wright, H. M. Cotten, R. M. Carrier, E. B. Schwing, J. A. Barnett and George R. Nicholson.
Following the adjournment of the meeting, the board of directors met and reelected George E. Watson secretary.

Companies Represented

Bayou Sara Lbr. Co., Bayou Sara, La.
Bowie Lbr. Co., Three Mills, La.
Brownell-Drews Lbr. Co., Morgan City, La.
Burton-Swartz Cypress Co., Burton, La.
Dibert, Stark & Brown Cypress Co., Donner, La.
Dixie Lbr. Co., Monroe, La.
Gibson Cypress Lbr. Co., Gibson, La.
Goodland Cypress Co., Chacaboula, La.
Albert Hanson Lbr. Co., Garden City, La.
Iberia Cypress Co., New Iberia, La.
Jeanerette Lbr. & Shingle Co., Jeanerette, La.
Kyle Lbr. Co., Franklin, La.
Lever Lbr. & Shingle Co., Plaquemine, La.
Lutcher & Moore Cypress Lbr. Co., Lutcher, La.
Lyon Cypress Lbr. Co., Garyville, La.
Morley Cypress Co., Morley, La.
Napoleon Cypress Co., Napoleonville, La.
Owl Bayou Cypress Co., Strader, La.
Ramos Lbr. Co., Ramos, La.
J. C. Rives Cypress Co., St. James, La.
St. Louis Cypress Co., Houma, La.
Schwing Lbr. & Shingle Co., Plaquemine, La.
Waccamaw Lbr. Co., Bolton, N. C.
Whitewater Lbr. & Shingle Co., Whitecastle, La.
A. Wilbert Sons Lbr. & Shg. Co., Plaquemine, La.
F. B. Williams Cypress Co., Patterson, La.

Some Phases of Handle Production

CHUCKING AND BORING

By H. B. ALEXANDER

After the handle has been turned on the lathe, the next operation in order is chucking. There are two ways of doing this work, the oldest and most common being hand chucking on a machine operated by one boy, who will turn out about three thousand handles per day. They are then bored, in a further operation, on a common post-boring machine operated by another boy. The other and more modern method combines the two steps, chucking and boring, in one machine, where the entire process is done automatically. Machines of this type are comparatively new on the market, having been in use but a few years, but have already proved their value to every manufacturer who has tried them; it is now a general idea among handle manufacturers that they would be hard to get along without. Of the two firms manufacturing these machines, neither can be said to turn out an article which has any marked superiority over the other, as both are unusually efficient. The capacity of each is about 1,200 handles per hour. While one of the concerns advertises that their machine will chuck and bore 45,000 per day, it is not probable that any machine will ever be tested at such a speed, as it is not in keeping with the other processes of manufacture. The figure named, 12,000 per day, is sufficient speed to take care of the output of three lathes, and if there are more lathes in use it would be a more economic policy to purchase an additional chucker.

Following the chucking and boring process, the handles are all run over to the sander. Of the two types of handle sanders in common use both are fitted with belts running over over-hanging pulleys, and raised and lowered with a lever. One type is a vertical machine with the sand belts running on loose pulleys suspended from the ceiling, down to the driven pulleys on the machine; the other is the horizontal type, and both the driven pulleys and the loose pulleys are on the bed-frame. The loose pulleys are so fitted, in this case, that the belts can be tightened by means of a ratchet and hand wheel. The only really perceptible difference in operation in these two types is that the vertical machine employs narrow belts, and on the other wide belts are used entirely; a person would make no mistake in buying either. These sanders can be so arranged as to make the operation of feeding and receiving sanded stock very simple, as a truck can be provided which will allow feeding directly into the machine, and the finished handles can be turned out directly into another truck, thus entirely avoiding two handling operations.

There is considerable diversity of opinion in regard to the quality of the different sand belts on the market, and it might not be out of the way to give the experience of one who has been in the business for years; it might

help someone who is more or less of a beginner, and who is now in trouble. The first belts used in large factories were the woven, endless type, made to fit the machine, but of a very light texture. While they gave good service for a short period, they are not at all durable, and it was impossible to get them sanded up properly. Our next experiment was with the sand-cloth, which can be bought in bolts. We made up a number of belts varying in widths from four to eight inches, and as in the other case found that they would do excellent work for a short time, but as soon as they became the least bit worn would split and tear, and in the event of the handle getting fast, the belt would be completely ruined. After this experience we again went back to the old woven belts, and eventually got belts of sufficiently heavy texture, eight inches wide.

We now began to experiment with different methods of sanding, and found that a large part of our trouble was due to improper work of this kind. We rigged up a bench and purchased a common clothes wringer, and as soon as the belt was glued and sanded, it was run through this machine and the sand rolled firmly into the glue. This resulted in a much longer term of efficiency, and in smoother running than we had ever before experienced. Another source of annoyance to the handle manufacturer and to all users of sand-belts is that the sand and glue will, after a time, get hard and lumpy on them, and it becomes necessary to have them cleaned in some way. We always send them out and have them thoroughly washed and they come back as clean as when new. An experienced man does not need to be told of the necessity for a soft, pliable belt, for efficient work and a smooth finish.

Mahogany in Mexico

The sources of supply of all varieties of Mexican mahogany are fast being depleted. All the streams from the port of Tuxtlan south to Progreso, down which mahogany and cedar logs can be floated, have been stripped of merchantable timber of these species. Even as far back as Mexico, the old mahogany and cedar stumps, standing at a considerable distance from the river, indicate how thoroughly the merchantable supply has been exploited; while farther back from these streams there still are numerous individual trees, the cost of transporting them to the only means by which they can be gotten to the market, namely, water courses, prohibiting their being cut. Most of the claims made by the land agents, that the mahogany and cedar on their lands are in themselves worth the price they ask for the land, are usually not based on facts.

Nevertheless, a considerable number of mahogany and cedar logs are floated down the Usumacinta river in Tabasco, and the port of Laguna, in Campeche, also ships a lot of these species in addition to the dye woods. Contrary to the popular belief, nearly all the mahogany and cedar in Campeche even has been cut and hauled to the limit of the merchantable stand. The same condition prevails along the streams in this state as in the other states previously mentioned; and only when more modern methods of logging have

been introduced and old methods of hauling by mules and oxen done away with, will it be commercially profitable to log any further inland.

Back from the coast, along the railroad lines, there are, however, large bodies of mahogany, cedar and other valuable hardwoods close enough to the tracks to be economically handled.

Beginning at Yucatan and extending three hundred miles in a line northeast and southwest, with an average width of one hundred miles, there is an area of about 35,000 square miles of as good a growth of mahogany, cedar and mixed hardwoods as can be found in any locality. This tract commences in Yucatan and extends into Campeche, reaching over in Tabasco nearly to the Usumacinta river, and almost half of it lies in Guatemala. The stand on this area is of exceptional quality, and there are probably very few mahogany and cedar forests covering an extensive acreage. Patches have been encountered where the trees stretch for a mile with practically nothing but mahogany. The old methods of handling these woods are not only wasteful but are prohibitive of exploitation; and with the introduction of new appliances there is a great field for enterprise in this industry.

With the old methods in vogue, the weight of the logs to be hauled necessarily had to be reduced to as small a figure as possible; the logs were always square hewn, and in this way were reduced to suitable size, a large percentage of the best part of the tree being ruthlessly sawed off and left to the elements. Limbs and knees containing the most valuable grain and figure can still be seen—usually rotted away where they were left. Probably not more than twenty-five per cent of the possible value has been utilized with these old customs employed, and in many instances probably not more than fifteen or twenty per cent ever reaches the market.

The common American methods of logging and transportation might well be applied in these forests. The problem of securing stumps and knees could not present any unsurmountable difficulty, as the roots are branching and could be readily loosened by applying the proper power.

Forest Fire Insurance in Prussia

Consul Assistant Frank Bohr of Berlin furnishes the following statistics in an official report covering the forest fires of Prussia from 1903-1907:

Of the total loss for the five years—\$796,072—only \$133,950 was insured, and on this insurance only \$57,731 in indemnities was paid. The approximate value of all the forests of Prussia is reckoned at \$950,000,000, which is at the rate of \$119 for 2.47 acres. The annual average risk of forest fires in the kingdom for the five years was less than two ten-thousands of their value, which compares favorably with the annual risk of house and furniture insurance, which is about one one-thousandth of the value. The small losses from forest fires and the strict requirements and demands of the insurance companies are said to account for the low percentage of forests insured by their owners in Prussia.

Opening of Virgin Timberlands in Honduras

The new North and South Inter-oceanic Railway Company, financed in Chicago, with a capital of \$5,000,000 and incorporated under the laws of Delaware, recently secured a concession from the government of Honduras and will construct a railroad from the Atlantic terminal at Iruña to the inland city of Juticalpa. The enterprise will be of considerable magnitude and will embrace many interesting engineering problems. Work has already been started and will be pushed with all possible expedition. When completed, the route will pass through a vast untouched territory comprising large areas of fertile hardwood and agricultural lands, and will tap many mining districts known to contain extensive resources.

Points of Interest in the New Canadian Policy

A review of the recent legislation pertaining to timber and timber lands in Canada brings out various points of vital interest to the lumber trade in general. It remains to be seen to what extent the action of the Quebec government prohibiting the export of pulpwood out on crown lands will affect American manufacturers who have heretofore secured their raw material from that province. In all probability the efforts of these concerns will eventually result in the substitution of some other material which can be secured in abundance in this country. On the other hand, it is a fact that the paper companies of the United States have thousands of miles of pulpwood limits in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and at present the raw material is often shipped as much as 1,400 miles to the mills at American industrial centers. Should the substitution of some other material for spruce pulpwood prove impossible, the primary motive in this latest action of the Quebec government—namely, to bring the manufacturer of paper to that province—will have been accomplished. One of the main objects of the Payne tariff law, which imposed a duty of \$6.10 a ton on pulpwood imported from Canadian points which levy an export duty, was to compel either the abolition or a modification of these provisions. However, the prohibitory policy adopted by Ontario some time ago has been seconded by Quebec and New Brunswick, and the Canadian forces evidently have the better of the argument as it stands at present.

Lumber Underwriters Report Successful Year

Now that the manufacturing trade is in the midst of the dry season, when the danger from fires and of consequent financial loss is ever present, any fire insurance advice will be of especial interest. A pamphlet recently issued by the lumber underwriters, 66 Broadway, New York City, states the various advantages accruing to patrons of that concern.

A list of 115 lumbermen from all parts of the country, and from Canada, covers the business which the lumber underwriters put through in the year 1909. That is, this number of concerns had losses during that year and were protected by the lumber underwriters. The various insurance companies are campaigning vigorously to minimize the insurance charges, and to give satisfactory adjustment to fire losses to the trade at large. Heretofore the insurance proposition has not appealed particularly to lumbermen, inasmuch as it appeared to be merely an outlay of money which they had small chance of recovering, but a closer application, by the insurance companies, along the direct lumber line and intelligent management of this department, has resulted in a large patronage. Lumber Underwriters was organized and fostered by the trade associations in order to correct the many abuses and limit the insurance charges, and the only way to secure permanent improvements along these lines is by coöperation of the individual members of the trade.

The pamphlet states that these policies are sold to lumbermen only. They are non-assessable, and are standard in form, as required by New York and other states. The policies carry a guarantee by 15 prominent lumber concerns as underwriters, for the payment of any loss, and there is a cash deposit as a protection to the amount of \$100,000. In addition, the policies are protected by reserves maintained at 50 per cent of outstanding premiums. The guarantee by the underwriters over and above the security of cash assets, makes the policy of unusual value for fire protection.

An Indiana Hardwood Timber Deal

The Crawfordsville Review, Crawfordsville, Ind., is responsible for the statement that the largest lot of virgin timber remaining in In-

diana has just been purchased by E. A. Sterzik, president of the Montgomery Hardwood Lumber Company of that city. The tract consists of eighty acres, largely white oak growth, and is located south of Covington, Ind., and was obtained from the Yerkes heirs. The timber will be cut at once and shipped to Crawfordsville for manufacture. The amount involved, in the transaction, which was for the timber alone, was about \$6,000.

The wood lot of the Indiana farmer still cuts a big figure in hardwood production.

Biltmore Doings

The Biltmore Forest School arrived in New York, April 18, after a most enjoyable crossing. The school enjoyed a trip which was not only of great practical value, but in addition was of a highly educational nature.

Upon arriving in New York Dr. Schenck took the entire student body directly to the New York state reservations in the heart of the Adirondacks, where they remained until May 5. At this place they were the guests of the New York State Forest Service, and as such were given exceptional opportunities to study the extensive forest planting operations which have been carried on in that vicinity for about twelve years. The seedlings set out both by the state service and by the Santa Clara Lumber Company, as a private forestal enterprise, have been mostly conifers, and appear now in a very healthy and promising condition, aside from fire damage.

In addition to the valuable lessons in silviculture thus obtained the students were given a chance to see extensive driving and splashing operations which the Santa Clara company is carrying on at the present time.

On April 5 the school left for Sunburst, N. C., where it is the guest of the Champion Fiber Company of Asheville, N. C., and has use of a model logging village which has never been occupied for any length of time. The students have the full run of the woods, and a chance to see logging operations carried on with modern apparatus, and under extremely trying conditions. The work here is of a practical nature, principally estimating, and instructions in logging operations and in wood pulp manufacture. So varied are the topographical conditions prevailing in this country that the company is forced to resort to numerous methods in its logging operations. The student will have a chance to see in actual use the most modern steam skidders, besides logging by flumes, log-chutes, dry board chutes, dumps and cattle.

From Sunburst the school will move to Townsend, Tenn., where it will occupy quarters furnished by the Little River Lumber Company, and here also entire run of the vast acreage of that well-known concern will be afforded. The stumpage on the lands of the Little River Lumber Company consists in the main of hardwoods, and most species found within the borders of the hardwood producing section of this country are there represented. Here conditions somewhat similar to those in North Carolina will be observed, though the actual mill operations are along entirely different lines.

The school will remain at Townsend until August 15, and will then leave for Cadillac, Mich., where arrangements have been made to give the student body every opportunity for study of the most modern logging and milling operations in the country. Here they will be amply provided with all facilities for study and will be well housed and well fed at a minimum cost. The opportunities presented in these quarters are without limit.

Further arrangements have been made to leave Cadillac about the 15th of October, when Dr. Schenck will take his charges to the lands of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Sardis, Miss., where they will be quartered until Christmas of next year. Here also an extensive

and varied line of hardwoods is cut and manufactured with the most modern facilities, and in addition private forestry, practically applied, will give the students a fruitful source of study.

New Statement of Market Conditions

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, through its secretary, Lewis Doster, has issued, under date of May 16, a new statement covering current market conditions. The list shows a new division of widths in wide poplar under prevailing prices now being obtained; a new range of prices for drop siding and dimension strips in line with the specifications for the various grades of these items, and it shows an increase in value of about two dollars on all grades of plain white and red oak, and readjustment in quartered red oak values. It shows an increase in firsts and seconds and No. 1 common chestnut of two dollars; the insertion of a price on No. 1 common sound wormy and No. 2 common; it shows an increase in the value of rough gum from one and a half to two dollars a thousand for No. 1 common red and better, with no change in dressed stock. In oak dimension timbers the list shows a slight increase in oak car material; on cottonwood an increase of three dollars per thousand is indicated in wide stock, and some increase in the value of wide poplar boxboards and car sign boards.

Veneer in China Closets.

A. J. Johnson & Sons, furniture manufacturers of Chicago, employ a process in the manufacture of curved facings for china-closets embodying features not in common with the usual methods in vogue, and which undoubtedly is a step in advance in this line. By this process, bending of such parts is entirely obviated, and the elimination of warping and a more uniform color of material are the accruing advantages.

In applying the common process, the usual system of gluing up, fitting and bending is resorted to. Various common woods are used for the core, and the cross-banding and veneer are invariably oak or mahogany, the same being also true in the Johnson method.

The initial step employed by the latter concern is that of cutting out squares from solid oak or mahogany, the sizes governed by the dimensions of the glass. These discs are cut from clear lumber dressed to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thickness and are stacked in readiness for the next step. Before sawing out, the stuff must be glued up in the form of blocks of the required thickness, a process comparatively simple in itself, which are then thoroughly dried and set up, and marked according to the sweep to which they will be band-sawed. The back, or solid section thus produced, is now more or less in a rough form and must be surfaced down and cleaned before applying the veneer.

Oak and mahogany are always used for this purpose, and are applied without any noticeable difficulty. The curve or sweep is not abrupt enough to necessitate especial processes or appliances, and after gluing up the coat is hydraulically pressed.

One point in this connection, which merits special mention, is the fact that the veneer is cross-banded on the solid back; that is, the grain is set at right angles to that of the core. Of course, it is generally understood that the surface grain in this case must run up and down, hence the grain in solid parts is horizontal. The reason for cross-banding is so obvious, and the practice so common that no discussion is necessary, it being merely a proposition to prevent warping and to increase the stability of the article.

The total consumption of veneer in connection with the manufacture of china-closets built after this method, is considerably below that when the other process is employed. It is claimed by the Johnson firm, and seemingly justly, that a superior article is turned out in this way.



General Panoramic View of the Sawmill, Dry-Kilns, Planing Mill and

THE STORY OF YELLOW POPLAR

Illustrations from Photographs by Editor Hardwood Record

CHAPTER VIII

This series of stories about the operations of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, Ohio, it will be recalled, started with the timber resources of this company, followed by an analysis of the corporation's rather unique logging methods; its distinctly evolutionary system of splashing logs out of streams; its dam system; rafting and running of logs down the Big Sandy River to their final destination at the company's log harbor on the Ohio River at Coal Grove.

In these stories but brief reference has been made to the extremely high character of the yellow poplar timber growth owned by this company. Yellow poplar as is well known is the one variety of this species in the known world. The best quality of this timber obtains in a comparatively small area of the United States,—in the rough mountain fastnesses of southeastern Virginia, western West Virginia, and eastern Kentucky, i. e., in the range of country drained by the Big Sandy River and its tributaries.

Nowhere else in all the range of poplar growth occurs such a comprehensive stand and such a high type of yellow poplar as in this Big Sandy region. Of course, poplar does not exist as a pure stand anywhere, but obtains intermingled with oak, beech, ash, black walnut and other minor varieties of growth. Ordinarily a thousand feet to the acre is regarded as an exceptional stand of yellow poplar in this mixed growth. In this region where are located the timber properties of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company the average is from two thousand to twenty-five hundred feet to the acre, the other timber in the forest being largely white oak. There must

needs be some peculiarity of soil, latitude, altitude or environment in the Big Sandy country that contributes to this unusual average per acre, and to the high quality of the timber.

For example, the poplar growing in the lower Mississippi valley rarely shows firsts and seconds above twenty to twenty-five per cent. This percentage of good end of the wood is rarely found further south or in the fringe of it that exists on the lower Atlantic coast. In the poplar regions of Georgia, South Carolina, extreme southwestern North Carolina and extreme southeastern Tennessee, the percentage of the good end of the wood rises somewhat, but still in no region of poplar growth does the percentage of high grade approximate that of the section first named. The exact quantity of high-grade stock of the virgin soft yellow poplar produced by the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company is not a matter of record, but it may be stated that since the company's sawing season opened last spring, it has been able to saw and deliver on day runs only, a full carload of poplar panel boards for automobile body purposes, daily. This is only a small portion of the good end of stock that the company is making. It is safe to say that the good end of the company's timber ranges from fifty to sixty per cent; in some cases it reaches the unusually high average of sixty-five and seventy per cent.

The picture shown in connection with this article illustrates a general view of the manufacturing plant of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company. It is a model of good housekeeping in every particular. On the left is shown the big double band sawmill which turns out as regularly as clock work 130,000 feet of perfectly manufactured poplar lumber each day.



ook Plant of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company at Coal Grove, O.

In the center is shown the company's big dry kilns and next on the right is the planing mill, in which each machine is actuated by independent electric motor drives. The dry kiln has a capacity of 65,000 feet, allowing the company to handle rush orders with all possible dispatch. For instance, should an order for a carload of special widths and thicknesses be received, in the event the company has not the material in stock, it can be cut, dried and shipped with expedition. Provisions for housing lumber are also ample at this plant, the company having a large number of commodious sheds, with a storage capacity of several million feet.

At the extreme right is the box shook and cut-up factory. The lumber yards are at the left of the sawmill, and but a corner of them are shown in the picture.

This manufacturing plant covers an area of sixty acres and is located on the plateau between the Ohio River and the main line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Surrounding the entire yard is an earth embankment which protects the plant from high-water from floods in the Ohio River. This embankment is so constructed that it insures protection from a sixty-eight foot rise in the Ohio, and the river never has reached such a stage as this.

The mill has been operated almost continuously since it was established in 1888. It is equipped with all the latest and best devices and apparatus for the speedy and accurate production of lumber and is a model of its kind.

It must be recalled that the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company's officials are exclusive producers of yellow poplar and are specialists and experts in this line of production. They not only have the highest type of yellow poplar timber growth that exists as a base of supplies, but they manufacture this stock with extreme care and nicety. The company at all times carries a large stock of yellow poplar lumber comprising every grade and size of rough stock that the trade demands. In its big planing mill bevel and drop siding, interior finish, mouldings and other varieties of worked stock that may be asked for are produced. Its offal is carefully worked up into box shooks and supplemental dimension stock. The railroad front of the yard is devoted to dry lumber and loading

sheds, where stock is loaded into cars under roof, and therefore goes to the trade in perfect condition.

The system under which the work of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company is conducted is such that it turns out with regularity each year forty million feet of its incomparable product.

When the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company was established, many Ohio river operators manufactured poplar lumber exclusively, securing their log supplies from the vast quantities of timber which were brought to market on each log-bearing tide. In the beginning the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company also bought its logs, but early in its experience realized that the depletion of the then considered 'exhaustible supply was a thing of the not far distant future. In due course the general market ceased to furnish enough timber of good size and quality to satisfy the company, and logging operations were undertaken on an extensive scale to get out the kind of timber which the concern was disposed to use in its production. Gradually less energetic poplar operators, intimidated by the growing shortage in the poplar log supply, turned their attention to other woods, leaving the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company to follow its successful course in this line almost alone.

Regardless of changing conditions in every phase of lumber operation, by the increased cost of getting out timber, by reshaping of methods on the part of contemporary manufacturers, the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company has continued its policy of manufacturing one kind of lumber only and this with great success. Aside from lowering the minimum size of trees cut from twenty to eighteen inches the company has not changed its plan of logging during its twenty years of operation. Each tree felled is carefully scrutinized before it is cut and the logs are subjected to rigid and severe inspection. Timbers showing large surface defects are left standing, logs affected with ring shake remain where cut, hollow logs are dehorned. Only the cream of the forest is taken out. The result of this method of careful selection in cutting is lumber of exceptional character. The product of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company is famed for its high quality, and the policy of exercising discrimination and care in all branches of its work is fully justified.

News Miscellany

Lively Meeting Chicago Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association

The regular meeting of the Chicago Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which took place at the La Salle Hotel on May 10, indicated the spirit of enthusiasm and confidence in the association with which President Mickle has emboldened the members. Various matters of interest to the association as a body and to the Chicago lumber trade in general, came up for discussion in the regular business meeting, which was preceded by a delightful luncheon.

The roll call showed a total attendance of 27 out of a membership of 40, which was rather below the average. In opening the regular business, President Mickle announced the names of the new appointees to the various committees, who will take the places of resigning members. G. J. Pope of the Trade Relations Committee gave way to J. H. Hathway, who will act as chairman; J. A. Nourse resigned from the Membership Committee, and Mark Porter will take his place as chairman, W. L. Serrell succeeding Mr. Porter. Mr. Hathway has given up his place on the Railroad Committee, and will be replaced by Ernest Dalby. Francis J. Pike will substitute J. A. Nourse on the Amalgamation Committee.

The business of unusual importance before the meeting was the reports of Chairman Hathway of the Trade Relations Committee and of E. A. Thornton of the special committee to consider amalgamation with the other Chicago lumber organizations. The principal theme of Chairman Hathway's talk was the inspection of car material, a topic which brought out extensive discussion in which the faith of the association in its inspection system and inspector was clearly demonstrated. Inspection rules along these lines have always been extremely vague, but there is a motion on foot with a view to definite specifications.

The report of Chairman Thornton was embodied in a set of resolutions adopted by the joint committee of the three Chicago associations in their recent conference, in which a rough draft of the proposed proceedings in the direction of amalgamation was outlined. Among the suggestions most urgently recommended in this paper were that the original charter of the Chicago Lumber Exchange, which was granted by a special act of the state legislature in Illinois, May, 1869, be amended by a new organization in the event that such an organization eventually materializes; the second important suggestion was that the name should not be the same as that under which any of the present bodies are organized.

The most strenuous objection came along the lines of inspection, and threatened loss of identity of the various associations. The wholesalers have an inspection system in connection with all yellow pine transactions through which they can guarantee impartial and satisfactory inspection to both shipper and consumer, and they employ an inspector who has made enviable record, and in whom all customers and all association members have implicit confidence. They are naturally a little bit jealous of any possibility of losing the services of this most efficient branch of their organization, and heated arguments along this line were directed at Chairman Thornton from all quarters.

Another argument against affiliation, advanced by one of the members, was that any amalgamation with the pine yard interests would lose to the inspection service the confidence of the mill men, which it has always enjoyed.

On the other hand it was brought out that with one organization incorporated under the charter of 1869, the members would always have recourse to court action in the event of any disputes with customers, either buying or selling, as the original charter granted to the

old Chicago exchange certain police powers which could not now be secured under any condition. F. B. McMullen, the Chicago Hardwood Exchange delegate on the joint committee, made the point that the added strength which would surely accrue from amalgamation into an association representing three to four hundred lumbermen of Chicago, would more than offset any inconvenience or disarrangement of existing conditions, and further stated that it appeared to him that the yellow pine people could adopt existing yellow pine inspection rules and have the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association license their inspector to pass upon all shipments through the Chicago market. In this way the wholesalers would not lose the identity of the inspection system, the main advantage of which lies in the fact that a confident and impartial inspector is employed, and that this inspector, being employed by middle men whose interests do not lean to either party in the transaction, will have no reason for favoring either the shipper or the consumer.

President Mickle suggested, as a solution of the difficulty, that instead of amalgamating in the way suggested, the three associations should maintain exact present identity, and an independent organization or club of Chicago lumbermen, open to any man in the lumber business in this city, be organized. This association should take up only such questions as would affect the lumber business in its entirety and not along any specific branch. This seems the most logical suggestion put before the meeting.

After a thorough discussion of the subject of amalgamation it was moved that the report of the committee, as submitted, should be accepted by the association, and the committee should be instructed to proceed with its investigation along the same lines which it has been working on heretofore, and should make a report, at the next meeting, of any further developments. This completed the business of the day, and was followed by adjournment.

New Orleans Lumbermen's Club Meets

The second regular meeting and dinner of the Lumbermen's Club of New Orleans took place at the Old Hickory Restaurant, New Orleans, Tuesday evening, May 10. President George E. Watson presided, and Secretary L. Palmer was also at his post. The membership was well represented.

After disposing of the unusually well prepared menu, the business of the meeting was taken up. The report of the committee on membership, in the absence of Chairman Boyd, was presented by Secretary Palmer, who also gave an account as to the result of notifications sent to concerns elected at the last meeting, by various members without formal application. Out of twenty-six, seventeen signified their desire to enter the club; six replied that they did not care to join and three had not been heard from. In connection with this report the following applications for membership were made and all were duly declared elected:

George T. Wayne, Standard Export Lumber Company.

J. M. Sweetman, Sweetman & Worley.

L. D. Crosby, Brookhaven, Miss., Crosby & Bonds Lumber Company.

J. T. Conley, Hazelhurst, Miss., with Hazelhurst Lumber Company.

W. P. Haynes, Lumberton, Miss., with Hinton Bros. Lumber Company.

W. H. Opdenweyer and O. M. George, Opdenweyer-George Lumber Company.

F. W. Williams, Bowie Lumber Company.

F. H. Lewis, Jeanerette Lumber & Shingle Company.

A. C. Johns, Whitecastle Lumber & Shingle Company, Whitecastle, La.

Ed. E. Carriere, A. LeMore & Co.

D. B. Alexander, New Orleans.

R. M. Adam, with Phil I. Adam.

Frederick H. Waltz, New Orleans Lumber Trade Journal.

James A. Kirby, Southern Lumberman.

For the Transportation Committee, Chairman Frank B. O'Leary announced that he had chosen C. W. Robinson and E. W. McKay to serve with him on this committee. He advised that no action had been taken at the meeting which the committee had held in regard to the settlement of claims and railroad weights, as they were in some measure dependent on the action taken at the Freight Claims Conference in Chicago, which Mr. McKay attended, and the results of which were not yet at hand. He presented a communication from E. D. Williams, suggesting that legislation be secured in the state legislature granting the right of eminent domain to short line or logging railroads and asking for the views of the club on the bill outlined in the correspondence. A similar bill has been prepared by W. B. Wadley of the Alexandria Lumber Company, Alexandria, La., representing the yellow pine manufacturers of northern and western Louisiana. Considerable discussion followed the reading of this letter, especially in regard to the effect such legislation might have in subjecting logging railroads to the jurisdiction of the State Railroad Commission, and it was stated that such obligations might more than offset the advantages to be derived. It was brought out that the yellow pine people had gone into the legal aspects of the matter very thoroughly and it was finally decided that Mr. O'Leary should communicate with Mr. Wadley in connection with a meeting of his people to be held shortly at New Orleans or Alexandria, with a view to co-operating with them, reporting to the next meeting of the club. Chairman Tully of the Arbitration Committee stated that he had no report to offer, but announced that he had named L. W. Gilbert and E. C. Rehl as co-workers on his committee.

Mr. Freeland brought up the question of public belt service in New Orleans, and suggested that some vigorous action be taken to secure a betterment of conditions on the river front, explaining the loss which various members were suffering by the inadequate service. It was stated that the matter was under investigation by the Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade, and on motion the chairman of the Transportation Committee was requested to confer with the Board of Trade with a view to prompt action in the matter, and it was requested that members furnish specific instances of complaint for use in this connection.

The president then read an amendment to the by-laws of the club as follows: "Members who live more than sixty miles from New Orleans shall be required to pay dues only when present at meetings." It was pointed out that under the rules the reading of the amendment was considered as a notice of the amendment, and that this would come up for action at the next meeting.

Meeting Memphis Lumbermen's Club

At the last meeting of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, held Saturday, May 14, the question of having delegates attend the freight gathering held at Chicago, May 17, was discussed with enthusiasm. It was finally decided to have two representative of the club at that gathering.

James S. Davant, commissioner of the Memphis Freight Bureau, delivered an address on the rate question, stating that the shippers of the country ought to get together and take positive action in the matter. He asserted that the railroads were trying to get their rates advanced before the Interstate Commerce Court had been established, because after that an advance could not be put into effect within less than four months after giving notice to the commission, if any shipper objected to the advance. The Chicago meeting resulted in the per-

meeting of a permanent organization which is to use every means in its power to resist the proposed advance in rates by the railroads of the country amounting to from 8 to 20 per cent. The members of the club believe that the railroads are getting their full share of profits for the handling of freight, and they do not believe that any further advance at this time is justified. The organization which has been formed at Chicago will therefore find among the lumbermen of Memphis as strong supporters as in any part of the country.

E. E. Goodlander, chairman of the Committee on Transportation, asked that all delegates who expected to attend the annual of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Louisville give him notice at once. Mr. Goodlander insisted that Memphis send a large delegation to this convention.

Four new applications for membership were received from prominent Memphis lumbermen. They are all interested in lumber enterprise and will therefore come under the active class. They will be voted on at the next regular meeting.

W. M. Clendenin outlined the plan of the procedure in connection with the advertising campaign which has been placed in his hands. He is to direct the expenditure of \$50,000 which has been raised by the people of Memphis under the leadership of the Business Men's Club. Mr. Clendenin stated that he considered the lumber interests a most important factor and expressed the hope that they would assist him in every way in securing the necessary data for use in going after woodworking enterprises. He said that he considered the comparative basis as the best one to attract new industries, and he will therefore provide comparative statistics on wages, switching charges, freight rates, belt line facilities and other considerations in Memphis.

Mr. Clendenin stated that Memphis has raised the largest fund in the history of any municipality for advertising purposes and said he did not see how the advertising campaign could lose in view of such splendid opportunities for effective advertising work.

The next and last meeting of the club for the season will be held at the Hotel Gayoso at 7 p. m., May 28. The entertainment committee has not had an opportunity to prove its prowess lately and for that reason it has been decided to hold this last meeting in the evening. A splendid dinner will be served and the committee will arrange several attractive features for the enjoyment of its members.

The attendance at this meeting was better than at any gathering during the season, with one exception. President S. C. Major was in the chair. The usual luncheon was served and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Annual Report Hardwood Manufacturers' Association

On behalf of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, HARDWOOD RECORD recently compiled and printed the report of the eighth annual convention of this organization, held at Cincinnati on February 1, 2 and 3, 1910.

The volume comprises sixty-six pages, printed on enameled paper and bound in heavy white cover stock with deckle edges. The cover is ornamented with the insignia of the organization.

The work contains a handsome duotone gravure portrait of President Robert M. Carrier; a list of the officers and executive board, state vice-presidents, state directors, committees; an outline of the salient features of the convention; sundry addresses of welcome and responses; address of the president; report of the treasurer and auditor; report of the secretary; various addresses and resolutions in memory of the late John B. Ransom, F. S. Hendrickson and J. E.

Defebaugh. It includes the various forceful, interesting and instructive papers on "Organization," by O. B. Bannister; "Functions of the Trade Press," by James H. Baird; "Forestry," by W. B. Townsend; "Wooden Packages," by B. F. Masters; "Cost of Manufacture," by Frank F. Fee; "Forestry," by William L. Hall; "Conservation and Odd Lengths," by Victor H. Beckman; etc.

The book includes a complete report of the joint meeting of the Executive Grading Commission and the representatives of the car, wagon, furniture, table and kindred trades. It also embraces a complete roster of attendants; a memorial page to the late John B. Ransom and F. S. Hendrickson; and a good deal of information pertaining to eligibility to the association, dues, etc.

Secretary Doster reports that he has received many letters congratulating the association on the general make-up and character of this report, and incidentally asks the RECORD to take credit to itself for the attractive manner in which the publication has been compiled and issued. Mr. Doster suggests that attention be called to the originality of the arrangement.

While copies have been sent to all members of the association, an extra number have been provided, so that anyone interested can secure one by applying to the association offices in the First National Bank building, Cincinnati, O. The work is worth perusal and preservation for library or filing purposes, and is especially valuable for reference on the new sales code adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, and the verbatim report which was held with the purchasing element and various wholesale consumers of hardwoods, for the purpose of establishing a base of universal hardwood grading.

Secretary Doster suggests that in the future all members carry on their letterhead their personal endorsement of the sales code and the association rules in the following language:

"All quotations, orders and contracts are subject to the sales code and inspection rules of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, adopted February 3, 1910."

Increasing Its Scope

The Hardwood Lumber Company of Cincinnati, of which J. H. P. Smith is president and W. E. Heyser vice-president and treasurer, announces that it has just added to the list of the General Motors Company factories, for which it is purchasing agent, the lumber requirements of the Jackson Automobile Company of Jackson, Mich., and in the future all lumber used by these several automobile concerns will be purchased by the Hardwood Lumber Company. Well towards 30,000,000 feet of lumber will be purchased for this use annually. All communications on the subject of automobile stock should be addressed direct to the Hardwood Lumber Company at Cincinnati.

The company announces that it is in position to handle at the market price for immediate shipment, on cash terms, less two per cent, any quantity of the following items:

4/4 13" to 17" poplar boxboards.
4/4 12" to 17" 1sts & 2nds poplar, sap no defect.
4/4 18" & 19" No. 1 & panel poplar, sap no defect.
4/4 20" to 23" No. 1 & panel poplar, sap no defect.
4/4 24" to 27" No. 1 & panel poplar, sap no defect.
4/4 27" & up No. 1 & panel poplar, sap no defect.
5/4 13" to 15" 1sts & 2nds poplar, sap no defect.
5/4 15" to 17" 1sts & 2nds poplar, sap no defect.
5/4 13" to 17" 1sts & 2nds poplar, sap no defect.
4/4 22" & up No. 1 & panel cottonwood.
5/4 13" to 17" 1sts & 2nds cottonwood.
3/4 6" & up 1sts & 2nds sap gum.
4/4 6" & up 1sts & 2nds sap gum.
1 1/4 12" & up No. 1 & panel white oak.
4/4 to 16/4 1sts & 2nds white ash.

4/4 to 8/4 1sts & 2nds unselected birch.
4/4 to 8/4 com. & better elm.
6 1/4 & 8 1/4 1sts & 2nds hickory.
4/4 22" & up clear mahogany.
4/4 to 12/4 1sts & 2nds mahogany.

Employees of Billmeyer Lumber Company and Affiliated Concerns Banqueted

The Billmeyer Lumber Company of Cumberland, Md., on April 26 gave a delightful complimentary dinner at the Stagg Hotel, Cumberland, to representatives of that concern and of the Union Lumber Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary organization. There were also several invited guests. H. T. Billmeyer, head of the company, was toastmaster. In speaking of the friendly relations of members of the Union company, Mr. Billmeyer stated that while competition might be the life of trade in other lines, the Union and Billmeyer concerns had found that co-operation after all was the best method, and the consumer had learned this also.

The guests gathered at 8:30 in the evening and were presented with unique menu cards representing a saw log bearing the verse, "The turnpike road to people's hearts, I find, lies through their mouths, or I mistake mankind." Each guest was also presented with a number of cigars made up as an express package labeled with his name and advising that he was in Lillian Russell and Anna Held's class, as the smokes were made "expressly" for him.

The affair was a most delightful one, and was evidence of the fraternal and harmonious relations existing between the principals of the Billmeyer and Union concerns and their employees. The guests included W. W. Hanley, George E. Emmart, George R. Wheeler, John R. Warfield, Ingham Lord, Richard Oswald, L. W. VanHorn, A. H. Billmeyer, G. F. Eutsler, Frank Billmeyer, R. W. Taylor, H. D. Billmeyer, W. E. McMillan, Joseph Kotschenreuther, John Shoupe, Guy Neff, Charles W. Donnelly, Richard McCardell and William Shaw.

Dry Rot in Timber

The English Board of Fisheries and Agriculture recently published a pamphlet bearing on the subject of dry rot and the methods of prevention, which in a complete manner gives an idea of the possibilities of the increase in this common plague and also makes many common-sense suggestions with a view to limiting the spread of the spores of the dry-rot fungus. The following is the text of this circular as recently printed in the Timber Trades Journal:

As a destroyer of timber used in the construction of dwelling houses, the fungus popularly known as "dry rot" has been well known for many years. Notwithstanding modern improvements in ventilation, etc., the disease appears to be gradually gaining ground.

Infection with the dry rot fungus sometimes takes place in the forest, when felled timber remains stored there for some time. The first evidence of such infection is indicated by the presence of red stripes in the sawn wood. If such wood be thoroughly seasoned the mycelium present in the red stripes is killed.

On the other hand, the fungus is by no means rare on old beams and boards stored in wood-yards, etc., and it is mainly from such sources that spores, or portions of the spreading mycelium, are introduced into buildings by new wood which has become infected.

During the building of a house the danger arising from the presence of dry rot may be reduced to a minimum by taking proper precautions. A thorough system of ventilation and the avoidance of damp, stuffy places is of primary importance.

Perhaps the greatest source of danger arises where the ends of joists are built into a wall near the basement of a house, and this is more especially true where there is evidence of red stripe in the wood. As a precaution, the ends of joists should always be treated with creosote. A frequent cause of trouble is the use of damp deadening material, or "pugging," and covering it over with boards before all the moisture has evaporated. Such material should be used as dry as possible, coarse sand being the best for the purpose.

The spreading mycelium of the dry rot fungus can be checked by the application of carbolic acid and wood preservative. The wood work that can be reached should be thoroughly saturated with the same substance.

The Lumber Trade to Be Represented in Congress

That the lumber trade will be represented in Congress is stated by a correspondent at Bay City, Mich. One of the oldest and best known lumbermen of that state, Frank Buell of the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company of Bay City, has been suggested as the republican candidate for Congress in the tenth district. While he has not yet formally announced his intention of running for the office, and will not make any statement in the matter, the rumor comes from good authority and undoubtedly has some foundation.

Useful Suggestions to Users of Electric Power

Power and Engineer, a New York technical publication, recently issued the following electrical "don'ts" which will undoubtedly be of use to all people using power in mills or similar plants:

- Don't use emery on commutators.
- Don't use too much oil on commutators.
- Don't let commutators get rough and black.
- Don't let dust collect on any electrical apparatus.
- Don't use waste around commutators or windings.
- Don't open the field circuit when the machine is running.
- Don't close or open a switch until you know it is safe to do so.
- Don't let carbon brushes become too short or stick in the holder.
- Don't let copper brushes go too long without a thorough cleaning.
- Don't wear out commutators needlessly by turning, "sanding," etc.
- Don't break heavy currents with hand-operated knife switches. Open the breaker first.
- Don't close slowly a switch that carries a heavy current. Close it quickly and let the breaker do its work.
- Don't touch any electrical apparatus or wires unless you know the voltage and are sure it is safe to do so.

K. & P. Lumber Company Increases Capital

The K. & P. Lumber Company of Cincinnati, large manufacturer of hardwood and mahogany lumber, recently increased its capital stock from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. The election of officers for the newly organized concern will be held shortly. The old officers were Max Kosse, president; T. V. Shoe, secretary, and I. O. Wood, treasurer. It is reported that the company has negotiations on for the purchase of a sawmill and extensive timber lands in northern Texas, which will largely augment its already extensive operations.

Office Furniture in Italy

Consul Albert H. Michelson, of Turin, Italy, expresses the opinion, which is concurred in by Italian business men of prominence, that Italy presents a substantial market for American office furniture.

Such articles as desks, sectional and revolving bookcases and filing cabinets, chairs, tables, etc., recently forwarded by the Department of State to that Italian city, were of general interest among the Italian business men who examined them. The highest quality of Italian office furniture is even below the standard of the cheap grades of American production, and yet is more expensive. The Italian manufacturers usually turn out their orders to fill special requirements, and at least endeavor to imitate American models. The result falls far short of the purpose, however, as the Italian product, compared with American furniture, is far inferior as to finish, usefulness and durability, as well as in general smoothness and perfect fitting of parts. One of the most striking features of American office furnishing is its attractive appearance, which has considerable weight with buyers. The fact

that American products have a reputation for not cracking or warping is another strong argument in their favor on the Italian market.

The American manufacturer who contemplates entering the Italian trade would be wise to exhibit his product at the International Exhibition of Industries and Labor in Turin in the summer of 1911. High-class articles only should be exhibited.

The Italian import duty on office furniture of other than common or bent wood is \$4.39 per hundred pounds. A number of Italian cities levy additional duties upon all furniture entering their limits. For Turin this amounts to 79 cents per hundred pounds. The freight rate on furniture from New York to Genoa varies from \$12 to \$18 per ton, or per 40 cubic feet.

That the same opportunities exist in Genoa is indicated by the report of the consul at that city, who states that all the better class business houses are showing a growing tendency to equip their offices with attractive, modern furniture.

Reorganization Prominent Tennessee Hardwood Concern

The firm of A. J. Pace & Son of Kimmins, Tenn., has been reorganized and will operate hereafter as the Pace Lumber Company, T. M. Huddleston of Centerville, Tenn., having purchased an interest in the business. The headquarters of the concern will be at Karen, Tex. J. E. Pace, formerly of Kimmins, has purchased a tract of timber land in Montgomery county, Texas, and has already taken up his residence in that state. He is receiving mail at Karen at present, though he expects to have a depot and postoffice at the point on the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railroad, where this line intersects his timber property. The town will be known as Jackson, and already has seventy-five inhabitants.

A. J. Pace of Kimmins will not leave Tennessee, nor will Mr. Huddleston, who is associated with J. E. Pace in the Texas operation. J. E. Pace has already placed orders for machinery for the Texas plant with the John P. Dale Machinery Company of Nashville. The mill will have a daily capacity of 20,000 feet and will be modern in all particulars.

Woods Used in Car Building

While all steel cars, both for railroads and street car service, are constantly coming into more general use, the older style of wood and steel cars are still vastly in the majority.

Cars of this type embody ninety per cent of wood in their construction. The heavy framework, underbody, etc., is of pitch pine, side sills being reinforced with heavy steel plates. The center sills are frequently I-beams, either with or without wooden fillers, the general framing timber usually being steel, reinforced. Wide poplar stock still has an extensive demand for sheathing, panels, signboards, roofing, etc., though the general interior finish is of a variety of materials. White ash in natural color, cherry, oak and mahogany are favored in the order named.

In headlining, different stock is utilized and when expensive woods are used they usually are in three-ply veneer. Maple and oak are extensively employed in this connection. Thin steel casing and various patent wood pulp facings are used to a limited extent.

The Hardwood Outlook at Liverpool

Dispatches from the leading brokerage concerns of Liverpool indicate that the market for hardwoods there in general shows a slight tendency towards betterment, both as to trades and prices, as well as to the quality of shipments received. A better general inquiry was noticeable during the last month, and increased prices were received on some transactions. However, in the main the conditions have not changed materially, and most stocks are pretty full, but still command a price hardly commensurate with their real worth in that place.

Mahogany shows the most satisfactory record, and in almost all grades and kinds of this wood there is a distinct shortage. The concerns communicating indicate that exceptionally good prices could be obtained could sufficient shipments be delivered. California redwood has also been a strong item, but the other woods are far from satisfactory in demand.

Large quantities of round ash were received since the last quotations of these firms, and sales are more or less difficult. Six thousand cubic feet have been imported from Quebec and the United States, and while consumption has been fair, still the prices are kept at a minimum by the fullness of stock. There is no particular change in the report on ash lumber.

The demand for black walnut logs has hardly reached a satisfactory condition, though the supplies have been but moderate. Prime logs of more than average size are more or less easy to dispose of, and fair prices are obtained without exception. The same can be said of shipments which average well as to quality and size, but logs and shipments of other description are only moderately inquired for. The better qualities of boards and planks command the same position as do the logs, while the lower grades are selling at hardly the normal figure, and a very dull trade is evident. Stocks on the lower grades are far more than sufficient to fill the demand.

At present chestnut logs are in poor demand, and the same can be said of round southern timber from the United States, to a more limited degree. Stocks of this class are still heavy and values commensurately low, though the arrivals have been moderate. There have been no arrivals of waney logs from Baltimore. No specific improvement in the position of plain oak boards is noticeable, though quartered oak stock is in better request. Wagon planks have been heavily imported during the past month, the demand remaining about the same, and prices indicating no marked change. Good quality coffin planks command firm figures on the Liverpool market, but the inferior grades bring but a low price. There is a moderate demand for cabinet boards of unusually good quality and dimensions.

The hickory trade is quiet all along the line, the only transactions being in prime, clean butts. There have been large arrivals of round logs, and good prices are obtained for butts of exceptional quality.

A ready sale is at hand for prime, large poplar sticks, but, as in the United States, the poor grades are difficult to dispose of. Shipments averaging below the normal as to quality command but a poor price. Added inquiries for plain poplar boards have been noticeable, and high grade rough stock of good dimensions continues very hard to secure, and proportionately high prices are demanded by shippers.

The demand for satin walnut lumber is limited to well-seasoned shipments of prime quality of boards, which have shown a noticeable advance in sales and in prices.

Birch logs have been imported in moderate quantities during the month, though the consumption has been small. Firm prices have prevailed owing to the general shortage of stocks. Firmer prices for planks have been evident, and while the stock has been sufficient, small importations arrived during the month, and the deliveries were fair.

Bay poplar and elm show but a limited consumption and little or no import. Sales are difficult to effect on bay poplar, though elm prices are firm and stock light.

Whitewood logs of large size and good quality realize good prices, but the usual difficulty is encountered in marketing stocks of inferior value. The same can be said of boards and planks of all sizes in this wood.

New Orleans prime quality extra heavy wine-pipe and prime W. O. W. I. hoghead staves would bring good prices if they could be obtained in sufficient quantities, but the trade is dull for other qualities and grades, and low prices pre-

vail. Good figures are obtainable for W. O. W. I. hogshead staves from New York, Boston and other Atlantic seaboard points. Values, as a rule, have not changed.

One firm reports arrivals of mahogany logs since the first of April totaling 1,534, which includes shipments from the various mahogany producing centers of the world. Mahogany is the strongest item in the Liverpool trade at present, and the scarcity of stock in the high grades is noticeable in all classes of wood. Exceptionally good prices are promised for shipments of these grades.

Values of African mahogany have advanced even further since the last statement, and full prices prevail for logs above the average in quality and dimensions. Keen competition for the purchase of choice veneer stock and fine figured logs has been evident, and extremely high prices are often obtainable for exceptionally large, choice sticks. Stocks are unusually light and shipments of further supplies are urgently needed to fill the active demand. A small consignment of Cuban logs, containing a fair proportion of highly figured wood, was recently offered at public auction. The sales were attended by a full representation of the trade, and competition was keen. Prices were exceedingly satisfactory. No difficulty would be experienced in marketing similar shipments.

Shipments of fresh, well-squared Honduras timbers containing a good proportion of medium to large sized logs would sell with no difficulty whatever and would realize full prices. A very limited stock is now in the possession of the local dealers.

Mexican logs are constantly being inquired for, and there is at present no stock to speak of in the brokers' hands. They are urgently in need of further shipments of good quality wood of average size, for which they could obtain most satisfactory prices on the present market.

Nicaraguan, Panama, Santo Domingo and Guatemalan logs are all very scarce, especially in the higher grades, and sound logs with a fair average of good figured stock of good dimensions would find a ready sale.

On the whole, the sales during the past couple of weeks have been very satisfactory, the three auctions being unusually well attended by buyers, and keen competition for all grades evident. No decrease in price has been noted at any point, and arrivals have been light, thus guaranteeing a ready market for further shipments, as the stocks in all the yards are now unusually short.

Recent Court Rulings on Lumber Rates

The recent suit of the Continental Lumber & Tie Company, Chicago, against the Texas & Pacific Railway Company resulted in favor of the railroad. The rate on lumber and oak ties from certain points in Texas to El Paso, an average distance of 820 miles, is 25 cents per hundred pounds. Between the same points a proportionate rate of 18 cents was maintained on pine lumber and pine ties destined for Arizona and New Mexico. The complainants shipped large numbers of oak ties from these points to Douglas, Ariz., on which, in the absence of a joint through rate, the Texas & Pacific railway charged the lumber rate of 25 cents for its service up to El Paso. The complaint charges that the rate on oak ties was unreasonable in that it exceeded the proportionate rate on pine ties, and the court held that the oak tie rates, in that they did not exceed the rate on oak lumber, and yielded a little over six mills per ton per mile, were not excessive. Reparation was denied.

The Kiel Woodenware Company recently gained a favorable decision in a suit against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. By supplement to its tariff the defendant limited the application of a rate of \$2.50 per hundred feet on logs from certain points to Kiel, Wis., to sawed logs 10 feet or more in length, the rate previously having no limitation in that respect.

No notice was posted of this supplement, and the complainant, not being advised of the change in rate, was corrected on certain shipments to 4 cents per hundred pounds. Had information been issued the complainant would have sawed logs in lengths to which the \$2.50 rate applied, so the commission awarded reparation to the amount of excess paid.

The prior rate of 85 cents per hundred pounds for the transportation of hardwood lumber in carload lots from points along and west of the Mississippi river to Pacific coast points was recently declared unreasonable in the suit of H. B. Maris, vs. the Southern Pacific railway. The present rate of 75 cents per hundred pounds was declared sufficient, and reparation was ordered.

The New Orleans Board of Trade suit against the Illinois Central Railroad Company was decided in favor of the latter and the complaint dismissed. Rules providing for demurrage and storage charges at New Orleans upon shipments of forest products shipped on local bills of lading after ten days of free time, the same as upon other commodities shipped under like conditions, were declared within the law, and not out of proportion, nor in any way calculated to discriminate, as compared with rules which do not provide for demurrage or storage charges under through bills of lading.

Suggestions for Fire Prevention by Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance

The bulletins issued from time to time by the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance contain many suggestions of particular value for the prevention of fires in lumber yards and mills. A recent bulletin suggested that emphasis on the following recommendations would be responsible for checking to a great extent the damage caused by mill fires.

The field men of this association report that large lumber yards maintain no regular watch service, even though in many cases exposed to sparks from railway locomotives and other sources. While stacked lumber is not particularly susceptible to ignition, yet when once ablaze it makes a fire difficult to handle. The blaze usually starts from ignition of grass or litter beneath the piles, and conditions make it particularly difficult for the firemen to operate. Efficient watchmen employed during the entire work might well avoid a great deal of the danger.

Another source of considerable loss is reported in unprotected divisions of the sawmill plant. There should be some kind of protection for every building, and one of the subscribers to the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance advises that he has installed sprinklers in the commissary and machine shop. While such an elaborate equipment might not be necessary in all cases, a hydrant and pipe line could be installed

at small expense, or even a barrel or two of water conveniently placed might be of inestimable value in the time of need. Sand stored in barrels or boxes with some receptacle for distributing is often of great value in suppressing fires, especially if grease-fed.

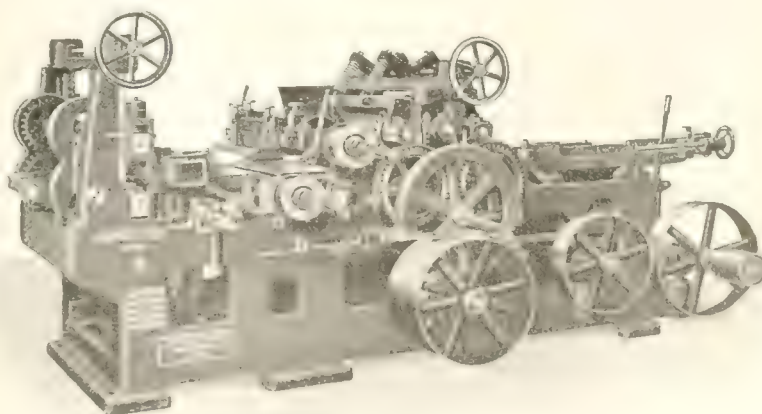
The following rules compiled and adopted by the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company at Blytheville, Ark., are heartily commended by the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, and are applicable to any sawmill or lumber yard. The enforcement of these requirements will leave little food for flames, and will keep the fire fighting facilities in condition to quickly smother any incipient blaze:

1. All easks and fire pails must be kept full at all times. Under no circumstances are fire pails permitted to be used for any other purpose.
 2. Fire hose attached to tankpipe must not be removed, and must not be used for ordinary purposes.
 3. All fire doors and shutters must be closed and fastened at night.
 4. Greasy or oily rags and cotton waste must be deposited in oily waste cans especially provided for that purpose. These cans are to be taken to the boiler house and contents burned after each day's work.
 5. Steam pipes must be kept clear of all combustible matter and must never be allowed to remain in contact with wood.
 6. Line shafting must be kept clean. Dust and grease must not be allowed to accumulate on the bearings. When oiling the journals all dirt and dust on shafting and bearings should invariably be brushed off. A small whisk broom may be used for this purpose.
 7. Drip cups under bearings must be emptied regularly. Oil must not be allowed to drip on floor beneath bearings or on surrounding wood-work.
 8. During repairs shavings and debris of all kinds must be removed from the building each night; after repairs are completed all unused material must be removed from the building.
 9. No smoking will be allowed on these premises.
- Foremen and superintendents are expected to see that these rules are faithfully observed. Employees neglecting any of these regulations or violating any of these rules are liable to instant dismissal.

New Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

The Fay & Egan Company of Cincinnati has a new planer and matcher that is said to be especially meritorious. The machine was designed to meet the highest requirements of planing mills and other woodworking plants, working in either hard or soft wood. It is claimed by the company that for its size and weight it cannot be surpassed by any machine on the market. It is not only a fine general purpose tool, but a first-class flooder as well. It will also work mouldings up to 1 1/4 inches deep, making it useful for the manufacture of patent drop siding, carpenters' mouldings, baseboards, casing, flooring, etc.

The machine is made in four sizes to work material 10, 16, 20, and 24 inches wide and 8 inches thick.



FAY & EGAN'S NEW DOUBLE CYLINDER PLANNER AND MATCHER

The frame is of the open box type, giving easy access to all parts. It is strongly and heavily built and stands perfectly rigid under operation.

The cylinders are made from solid crucible steel forgings, four-sided and slotted on each side. Both are provided with take-up for end motion for cutting mouldings. Upper cylinder bearings are rigidly yoked together and are raised and lowered on powerful square threaded screws mounted on ball bearings. The lower cylinder is vertically adjustable, and with the bar after the cut draws out at the side of the machine, a convenience in sharpening and setting the knives. When desired the company can furnish its circular safety cutter-head fitted with the high duty Tungsten steel knives with grinding and truing attachment.

The pressure bars are adjustable to allow for 1½ inch projection of knives beyond normal cut on upper cylinder, ¾ inch on lower cylinder and 1 inch on side heads. The matching spindles are adjustable across the machine and may be drawn clear to the side out of the way for surfacing the full width of the cylinders without removing heads or clips. The left spindle is fitted with the company's improved matcher clip.

The feed consists of six double geared rolls. Only heavy pitched wide faced gears are used, and all are keyed to shafts. No studs are employed. The two upper in-feeding rows are carried on a pair of side housings, and are raised or lowered at the same time and are never out of alignment. The out-feeding rolls are driven from the in-feeding end of the machine by chain and pockets.

For further information in regard to this valuable machine interested parties should write the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, 414 434 West Front street, Cincinnati, maker of a standard line of woodworking machinery.

A Valuable Machine

The Virginia Box & Column Company of Alta Vista, Va., recently had the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich., the well-known manufacturer of the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate and the Tower line of edgers and trimmers, build for them a thirteen-saw machine for cutting box boards.

The following brief description of this machine will doubtless be of interest to many of our readers.

There are thirteen saws, all of which are adjustable. The minimum distance between them is 8 inches. The maximum distance between the outside saws is 16 feet. The bridgetree on one end of the machine is removable, to render it possible to take off any of the saws for the purpose of fitting them or to increase the distance that may be secured between the remaining saws.

The lumber is carried against the saws by endless chains provided with lugs. There is one of these chains on each side of all of the saws except the outside saws, which have a chain on the inside only. Overhead is a system of self-adjusting springs for holding the lumber down on the transfer block.

There are two feeds (rate at which the lumber is fed to the saws) and the feed may be started, stopped or changed without stopping the saws.

The machine has many ingenious and highly meritorious features. Interested parties may obtain photographs and fuller details by addressing the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company at Greenville, Mich.

Miscellaneous Notes

The Lake Land & Lumber Company of Monroe, N. C., was recently organized with \$100,000 capital.

The Pittsburg Lumber Company was recently incorporated at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of \$300,000.

A new concern at Durham, N. C., is the Whitteled Woodworking Company, which has a capital of \$100,000.

The Davidson Lumber Company recently began the operation of a sawmill to cut hardwoods at Hillview, Ill.

The Marshfield Hardwood Company of Marshfield, Wis., was recently organized with \$10,000 capital stock.

A new Michigan corporation is the Longstreet Lumber Company with \$65,000 capital. It will be located at Lansing.

Reorganization of the Tessellated Floor Company at Edinburg, Ind., has been effected; the capital stock is \$30,000.

The Buell & Crocker Lumber Company was recently incorporated at Bay City, Mich., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Bailey Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Union, S. C., has changed its name to the Bailey Furniture & Lumber Company.

A new corporation at Charleston, S. C., is the Oak Lumber Company. It has a capital stock of \$500,000. C. F. Muckenfuss is president.

The Robinson Lumber Company of Indianapolis, Ind., will hereafter operate under the style of the Robinson Timber & Lumber Company.

The Spring Garden Lumber Company of Trenton, N. J., has been organized with \$25,000 capital stock by Harry L. Sterling and others.

The Lumberton Novelty Company, Lumberton, N. C., has been organized with \$100,000 capital to manufacture wood novelties of various kinds.

The American Lumber Company of Bluefield, W. Va., is a new concern to deal in and develop timber lands in that section. It is capitalized at \$100,000.

Kernersville, N. C., is the location of a new furniture concern which has a capital of \$50,000. It will operate under the style of the Ring Furniture Company.

The Kelsey Dennis Lumber Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y., has changed its name and will hereafter operate under the style of the Kelsey Hardwood Company at the same place.

The Kirkland Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa., which has been operating sawmills near Rea Station for several months, has moved its plant to a tract of hardwood timber near Hickory, Pa., which will be cut off at once.

With \$200,000 capital the Maryland Lumber Company of Hagerstown to operate chiefly in Pocahontas county was recently organized. John A. Dennison of Hagerstown, with others, is interested in the new concern.

The Hanson-Ward Veneering Company, Bay City, Mich., has recently installed another machine for making hard maple flooring. This is an up-to-date flooring machine and planer, and will considerably increase the company's capacity.

A branch of the Breeze Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Portsmouth, O., will be created at Selma, Ala. This will be devoted to the manufacture of hardwood parts used in automobile construction, and about fifty men will be employed.

Minneapolis has an addition to its lumber fraternity in the Yellowstone Lumber Company, capitalized at \$100,000. The incorporators are C. E. McGregor, Granite Falls; H. M. Roberts, E. N. McGregor, C. D. Jones, Wichita, Kas., and Burt Winter of Minneapolis.

George W. Faulkner announces the incorporation of the Faulkner Lumber Company of 45 Clapp avenue, Pittsfield, Mass. This company will continue the business established in 1898 by Mr. Faulkner, which involves a wholesale and retail lumber business and general woodworking, including cabinet work.

George W. Hoffman, manufacturer of lumber, boxes and bent wood at Wellington, O., has acquired the property of the Shiloh Milling Company at Shiloh, O., and after making extensive improvements in the operation will conduct it as a branch to his Wellington business.

The Ivey & Hice Company of Hickory, N. C., succeeds the firm of Ivey & Hice. The same line of manufacture will be followed by the succeeding concern, the production of picker sticks, loom specialties, bent rims, etc. George F. Ivey is president of the company.

Only through the valiant work of firemen was serious damage at the yards of Moore & McFerrer at Memphis averted recently. A spark from a passing engine set fire to lumber in the company's yard and for a time the destruction of the entire stock was threatened. The loss is slight.

The Kerry & Hanson Flooring Company at Grayling, Mich., has increased its capital stock to \$100,000. The company is experiencing an active season of trade and this increase is made necessary to take care of the business which has been growing rapidly during the past few months.

David Weiner of Chicago, formerly of Joliet, recently purchased 600 acres of oak timber land near Crete, Ill., which he will cut for railroad ties. Mr. Weiner has a contract for furnishing the Joliet & Southern with ties for all the new construction work now contemplated.

Because of the rapidly increasing business which has been enjoyed by the Naples Hardwood Lumber Company during the past year, it has found it necessary to move its office and yard from its former location at Naples, Tex., to Texarkana, Ark. The company expects soon to erect a fine hardwood flooring factory at this new operation.

Operations at the new flooring plant of the Consolidated Fuel & Lumber Company at Negaunee, Mich., are now going on smoothly. The machines are turning out an exceptionally fine grade of flooring and the management is entirely satisfied with the way the plant is working. It is exceptionally gratifying that a new plant of this sort could have been operated from the beginning without a single delay of any consequence.

When James J. Jeffries takes his morning exercise at his training camp in California he makes use of various mediums for physical development. Often he pulls a cross-cut saw for several cuts of a large log. He likes the sport and likes his saw. It's a Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-cut Saw and as the man who uses it is an "Undeclared Champion," so it is also in its particular field, the "Undeclared Champion" saw of the world.

The extensive plant of J. A. Brittain at Jackson, Tenn., was badly damaged by fire on May 3. It is stated that the yards contained about a million feet of oak, ash, poplar and walnut lumber. The larger portion of this material had already been sold to eastern and northern lumbermen. It is estimated that the damage on the property will amount to about \$20,000, while the insurance is only \$15,000. The offices at the operation were completely destroyed.

The Commercial Agency Company, manufacturers, agents and importers, at 144 Moray place, Dunedin, New Zealand, are specialists in importing plain and quartered oak, ash, hickory, chestnut, walnut, mahogany, white and yellow pine, cedar, Douglas fir, etc., in square bevel logs and sawn planks, veneers and of all kinds, more especially glued-up stock; chair seats, perforated and embossed, of two or more ply; embossed moldings and ornaments in various woods; dowels in birch and maple, and tools and other handles of all descriptions. Correspondence with American producers of these kinds of stock would be appreciated.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

A. B. Ransom, president of John B. Ransom & Company of Nashville, Tenn., was a Chicago visitor last week.

A. P. Steele, secretary and sales manager of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Sardis, Miss., was in Chicago on business a few days ago.

R. M. Carrier, president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, and of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Sardis, Miss., spent a day in Chicago a fortnight ago.

F. E. Stevens of the Phoenix Sprinkler & Heating Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., spent a day in Chicago last week. Mr. Stevens' institution is engineers and builders of sprinkling equipment for sawmills, planing mills and wood-working factories.

James Downs of W. M. Downs & Son, hardwood manufacturers of Rochester, Ind., was in Chicago last week, visiting his regular customers in this city.

The RECORD acknowledges a call on May 18 from T. Finnie of Marshall, Knott & Barker, Ltd., Liverpool, exporters of mahogany.

Sam Burkholder, the veteran hardwood operator of Crawfordsville, Ind., was a welcome RECORD caller on May 18.

George D. Burgess of the well-known Memphis hardwood manufacturing and exporting house of Russe & Burgess, Inc., was a visitor at the Chicago market and paid his respects to the RECORD office on May 20.

D. E. Kline, the veneer and panel producer at Louisville, Ky., was in Chicago last week and spent a few moments at the RECORD office.

J. C. Knox, secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association with headquarters at Cadillac, Mich., was a Chicago visitor May 17.

L. O. Collier, hardwood lumberman of Campbellsburg, Ind., was in Chicago and called at the RECORD office on May 12.

W. D. Reeves of the W. D. Reeves Lumber Company, Helena, Ark., was a Chicago visitor May 10. Mr. Reeves is a large producer of red gum.

The RECORD is in receipt of a letter from the Galloway-Peace Company from its Johnson City, Tenn., branch, stating that there is no truth whatever in the report that this house had suffered loss by fire either on Dry Creek or elsewhere, which report emanated from an item published in a Johnson City newspaper.

Parker, Aleshire & Gardiner, the well-known agents of 601 National Life Building, announce their appointment as agents for the Lumber Underwriters of New York. This firm is one of the best and most favorably known insurance agents dealing with the lumber and kindred trades in Chicago, and they solicit a renewal of any expiring policies of the Lumber Underwriters, and orders for new business.

The Vehicle Wood & Lumber Company of Chicago is now occupying permanent new offices in the recently completed Park Front Building, Lake street and Park avenue, the former quarters having been temporary, pending the finishing of the new building. The new quarters can be reached by taking the C & N. W. Railway to Austin Station or the Chicago & Oak Park Elevated to Central avenue station. The Vehicle Wood & Lumber Company produces and distributes vehicle, wood material and hardwood material along the same line as formerly, when connected with Houston & Curtis, and Kelly, Maus & Co.

A. B. Eldridge of the E. H. Eldridge Lumber Company of Indianapolis, Ind., recently made a hurried visit to Chicago to arrange for the manufacture of some special veneered panels to be used in the construction of a large building in Indianapolis.

The F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company of Chicago recently reorganized and will continue business in the same offices as heretofore. The personnel of the new company will be E. G. Hendrickson, president; C. B. Gray, vice-president; E. H. Klann, secretary and treasurer and active manager. J. H. Parsons and H. R. Foster have severed their connections with the former company. Mr. Klann recently returned from an extended trip to the southern mills of the F. S. Hendrickson company.

R. S. Bacon of the R. S. Bacon Veneer Company, Chicago, and of the Bacon-Underwood Company, Mobile, Ala., has returned from a business trip to the southern plant. He reports operations proceeding in a most satisfactory manner, and a gratifying amount of business on the company's books.

The board of directors of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange has decided that the proposition to invite the National Hardwood Lumber Association to Chicago in 1911 would hardly be fair to St. Louis, as the lumber club of that city has for two years unsuccessfully endeavored to bring the convention to that point. The lumber interests in Chicago will instead work in the interests of the St. Louis club, and of course will expect reciprocal action by that association in 1912.

W. E. Trainer of Trainer Brothers Lumber Company, Chicago, left for a business visit to Memphis, where he will buy stock for the summer trade. Mr. Trainer recently received a communication from the secretary of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club containing a challenge from the baseball team representing that association to play a representative Chicago team, which the writer said he had heard was already organized. Nobody seems to know anything about it if there is such a body.

W. C. Schreiber has been in Wisconsin for several days visiting the northern mill points of the Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company.

Fred Jeffris of the Chicago Car Lumber Company has returned from an extended European wedding tour and reports having had a most enjoyable vacation. He reports business in Chicago rather dull.

H. C. Miller of the Hardwood Mills Lumber Company has been doing the northern mill districts on a purchasing trip. Mr. Miller reports that most of the northern mills are doing a satisfactory business and are maintaining a uniform, firm price. A great many of the concerns have already started shipping dry stock in quantities, which seems to be about as good as the old stocks which have been on hand since last year's cutting.

The RECORD wishes to acknowledge receipt of a most attractive calendar from the Lumber Underwriters, 66 Broadway, New York. The card contains the attractive design used in all advertising and circulation matter gotten out by that concern.

The Walker Veneer & Panel Company, Chicago and Alpena, Mich., has about completed a new plant at Alpena, which will have a capacity of approximately 3,000,000 feet. This concern confines itself strictly to the manufacture of birdseye maple, and it has been running for the last ten years in the old mill which turned out in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 feet per year.

The Ralston Furniture Company has been incorporated at Carthage, Ill., with a capital of \$25,000.

The Southern Illinois Lumber Company, with headquarters at Fairfield, Ill., recently increased its capital stock of \$62,000 to \$63,500.

The Dust Proof Furniture Company, a concern formerly operating in Rochelle, Ill., is reported to have dissolved.

The Ulbrich-Tatter Violin Company took out papers of incorporation at Springfield, Ill., a short time ago, to manufacture and deal in violins and similar musical instruments in Chicago. The concern will have a capital stock of \$15,000 and was incorporated by Edmund W. Pottle, Arthur L. Ballas and George J. Meyer.

The C. A. Goodyear Lumber Company, doing an extensive business in many western points and maintaining headquarters at Tomah, Wis., where it has a capital of \$1,180,400, has been incorporated under Illinois laws and will have offices in Chicago. The Illinois branch is capitalized at \$5,400.

A new concern in the woodworking machinery line is the Slater, Marsden & Whitmore Company, which incorporated last week to do business at South Beloit. George B. Slater, E. W. Marsden and H. Whitmore are the incorporators. The capitalization is \$20,000.

The J. L. Smith Lumber Company has opened up quarters at West Frankfort, Ill., and has papers of incorporation under the laws of this state. The capital is \$30,000 and the incorporators are J. L. Smith, T. B. Griffin, L. T. Cien.

A new concern in the Chicago re-manufacturing trade is the Home-Peace Curtain Stretcher Company, which will manufacture curtain stretchers and similar articles in Chicago. The capital is \$10,000 and those interested are Frank S. Stanfield, John A. Reitz and Andrew Stucker.

The Horner Piano Company of Chicago, a \$20,000 concern, was organized lately to manufacture pianos, organs and other musical instruments. The firm is composed of S. Horner, S. H. Horner and L. K. Horner.

NEW YORK

H. D. Billmeyer, head of the Billmeyer Lumber Company, Cumberland, Md., and specialists in heavy hardwood dock, ship and bridge timber and plank, was a visitor in town during the fortnight in the interest of business. The company has just incorporated to improve and facilitate the conduct of its business and was never in better shape to take care of the wants of the trade in its well-known specialties than now. The company is one of the oldest in the trade and has a wide and favorable business reputation.

W. E. Cummer, principal in the Cummer Lumber Company, Jacksonville, Fla., accompanied by his family, is planning to sail from here on June 15, to spend the summer in Switzerland. They will return about October 1.

The Kalt Lumber Company, 312 East 64th street, and branch yard at 62nd street, has just added another branch yard at 327-31 East 64th street by reason of the pressing demands of increased business. The new premises will be utilized for storage purposes.

Chas. D. Fisher, who for several years past has been representing W. E. Kelly & Co., large Chicago house, has severed his connection to become eastern representative of the Hayden & Westcott Lumber Company, 512 Railway Exchange building, Chicago, Ill. This concern has taken over the organization of W. E. Kelly & Co., both East and West. Mr. Fisher will make his headquarters as formerly at 151 West 140th street, New York.

There was a formal meeting of the Lumbermen's Club of New York at the headquarters on May 6, at which the new officers were elected.

tional amendments were considered and adopted, and general routine business transacted.

The Edwards Lumber Company, large Cincinnati and Dayton, O., hardwood house at the head of which is L. I. Edwards, has just appointed W. O. Cawley as sales representative in the Metropolitan district and vicinity. Mr. Cawley has been associated with the local hardwood and cypress trade for the past ten years or more and will make his headquarters at 160 West 106th street.

C. W. Manning, 66 Broad street, is on a two weeks' trip to Virginia and North Carolina among the mills which he represents in that territory.

Walter T. Hart of Price & Hart is just back from a trip among the hardwood mills in West Virginia. He reports stocks at mills strong with good-grade lumber limited and well sold up.

Among the visitors during the fortnight were E. A. Bennett, Bennett & Witte, Cincinnati, O.; G. S. Phelps, C. B. Howard Company, Emporium, Pa., and T. W. Lewis, Paxton Lumber Company, Bristol, Va.

The George D. Emery Company, big mahogany house, 17 West 12d street, has just received a consignment of 2,100 mahogany logs and 300 cedar logs of very choice stock which will be immediately manufactured at the local mills for distribution.

J. C. Turner, prominent cypress manufacturer and wholesaler, 1123 Broadway, returned last week from a three weeks' business trip to the South and West.

C. E. Kennedy, wholesaler of 18 Broadway, will remove his offices on June 1 to room 8072, One, Madison avenue, where he has larger facilities for taking care of his increased business.

A. W. Dunn, principal in the firm of Thomas Stephenson & Co., large lumber dealers of London, England, arrived recently in this city from Europe, and in company with their American representative, W. D. Smith, left for Mobile, Ala., on business, after which they will visit the British Columbia territory and thence return East through Canada.

BUFFALO

The syndicate headed by members of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company that last year bought a big tract of timber in British Columbia has now added a new purchase and will send T. H. Wall there soon to prepare for putting in saw mills.

The Pascola Lumber Company is putting lumber on the market liberally now and hopes to be running its saw mills soon enough this season to provide new stock ready to ship as soon as that is disposed of.

F. M. Sullivan is on the road a good deal of the time and finds that he is able to move stock pretty fast in that way. The incoming supply now comes largely from Canada and the South.

The yard of G. Elias & Bro. is getting new stock by lake right along, having begun with hemlock and preparing to continue all the way through the lake list, as it has always been the rule to handle all kinds of lumber.

Scatherd & Son are pushing the repairs on their Memphis mills as fast as they can, for Manager Hopkins finds that his oak supply is getting close down to the end of the very dry stock, even if the demand is slackening off some.

Sales of hardwood lumber in the yard of F. W. Vetter are still very miscellaneous, which are what is wanted, as the stock covers a wide assortment, though if a specialty is carried it must be white ash, which is a pretty good seller.

A. Miller has received a large amount of hardwood from Canada of late. He was one of the leading buyers up to the time when the tariff situation was getting uncertain. Buying in the South is also liberal.

Putting in a stock of California redwood, with a specialty of siding, is one of the latest moves

of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company. Carrying of red cedar shingles will also add to the company's interest in the Pacific coast.

O. E. Yeager finds that the demand for hardwood lumber is about as good in the territory of his mills south of the Ohio as it is here, so he will not find it easy to bring it all this way. He is getting out a large amount there.

Hugh McLean still sticks to the road, knowing that there are few men who can sell as much hardwood stock in that way as he can. All the mills in which the McLean interests are found are running strong now.

The yard of I. N. Stewart & Bro. is shipping out cherry and oak, with chestnut and poplar doing as well as the supply will admit. As often as there is a shortage of anything in sight the junior member makes a break southward.

The death on May 17 of Charles P. Forbush, as a result of pneumonia, removes a very active and valuable man from the lumber trade. He had for several years been mill superintendent for Montgomery Brothers, and was widely known. He was also secretary of the local retail lumber association, one of the founders of the Canoe Club and a man who made everything move that he took up.

M. M. Wall has been appointed chairman of the lumber committee of the Chamber of Commerce, with Hugh McLean, I. N. Stewart, A. W. Kreinheder, L. P. Graves, Peter McNeil and W. H. Gratwick members. In an address before the members on the 18th Mr. Wall gave some interesting and valuable points on the trade.

PITTSBURG

The Franklin Wood Working Company has been organized at Franklin, Pa., by Henry Walter Smith, Elisha W. Criswell, Samuel G. Philip and Joseph Theobald.

The Henderson Lumber Company is looking for much better trade in mining stocks from now on, and is tied up with some of the best hardwood connections out of Pittsburgh. Mr. Henderson makes a specialty of coal mining business and has been very successful the past few years in driving in good trade.

Harry Domhoff, president of the Acorn Lumber Company, lately captured some nice orders in the territory east of Buffalo. He is spending this week among his old customers in Ohio.

Louis Dunker & Co., capital \$50,000, have incorporated at Pittsburgh and have a surplus of \$35,000. The company will also incorporate under North Carolina laws and develop several big tracts of timber.

The Pittsburgh Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, under the direction of Secretary Carl Van der Voort, is having a very prosperous year. It has been particularly fortunate in missing big fires, and its stockholders are accordingly well satisfied.

President J. L. Lytle of the J. L. Lytle Lumber Company is down in West Virginia this week picking up some good hardwood stocks. This company can truthfully say it is busy, for its trade the past two weeks has savored very much of old times.

Fred R. Babcock of the Babcock Lumber Company will be the next president of the Chamber of Commerce. He has been first vice-president of that organization for some time, and was formerly president of the Merchants & Manufacturers' Association of Pittsburgh, which was merged with the Chamber in 1907.

C. W. Cantrell of the Railroad & Car Material Company made a successful trip down East recently. He found things there considerably better than in the Pittsburgh district.

H. C. Bemis of Bemis & Vosburgh dropped off for a few days in Pittsburgh last week on his way back to his Bradford, Pa., home from the West Virginia plants. The firm is doing a splendid business, but does not report a boom in any line.

President J. B. Flint of the Flint, Erving & Stoner Lumber Company has gone to look over operations at its big plant at Dunlevie, W. Va., this week. Its output and stock shipped are both much larger than at this time last year.

J. B. Montgomery of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company reports a very strong market for chestnut lath. He says the hardwood market in general is good, the chief difficulty being its irregularity. Prices in Pittsburgh rule, he says, somewhat lower than any other big buying center. President W. D. Johnston of the American has gone to the Northland in search of more stock.

Scott Ward of Lynchburg, Va., a manufacturer who has a big trade in Pittsburgh, dropped off to see his customers a few days ago.

The Shippensburg Table & Manufacturing Company has been organized at Shippensburg, Pa., by John L. Barner, E. J. and S. M. Kitzmiller and H. W. Geesaman to manufacture furniture, millwork and wooden novelties.

The L. L. Satter Lumber Company is busy cutting bill stuff at its plant at Blackstone, W. Va. Mr. Satter, like many other lumbermen, is somewhat disappointed at the way the market has failed to open up this spring, but the company is doing a very fair business, nevertheless.

The Palmer & Semans Lumber Company, whose sales end is guided by the experienced hand of I. F. Balsley, has lately closed a deal for 10,000,000 feet of poplar, oak and chestnut, which will be shipped out over the Southern railroad. It is located near Johnston City, Tenn., on the C. & O., and has one of the finest lots of dry lumber that has ever been secured by a Pittsburgh firm.

The Gillespie Lumber Company has been organized at Jacksonville, Fla., by D. L. Gillespie of Pittsburgh, head of D. L. Gillespie & Co., who will be its president. Associated with him are E. J. Furdett as secretary, E. L. Wolff as treasurer, and H. Devenney and Harold Weston as directors. The company will have a capital of \$50,000 and will have its principal office in Jacksonville.

The J. C. Donges Lumber Company is shipping considerable hardwood to Detroit automobile and furniture concerns. It is now well located in the new Oliver skyscraper and has some fine hardwood connections.

Fred R. Babcock led the discussion at the regular bimonthly meeting of the Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania last week, the subject being "Lumber and Timber." The association is taking a keen interest in conservation work.

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company is getting some nice orders for contracting and river and harbor work. Its business in oak has been very good all the spring.

The Willson Brothers Lumber Company reports April business very good. It says there is no glut of stocks at the mills and that for some woods it is getting better prices than at any time in the past fifteen months.

The McDonald Lumber Company has its mills in West Virginia very busy and reports a very fair market all around. President R. A. McDonald has been sticking close to the office the past few weeks, but expects to get out for a trip among his old customers soon.

A. M. Kinney is not kicking about lack of hardwood business. His trade fell off somewhat during the coal strike, but inquiry from that source is getting better now and he believes higher prices will be paid soon. He reports an excellent call for ties and also a much better demand for railroad stocks in general.

President Nelson Bell of the Furnace Run Sawmill & Lumber Company has been complaining somewhat lately that he cannot get stock dry enough to keep customers supplied. There is plenty of cheap lumber, he found on his recent trip South, but really good stocks are badly broken.

George H. Haganir of Schofield Brothers, Philadelphia, made a successful trip to Pittsburgh last

BOSTON

week to market some fine oak. Among the other firms which he called upon was the Goodwin Lumber Company, which under the direction of H. H. Shreiner has been driving in a very nice lot of business the past few months.

A very choice tract of white oak timber, estimated to cut 1,200,000 feet, has been secured by W. T. Hamilton of Elkins, W. Va., and is located near Rico, Pa. The timber will be cut off at once.

F. W. Crane, president of the F. W. Crane Lumber Company, is down at Yale, Ky., this week with an inspector looking over the stocks of the Yale Lumber Company, which he recently secured. A large part of this stock will be marketed in the East. It is said to be one of the finest lots of hardwood in Kentucky.

The Mead & Speer Lumber Company is cutting wide poplar and getting an excellent price for it. It has about 4,000,000 feet of poplar, chestnut and oak on its stocks at Strange Creek, W. Va., from which it is able to select very desirable stocks in nearly every line.

The Indiana Bent Rung Ladder Factory at Indiana, Pa., one of the most thrifty hardwood enterprises in western Pennsylvania, was burned May 11, with a loss of \$50,000. The company carried \$27,000 insurance and expects to rebuild the plant at once. It employed thirty-five men. C. R. Smith is president and W. F. Wettling is general manager of the concern.

The H. V. Curll Lumber Company is booking some splendid oak business and has no fault to find with the hardwood situation. Its trade in poplar has also been exceptionally good lately, so that its cut of 50,000 feet a day at the Glen Ray, W. Va., plant is rapidly worked off as soon as the lumber is dry.

PHILADELPHIA

An order for ten locomotives has been placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works by the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company.

Alfred M. D. Hallway, trading as the Quaker City Windmill & Pump Company of this city, was adjudged a voluntary bankrupt in the United States district court on May 4. His liabilities amount to \$3,658.95; assets, \$3,374.23. Theodore M. Etting was appointed referee.

Forest fires near Wellsboro, Pa., recently destroyed two lumber camps and burned 2,000,000 feet of timber on skids.

Forest fires have been raging at Ridgway, Pa., for a week, and a lumber settlement in the northern part of the county is fighting lively the approach of the brush and timber fires.

The Philadelphia Motordrome Company, with the object of carrying on the business of automobile, racetrack, aviation field and hotel properties, was incorporated on May 4 under New Jersey laws, with a capital of \$2,000,000. The incorporators are F. R. Hansell, John A. MacPeak and William F. Eidell.

The Plainfield Lumber Company, Plainfield, obtained a charter on May 6 under New Jersey laws. Its capital stock is \$5,000.

The O. L. Peterson Furniture Company of Burlington, N. J., was chartered on May 6, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The A. J. Anderson Patent Extension Table Company, Camden, was incorporated May 6 under New Jersey laws; capital, \$100,000.

The Wissahickon Automobile Company, Richardson Park, obtained a charter May 6 under Delaware laws; capital, \$25,000.

The United Automobile Company, Newark, obtained a charter on May 10 under New Jersey laws; capital, \$100,000.

The Hamilton Automobile Company, Allentown, was incorporated May 13 under Pennsylvania laws; capital, \$10,000.

The Electric City Automobile Company, Scranton, obtained a charter May 18 under Pennsylvania laws; capital, \$20,000.

Harry L. Fuller, representing the Wheeler-Osgood Company, large lumber operators, with headquarters at Tacoma, Wash., has removed his office in Boston from the Broad Exchange building to the Kimball building, where he will occupy room 221.

George E. Baxter, a well-known Boston lumberman, is now selling hardwoods for William E. Litchfield.

Mr. Lahr, representing Schofield Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., has been calling upon the trade in this vicinity.

The Franklin County Lumber Company, Greenfield, Mass., has recently added William W. Brown to its selling force.

Chester Sprague, who for many years has conducted the Watertown Lumber Company at Watertown, Mass., died at his home in that town May 6 at the age of fifty-nine years.

The Furnace Sawmill & Lumber Company of New Jersey has filed a complaint against the Boston & Maine Railroad Company with the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, asserting that the rate on spruce is unreasonable and discriminatory as compared with the rate on mahogany, because of the general principle that the more expensive shipment takes the higher rate of freight. It is declared that a joint through rate of 14 cents per hundred pounds on mahogany is made from Boston to Toledo, O., while the same carriers maintain a rate of 19 cents on spruce, lath and lumber imported from Canada and shipped from Boston to Toledo.

A new wood-turning plant equipped with modern machinery is being installed in the Charlestown navy yard, Boston. This has been greatly needed for a long time.

Charles Connor of Clinton, Mass., has been appointed manager of the Howe Lumber Company of Marlboro, Mass. He succeeds L. H. Tourtelotte, who has been running the business since the death of Mr. Howe.

BALTIMORE

A pleasant little reunion took place in one of the private dining rooms of the Hotel Rembert May 6, when officers of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company of this city met over a delicate and finely appointed dinner to observe the fifteenth anniversary of the organization of the company. There were present R. E. Wood, president of the company; G. L. Wood, vice-president and general manager; H. L. Bowman, general sales manager; C. E. Wood, assistant general sales manager; J. H. Yost, secretary and treasurer, and W. L. Taylor, general counsel. Reminiscences of the early days of the corporation were exchanged, and President Wood showed with great pride some little books, yellow with age, wherein he had recorded his first sales, made when he began business on his own account. Among the books was also the first bank book he ever used, showing the deposits from time to time. Mr. Wood pointed with pride to the fact that he made a profit of \$12 on the first car load of lumber he ever sold after ceasing to work for somebody else. Other members of the company contributed their share to the stock of stories about their experiences in the early days, and it is hardly necessary to add that the continued prosperity and long life of the corporation, which is now one of the biggest operations in the East, was toasted.

Preparations are being made here to participate in any movement in regard to the increase in freight rates by the railroads of the country. Intimations have been given at different times that such an increase was to be expected, and of late these rumors have assumed a more definite form. It is now stated that the increase will average about 12 per cent. As the increase in

the pay of trainmen and other railroad employees is only about 6 per cent it would seem that the lines intend not merely to recoup themselves for the increase but to take advantage of the opportunity to make extra profits. It has been asserted that on such commodities as coal, lumber and steel there would be no increase at all, but as this traffic amounts to perhaps 75 or 80 per cent of the total, lumbermen do not see how the desired increase of 12 per cent can be attained on the balance of the freight traffic without making the rate prohibitive. They therefore take no stock in the promise that lumber and coal will not be affected, and are arranging to support any movement which promises to head off the proposed advance in rates.

Robert MacLea McLean, general manager of the Norva Land & Lumber Company, with offices in the Stewart building, this city, had as his guest two weeks ago James Webster, senior member of the Liverpool firm of James Webster & Bro., Ltd., and Mr. Webster's son, Malcolm Webster. The elder Mr. Webster was traveling in this country chiefly for pleasure, and intended to go from here to Niagara Falls and Canada, sailing from New York the latter part of the month with his son for home. Malcolm Webster, meanwhile, intended to visit some of the southern lumbering districts. The two visitors were taken down to the Norva company's operation at Wallacetown, W. Va.

Other recent foreign visitors here were T. H. Griffin of Price & Pierce, Ltd., of London, and Mr. De Jonge of De Jonge & De Beukelaer of Antwerp.

The National Lumber Exporters' Association took occasion to forward a message of condolence on the death of King Edward to the Timber Trade Federation of London, the message being signed by President Harvey M. Dickson of Norfolk and Secretary J. McD. Price, of Baltimore. The message was sent in view of the extensive business relations existing between the Federation and members of the Exporters' Association.

CLEVELAND

Maple flooring and interior hardwood finish are in big demand in Cleveland at present because of the boom in house building. During one week seventy-five permits for residences ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000 in price were taken out in the building inspector's department. Real estate men and builders say that cheap car fare and good service are driving people to the suburban districts, where they are building homes and moving from the flats in the congested districts. It is distinctly noticed by the hardwood dealers that modern finished floors and hardwood finish are entering more and more into the construction of modern dwellings.

The Martin-Barriss Company reports a strong call for hardwoods for interior finishing purposes and for cabinet work. Considerable stock is being used for car panels. Some fine crotch mahogany has recently been turned out to be used for panel work in display window decoration.

A fire discovered in the plant of the Theodore Kundtz sewing machine cabinet works threatened to destroy the plant a few days ago. A hurry-up call was sent to the fire department, which speedily checked the flames. The Kundtz company is one of the largest users of hardwoods in the Middle West. It has a large hardwood yard here which is said to be one of the largest in the country.

The American Box Company is preparing to erect an addition to its factory. A permit for a \$10,000 building has been taken out and work has started on the new structure.

The East Cleveland Lumber Company has been installed in its new yard in East Cleveland and reports business quite brisk. The concern is han-

dling a general line, including hardwoods for structural purposes.

Stephen P. Cramer, manager of the Glenville Lumber Company, and Miss Elna Allen were married a few days ago at the home of the bride's parents.

Robert H. Jenks attended the meeting of the Tremont Lumber Company at Chicago a few days ago. The company's new mill at Rochelle, La., is now in full operation.

The Peters Millwork & Lumber Company is now permanently installed in its new plant and reports business improving.

J. W. Taylor, representing the Domestic Lumber Company of Columbus, was a caller on the local trade during the past week.

Frederick Wilson, a prominent hardwood man of Ashland, Ky., and representing Vansant, Kitchen & Co., called on some of the hardwood dealers here recently. H. M. Wise of Harmony, Pa., was another visitor to Cleveland.

COLUMBUS

Columbus lumbermen are interested in the rumor that emanates from the financial district of New York, to the effect that the Norfolk & Western railroad, which is now controlled by the Chesapeake & Ohio, will run a line to the Lakes. It is said that a preliminary survey is being made from Columbus to some lake port. It is generally conceded that the northern terminus of the Norfolk & Western will not remain at Columbus, because of the millions of dollars which are being spent in improvements on the Ohio division. The entire line between Konova and Columbus will be double-tracked by the end of the present year. With the extension of the line to the Lakes, lumber shipments will be much larger because of the increased facilities afforded.

Word comes from Portsmouth to the effect that a boom in the Twelve Pole river in West Virginia broke recently, letting out 20,000 ties in the Ohio river, which were rapidly being whirled to the Mississippi.

The Lisbon Lumber Company of Lisbon, O., has recently sold out its business to Caldwell & Nigh.

J. S. MacLean, the proprietor of the John S. MacLean Manufacturing Company, maker of columns and office furniture, is a candidate for the board of directors of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce.

The Rudd-Hayward Lumber Company of Marietta, O., was incorporated recently, with an authorized capital of \$50,000, by G. E. Hayward, K. G. Hayward, C. E. Stegner, C. C. Middleswart and Nora E. Maxon.

The Ohio River Lumber Company of Ironton is planning to increase its capital stock from \$50,000 to provide for the erection of a large band mill in West Virginia.

The announcement was made that the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, O., opened the splash dam in the Big Sandy river above Elkhorn City, releasing a large number of logs. The recent high water is bringing many logs down from Kentucky and West Virginia tracts to mills along the Ohio river. It is predicted that within a short time three-quarters of a million logs will arrive at the mouth of the Big Sandy.

W. L. Whitacre of the W. L. Whitacre Lumber Company reports that during the past week conditions in the hardwood market have not been as active as formerly and that prices are softening to a small degree. He says the mills seem to be offering more stocks. D. W. Kerr of the company left the middle of May for a week's business trip through Virginia and West Virginia.

R. W. Horton of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company reports that orders and inquiries are satisfactory. Prices are unchanged from the quotations of several weeks ago, and the demand for the higher grades is better than for the lower grades.

H. W. Collins of the Ritter company was called

to Pittsburg on business recently. J. W. Mayhew of the same company went to visit at his home at Coal Grove, O., and W. M. Ritter was called east on business the middle of May.

L. B. Schneider of John R. Gobey & Co. reports orders coming in fairly good, with prices remaining the same. He says the market appears to be improving, and it is believed with more seasonable weather a still further improvement will be made.

Bert Buckingham of the firm of Buckingham Brothers, Sunbury, was a caller at the offices of Columbus jobbers recently.

A. C. Davis of the A. C. Davis Lumber Company says that while conditions are slightly mixed up and slow, still he believes that the old adage, "Every cloud has a silver lining," applies in this case and that better conditions will arrive soon. He is of the opinion that the unseasonable weather is the chief cause of the lull. George B. Jobson, secretary of this concern, accompanied by his family, left for Philadelphia recently, where his wife and children will remain for several months.

H. C. Buskirk of the General Lumber Company reports fairly steady conditions in the lumber trade. Factories are in the market for larger stocks. Mr. Buskirk recently returned from an inspection of the mill at Ashland, Ky., and the lumber tract on the Big Sandy river in Kentucky. He says that the mill will soon be placed in operation. H. W. Putnam of this company was called to Pittsburg on business recently.

L. A. Brasher of the H. D. Brasher Lumber Company reports a slight improvement in conditions generally. He says prices are holding up firmly under the circumstances.

D. O. McFarland of the Middle States Lumber Company left the middle of May for a business trip through northern Ohio.

The Monarch Manufacturing Company of Biscam, Seneca county, Ohio, was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000, to manufacture extension ladders, washboards and other wooden articles. The incorporators are Frederick B. Craner, Charles L. Walter, J. Garfield Hough, David Kinzer and Arlington D. Myers.

The Wason Lumber Company of Toledo was incorporated recently, with a capital of \$15,000, by Charles Hartman, Frank L. Mulholland, W. L. Condit, Robert V. Phillips and R. Y. Young.

N. K. Snook, H. W. St. John, E. N. St. John, G. O. Decker and L. L. Clarke have incorporated the Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Columbus, O., which will establish a factory for the making of wooden articles. Its capital stock is \$10,000.

President Stevens of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, which recently acquired control of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, announces that a plant for treating railroad ties will be opened at Logan, O., on the Hocking Valley. The plant is designed to treat ties with a preparation of creosote for the purpose of keeping them from rotting.

C. G. McLaughlin, general manager of the McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company, has given out a statement in regard to the discussion on the lumber tariff, incidental to the campaign for nomination for Congress. Considerable was written on the subject and the voters were much befogged. Mr. McLaughlin says that he believes that free trade in lumber not only would not conserve the United States lumber supply but would tend to deplete it. He argues that since the larger number of the box factories are located near the Canadian border, with free trade the supply of the lower grades of basswood, white pine, yellow pine, hemlock and poplar would come from Canadian forests and that United States producers would be unable to use the poorer logs. As a consequence the lower grade logs would be left on the ground and the producer would be compelled to cut more high-grade logs to make his natural profit. Mr. McLaughlin reports business quiet, due to unfavorable weather conditions. He states that there is a scarcity in the higher

grades, which he believes will result in more free buying of the lower grades in the near future. He is optimistic as to the future.

Lumber shippers are interested in the conference between railroad traffic officials and shippers recently held, which resulted in the promulgation of uniform rules for interpreting the car service rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission. While the car service rules were uniform except in the New England and Pacific states, no uniform code of interpretation had been promulgated, and as a consequence considerable friction resulted. The recent conference has done away with this trouble.

CINCINNATI

President Cliff S. Walker says he is very proud of his re-election and will give his time and best endeavors to making the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati the first in the land. The new constitution, which was worked out and adopted during his first year's administration, guaranteeing a "square deal" to all doing business in or with the Cincinnati lumbermen, will be upheld in every detail. After a careful study of the conditions to be observed, President Walker has selected the following committees for the ensuing year, with full confidence that the work allotted to each committee will be carefully worked out and reported upon:

Arbitration—W. A. Bennett, chairman; T. B. Stone, W. H. Hopkins, A. V. Jackson, Fred Mowbray.

Advertising—W. E. DeLaney, chairman; J. W. Darling, H. J. Pfister, H. Freiberg, W. E. Johns. Credit and terms—W. H. Hopkins, chairman; S. H. Wildberg, W. Duhlmeier, S. E. Giffen, H. A. Hollowell.

Entertainment—Joseph Bolser, chairman; George Littleford, J. Watt Graham, E. J. Thomas, George W. Hand.

Inspection—B. A. Kipp, chairman; Fred C. Conn, W. E. Talbert, J. E. Dulweber, J. Van Orsdel.

Law and insurance—G. C. Ault, chairman; R. K. Gilbert, G. C. Trimble, Earl Hart, F. Scott.

Membership—S. E. Richey, chairman; George Morgan, Dwight Hinckley, W. H. Eckman, W. S. Sterrett.

River and rail—B. F. Dulweber, chairman; C. F. Korn, D. C. Snook, W. E. DeLaney, C. M. Clark.

Statistics—T. J. Moffett, chairman; H. R. Browne, J. A. McEntee, R. McCracken, M. E. Short.

Transportation—J. S. Zoller, chairman; Fred Radina, C. S. Stanberry, E. Barker, I. M. Menzies.

Clint Crane was down town the other day viewing the parade and incidentally attending a suit in the courts. He said that business at their plant was very good; in fact, they had about all the business that could be conveniently taken care of. Their sales were averaging 250,000 feet per day, and they are well supplied with the lumber in demand. The big plant is working full time, and conditions looked very favorable for a continuance.

B. F. Dulweber is out again and around attending to business, much to the delight of his friends on the west side, where he is a general favorite among the lumbermen.

W. F. Duhlmeier of Duhlmeier Brothers is learning to chaperon a big new touring car, which has been added to his stables recently, and he thus adds another to the lists of horse lovers who have deserted the ranks for the horseless.

Through some unaccountable freak of nature or the Immigration Bureau, English speaking laborers are a curiosity in this city. The M. B. Farrin company recently advertised in the local press for "ten English speaking strong men" to do labor work around its plant. It is pretty tough to have to employ an interpreter to instruct the "huskies" where to throw a plank, but that is what it is coming to.

It is not good business to purloin the automobile of a lumberman for a "joy ride." Some time ago B. F. Dulweber purchased a machine and before he got acquainted with it himself

the chauffeur appointed by the garage to instruct him in the intricacies of the speed clutches, borrowed the machine without asking leave one night, ran into a hack, killed two horses smashed the machine and carriage, and incidentally almost cut off the earthly career of the lowly driver. The other day while W. E. DeLaney of the Kentucky Lumber Company was in Indianapolis, telling the table people the kind of lumber best suited for their uses, the chauffeur attached to his garage took the machine out for a "joy ride" and had it with trimmin's. While sailing along a road unknown to him at lawless speed, he was suddenly brought to consciousness by landing in the middle of the canal, and the entire party, ladies and gentlemen, were fished out and sneaked home to get dried out, leaving the machine in the ditch until the next day, when it was fished out with block and tackle. The "gay" chauffeur explained that he had mistaken the road and in the dark dashed across the canal at a place where there was no bridge.

Out at St. Bernard the K. & P. Lumber Company has moved its offices from the old frame shed on the Carthage pike, to a handsome brick structure on the corner.

The mills of the Francke Lumber Company are running and piling up great stocks of walnut and oak for the foreign market. The main office of the Francke Lumber Company is in Germany. The mill is well supplied with logs and is covering new ground to the north of the mill with lumber piles.

W. A. Bennett of Bennett & Witte has returned from an extended trip in the East, looking after his interests in that section.

Sam Conn, vice-president of the Bayou Land & Lumber Company, left May 20 for Yazoo, Miss., the mill plant of the company. Arrangements have been made whereby Fred Conn will return to the Cincinnati office to look after this end of the business. Fred reports that business at the mill has been good, that he last week sold twenty-five carloads of oak to exporters, and the outlook for the future was bright.

Thomas Flannery, formerly connected with Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company at Morehouse, Mo., has been engaged as representative of the Dwight Hinckley Lumber Company of this city. Mr. Hinckley says that the yellow pine side of his business is unsatisfactory, the selling having fallen off, which is attributed to the check in the building boom by the cold weather. The rates are low enough to sell anything, he said, but just at present there was not much doing.

Joseph Bolser, chairman of the entertainment committee of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, is arranging for an outing to take the place of the June meeting, but instead of being held on the regular meeting day, it will take place later in the month.

The Queen City Furniture Club will have its outing at Laughery Island Saturday, June 18. The Cincinnati Furniture Exchange will take a day off and go to Glen Park on Saturday, June 25, and enjoy field sports and a Kentucky chicken dinner. A number of the local lumbermen are members of both these organizations.

There have been reports of difficulty in obtaining cars for shipments, but inquiry at the railroad headquarters says there is no chance of a car shortage at present at any railroad point on the main lines, but there are cases where the mills are located on the branch lines, where it is difficult for the railroads to supply empty cars under even favorable conditions, and at these points there may be an apparent shortage. The car service bureau reports a largely increased number of idle cars the past week.

The Cincinnati furniture exhibition building is now in process of remodeling and will be ready to receive consignments on June 15 for the opening on July 1. This will be the first exhibition building in Cincinnati for furniture

in years, though the first exhibition ever held was in the Queen City.

Cincinnati will have another boost as a great hardwood center. The new central depot is now a fact, as the promoters have applied to council for a franchise and right of way. The plan embraces a central depot on Third street, from Elm to Broadway, with an entrance from Fourth street. The main building, train sheds and tracks is estimated to cost \$32,000,000, and the financial side of the transaction is in the hands of eastern capitalists.

Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, attended the convention of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association at New Orleans last week.

Chairman Vansant of the Grading Commission of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States was at the Cincinnati headquarters on Saturday a week.

Fred Duling of the Graham Lumber Company returned from a trip through Ohio the past week, reporting fair success.

The furniture manufacturing industry in certain lines is dull, which is unaccountable at this season of the year. The case goods manufacturers and table makers are fairly busy. The manufacture of desks for export is the real busy line, the demand from South America being strong, with a noted improvement to the European trade.

The managers of the Ohio Valley Exposition have been refused the Washington Park for art building purposes by the park commissioners, but have worked out a better plan, and will cover the canal for several blocks with buildings more suitable to their purposes, and will avoid the unnecessary expense for the unsightly bridge which spanned Elm street on former occasions of fall festivals.

Things are becoming active in baseball circles. President Cliff Walker of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club on May 19 received from J. W. McClure, manager of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club ball team, a challenge for a game. President Walker turned the challenge over to Dwight Hinckley, manager of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's ball team. Mr. Hinckley promptly replied to the challenge and asked the Memphis manager to name his dates and terms. The games are not to be tainted with professionalism, but will be purely for sport.

TOLEDO

A. H. David of the David Lumber Company reports that export trade with Canadian points has been unusually brisk recently. Shortages are confined mainly to birch, and some Ohio and Michigan woods. Elm has been in ready demand, but basswood appears to be a little weak. The local demand for hardwoods is picking up.

Dwight J. Peterson, accompanied by Mrs. Peterson, has returned from a European tour. They were absent for about three months.

Frank M. Cramer of Toledo has been appointed chief clerk in the freight department of the Kanawha & Michigan railway. He was formerly commercial agent of the W. & L. E. and general agent of the traffic department of the same road.

Manager G. G. Roberts of the Big Four Hardwood Company has returned from a business trip to New York.

Frank Booth of the Booth Column Company will attend a meeting of the manufacturers of colonial columns, which will be held at Cincinnati on May 24. In speaking of business conditions he said, "Colonial columns for both interior and exterior work are in splendid demand. Oak, chestnut and birch are especially good sellers. The outside trade is very strong, and local business has shown much improvement recently. We have all the business that we can attend to at present."

Building permits for new structures in Toledo issued last week amounted to \$98,500. May will

show a marked increase in building operations over last year, and hardwood consumption has been correspondingly heavier.

The Toledo Transportation Club has discontinued its Saturday noonday luncheons until next September, when it will again be maintained through the winter. The club will hold its annual outing at Sugar Island some time next month.

INDIANAPOLIS

Clarence Donald, formerly in the retail business at Morris, has opened an office here and will conduct a general lumber commission business.

E. H. Greer and C. D. H. Houghton of the Greer-Houghton Lumber Company have returned from an extensive trip over the state.

The H. Lauter Company, furniture manufacturer, is building a four-story brick fireproof addition to its plant at a cost of \$48,000.

After a business trip to Kansas City, George L. Maas and Ransom Griffin of this city and A. Fromme of Terre Haute have returned home.

The American Bridge Company and the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company of Gary, subsidiary corporations of the United States Steel Corporation, are preparing to building five hundred dwellings at Gary for the accommodation of employees.

An effort is being made to organize a lumbermen's club, to include both hardwood and yellow pine men of the city. For some time the city has been without a social organization of lumbermen.

Reason A. Hooton of the R. A. Hooton Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to Chicago.

A special meeting of the Indiana Manufacturers & Shippers' Association was held in this city May 20, at which a protest was made against the proposed increase in freight rates on coal by the railroads.

The eleventh annual meeting of the National Dining Table Manufacturers' Association was held in this city May 18 and 19, about fifty members being present.

The Indianapolis Trade Association, with which are identified most of the lumber concerns in the city, acted as host for 1,400 traveling salesmen on the afternoon of May 14. The salesmen were taken in special trains around the Belt railroad to show them the city's many factories. This trip was followed by a dinner and vaudeville entertainment at the German House.

CHATTANOOGA

The J. M. Card Lumber Company has started its mill after a shutdown of several weeks on account of the scarcity of logs.

For several days the log boat of the McLean Lumber Company has been here towing logs from Dallas island, about fifteen miles above the city, to the company's river landing, near its mill. It is expected that the boat will return to the downriver operations soon.

The H. L. Judd Company is running its mill, getting out a good quality of logs, and reports business good. It manufactures curtain poles, fixtures and novelties and is erecting a large addition to its plant.

F. S. Gladden is in the city looking after the interests of his firm. He is securing considerable stock of oak, poplar and chestnut.

The East Tennessee Lumber & Manufacturing Company is adding a line of boxmaking machinery to its planing mill. In the future it will manufacture all kinds of packing boxes and bottle cases.

Several barge loads of cross ties are being received here each week and are being reloaded onto cars for shipment North. This is a new industry in this section.

NASHVILLE

A Hoo-Hoo concatenation will be held in Nashville this week at which time some sixteen candidates will be put through the mysteries of the order. The work will be in charge of J. H. Baird, scrivener, and Cecil Ewing, vice-gent for middle Tennessee. The initiation will be preceded by a banquet at the Builders' Exchange. The Nashville Lumbermen's Club will also hold a session that night. Members of the Hoo-Hoo from all over middle Tennessee have been invited to be on hand.

Hamilton Love, now a prosperous lumberman, a member of the firm of Love, Boyd & Co., has not lost the art of writing, acquired many years ago by him when he was a reporter on The Nashville American. That paper in the near future will issue a big anniversary edition in which will be many interesting historical articles, many of them having a commercial bearing as well. Hamilton Love has consented to write a history of the timber business in Tennessee for this edition and those who have ever read after him lend assurance that the article will be both interesting and correct. The new Lumbermen's Code, recently got out by Hamilton Love, has been a welcome addition to the business equipment of lumbermen all over the country.

R. and J. S. Young have purchased for \$18,000 cash the property of the Standard Lumber & Box Company, located on Bridge avenue and the Cumberland river. The sale of the lot, buildings, saw and planing mills and other machinery was made by A. E. Potter, trustee, for the purpose of satisfying a mortgage and winding up the old business. The sale was at auction and was well attended, the bidding being spirited. The two Youngs, purchasers of the plant, were formerly interested in the business. It is their purpose to improve it extensively and conduct the business.

A sad and unexpected shock to the family of Capt. F. M. Hamilton, the well-known local lumberman, and Jo Wallace, his son-in-law, of the firm of Norvell & Wallace, was experienced last week in the unexpected death here of Capt. A. M. Graves of Geneva, O. Captain Graves was a brother-in-law of Captain Hamilton. He had been visiting at the home of the Hamiltons. The old gentleman, who was 74 years of age, entered a local barber shop to take a bath and while there was "touched" by a negro bath boy for \$20. He was unable to get the money back and called at the office of the Nashville Banner to tell of his loss. He walked to the third floor and just as he entered the editorial rooms, where half a dozen people were at work, he fell forward dead. He never spoke a word. Every possible aid was summed, but to no avail. He never rallied. Heart failure is attributed as the cause of his death. He had been in delicate health for some time. Captain Graves had not been engaged in active business for some years, but for quite a while he was a captain of steamers on the great lakes. The body was taken to Geneva for burial.

The musicale and dance at the Builders' Exchange a few nights since proved a delightful affair. The chief musical attraction was the celebrated Vanderbilt Glee Club, and after the Glee Club concert Secretary Tom Evans and his pretty assistant, Miss Alice Womack, played the role of host and hostess. Delightful refreshments were served.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Prof. R. L. Jones will leave this week for East Tennessee, where he will go to inspect a large tract of timber land known as "Jeffrey's Hell" in Monroe county. The land in question is owned by the county and it is desired to sell it and apply the proceeds for school purposes. There are 12,000 acres of heavily timbered land and the Tellico River Lumber Com-

pany has submitted an offer of \$10 an acre, or \$120,000 all told. Professor Jones is not sure that he will recommend the sale. He may determine in favor of selling just the timber rights and keeping the land, as he figures that the land in forty years will have another growth of timber on it.

Nashville may land the Southern Motor Car Company, which has been operating in Jackson, Tenn., for the past three years. In fact, Manager Exile Burkett of the company admits that a movement is well under way to move the plant to Nashville, although he will not state at this time whether or not Nashville capital is to be associated. He does state that if the plant comes here its force of workmen will be increased from fifty to 150 men, which means the capacity of the plant will be increased from 250 cars a year to 500 or more. In case the plant does come to Nashville it is said the plant formerly occupied by the Phoenix Cotton Mills may be utilized. It is pointed out that by coming to Nashville the concern will get more into the heart of the hardwood belt and will have the advantage of better freight rates as well, being able to take advantage of the river to compete with the railroads.

The lumbermen of East Nashville, representing some fifteen big plants along Cumberland river above the upper bridge, are very much interested in the proposition of getting better fire protection. A few days since the following committee from that section, together with Secretary E. S. Shannon of the Board of Trade, called on the members of the Finance Committee of the City Council, urging on that body the necessity of building a water main to that section at a cost of only \$5,000: T. F. Bonner, J. L. McIlwain, Lou Frank, Olin White, Charles Hunt, Hamilton Love, L. M. Ross, E. T. Lewis, H. M. Bachelor, Jr., J. P. Meredith, and F. H. Walker. It was shown in the presentation to the members of the committee that the section sought to be protected works hundreds of men and that the weekly pay roll is \$5,000; that the property value from an insurance standpoint is \$750,000, and risks of practically \$560,000. It was stated that a fire in that section would result in heavy loss and throw hundreds out of employment. Several members of the Finance Committee expressed themselves as favorable to the project.

Rushton and Son and Inglehart Bros., capitalists of Evansville, Ind., have just closed a deal whereby they acquire a large tract of timber lands near Winchester, Tenn., a short distance southeast of Nashville in middle Tennessee.

Hunt, Washington & Smith have recently purchased from the Davidson, Hicks & Greene Company a new site for their lumber business at the corner of Fifth and Crutcher streets in East Nashville, the consideration being \$5,463.70. The property consists of five acres. The lumber yard of the purchasing company will be located on this new site. All three of these gentlemen are youngsters and hustlers.

W. S. Morgan, of this city, formerly Secretary of State, has recently sold to C. D. M. Greer, T. B. Caldwell and E. J. Manigan of Memphis a tract of timber and coal lands in Van Buren, Sequatchie, Grundy and Warren counties for a large consideration. There are some 15,500 acres in the tract and it averaged \$10 an acre. The tract comprises about one-half of the well-known Lawson Hill tract, purchased by Mr. Morgan as an investment some five years ago. The lands are about twenty miles from the Herbert domain, owned by the state, and when the state builds its branch road to its property the line will pass through the Hill tract.

John B. Ransom, Jr., has a new Chalmers-Detroit automobile and the young lumberman is making frequent use of the car, both for business and pleasure.

It is announced that the Tennessee Inspection

Bureau is co-operating with the East Nashville lumbermen in helping them to secure better fire protection for their plants in East Nashville.

A special from Dickson, Tenn., announces that the "H" Lumber Company has been organized at that place for the purpose of selling and manufacturing all kinds of lumber. Pitt Henslee is president, Oury Harris is vice-president, and S. G. Robertson, secretary and treasurer. The company has mills at Shubert, Hollow Rock, Tenn., and Walfield, Miss. The company also has yards at various other points in Tennessee and adjoining states.

The steamer Bob Dudley which sunk in the Cumberland a few weeks ago has been successfully raised. The boat has been towed to Paducah for docking and her owners expect to have her in commission in the near future. No insurance was carried on the boat or its cargo. The damage was about \$5,000.

LOUISVILLE

President O. O. Agler was in Louisville recently in connection with the forthcoming annual of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. While here he was the guest of Dr. William Cheatham, a leading physician of Louisville, and accompanied the latter on a motor trip through the central part of the state. This was the first time that Mr. Agler had got a real close look at the Kentucky blue grass country, and he enjoyed the trip immensely.

A matter which is interesting most of the members of the Hardwood Club has come up in connection with drayage charges on shipments over the Southern and Illinois Central from competitive territory in the South. Lumbermen whose yards are on Louisville & Nashville terminals are listed among industries to whose plants shipments over the other roads are hauled free in order to meet the competition with the L. & N. tariffs listed with the Interstate Commerce Commission provide that 2 cents of the published rate on lumber be paid to the transfer companies named by the roads. Of late, however, the drayage people have complained that the allowance is too small to permit a profit, and have asked for a cent additional. The railroads have refused to pay this, and the transfer companies have accordingly demanded it of the lumber companies. Inasmuch as the tariffs provide that the rate for hauling shall be 2 cents, which is to come out of the published rate, the lumbermen have refused to stand for the additional charge and have informed the transfer companies to that effect. The result has been the holding up of several cars of lumber which are now on the trucks of the Illinois Central and Southern awaiting a settlement of the question. Legal advice to the hardwood men interested is in favor of refusing to pay the claim of the transfer companies.

Local hardwood circles have been very much interested in a recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question of transit privileges on grain shipments because the question involved is similar to that affecting lumber shipments. Local grain shippers attempted to have the system of transit allowances revoked on the ground that substitution of tonnage prevailed to such an extent as to create fraud. The Interstate Commerce Commission held that substitution must not occur, but that the transit privileges would be continued. This is regarded by lumbermen as laying down a principle in the reconignment of lumber at transit points, and to mean that the identity of the stock must be preserved in making the reshipments.

Sawmills out in the state, which got a late start this spring on account of the prolonged dry weather, are nearly all running now, according to information received by local hardwood men. Rains during the latter part of April and most of May have filled the streams and furnished a tide sufficient to set the logs in motion. Many of the local mills are getting

logs which came down the rivers from the timber country, the Big Sandy and the Green being the principal streams which have furnished means of transportation for the logs.

Business with E. B. Nornamn & Co. has improved considerably of late, although the demand for a time was not as active as it had been, according to S. E. Booker of that firm. The box factory is not running quite as heavily as it has been, he said. Mr. Booker recently returned from an automobile trip through the blue grass, which he took with a party of friends in his Oldsmobile touring car.

D. E. Kline of the Louisville Veneer Mills said that the situation is more than good and that business is coming in in fine volume. Manufacturers are ordering veneers in their old-time way and prices have shown a steady improvement. Figured gum veneers have been in good demand of late. Mr. Kline, who is taking an active interest in the convention of the hardwood lumbermen, will leave Louisville shortly after that to attend the meeting of the veneer manufacturers which will be held in St. Louis, June 14 and 15.

T. M. Brown of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company said that business has been great. Rain held up shipments for a while, but they are getting out the stuff in quantity now. The yards of the Brown company are occupying more room every few weeks, it seems, and every inch of available ground is covered with the stock that is being shipped in by the company's southern mills.

Claude Sears of the Edw. L. Davis Lumber Company, has returned from a trip to the East, in which he did a satisfactory business. Edward L. Davis, head of the company, has purchased a Cadillac Thirty touring car and thus makes the hardwood club pretty nearly an automobile organization, as about all of the other firms have cars.

R. F. Smith of the Ohio River Saw Mill Company said that the company received some unusually fine quartered oak from its river mills and that it shows up as well as anything it has had in the yards for a long time. Shipments out of its plant have been heavy of late. Mr. Smith said that an extension of the platforms will be made in a short time so as to reach all parts of the yard.

Edward L. Shippen of the Louisville Point Lumber Company has returned from a trip up the Big Sandy to look after the shipments of logs to the mill of the company from that territory. The company has found the demand for poplar, plain and quartered oak good, and added that a special feature has been the demand for the low grades of poplar which have been moving freely of late.

Victor Lamb, treasurer of C. C. Mengel & Brother Company, has returned from a six weeks' trip to British Honduras, where the company is cutting 5,000,000 feet of mahogany this year. He brought back with him the skin of a puma which was killed by C. L. Dodd, camp foreman in Quantana Roo, in the southern part of Yucatan.

The C. C. Mengel & Brother Company has filed amended articles of incorporation, increasing the amount of its capital stock from \$1,050,000 to \$1,150,000. The additional issue is common stock.

The "Russ" recently unloaded a cargo of 700,000 feet of mahogany from Belize, and these logs are now being handled at the local plant of the company.

The baseball team representing the office force of the company has been organized, and after losing the opening game to the team representing the Mengel Box Company, braced up and defeated the nine of the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company. Two games a week are to be played.

Clarence R. Mengel, president of the company, received a telephone call from Holland Forbes, the New York aeronaut, who passed

through the city on his way back to the Metropolis. Mr. Forbes and a companion were seriously injured when their balloon fell in southern Kentucky a short time ago.

D. C. Harris, traffic manager of the Mengel company, is one of a committee of the Traffic Club which has been conferring with railroad superintendents relative to the demurrage bond question. The superintendents listened to the arguments of the shippers and agreed to consider the question. It is now thought likely that the bonds will not be asked, as it was shown that railroads in a number of other cities have not required them of the shippers.

Among recent visitors to the local market have been O. Gladden of the American Seating Company, Chicago; W. F. Bixby of the Bixby Lumber Company, Decatur, Ala.; Secretary Perkins of the Jamestown Table Company, Jamestown, N. Y., and J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, Memphis. There is a larger number of lumber buyers coming to Louisville now than in many years, and this is attributed to the exploitation of the Hardwood Club as well as to the fact that large stocks of fine hardwoods are carried here.

Plans for the formation of a merger of handle interests in this section, which included the Turner, Day & Woolworth Company of this city, have been declared off and the local company will not enter the combination. An option on the stock of the company expired May 1 and according to officials of the company it will not be renewed.

Forest fires have started in the Cumberland mountains, in the eastern part of the state, and according to advices from Letcher county and other points in that region the damage to timber has been large.

John Cobb of Perry county gets \$500 from the Ford Lumber Company for logs recovered for the concern, the amount being 15 cents a log. The Court of Appeals recently passed on the case. The same court held in the case of the Pulaski Stave Company against the Miller's Creek Lumber Company that a logging contract is assignable.

Announcement has been made by B. F. Avery & Sons, local plow manufacturers, that the new plant of the company in South Louisville has been completed and that the work of installing the machinery is now under way. The company expects to be operating in the new plant in August. It is a large consumer of hickory and other hardwoods.

The Louisville Traffic & Transportation Association, of which practically all the lumbermen are members, has decided to incorporate under the name of the Louisville Transportation Club.

Miss Gertrude Carr of Louisville was the bride of Rezin McClure, secretary and treasurer of the Southwestern Veneer Company of Cotton Plant, Ark. They eloped and were married in Cincinnati.

Since July 1, 1909, the beginning of the current fiscal year of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, earnings have increased \$5,246,000, and the indications are that the increase for the year will be close to \$7,500,000. Prosperous business conditions in the South account for the big gains.

Appropriations for the improvement of the Green river, in which lumber men are much interested, are in danger, and it is reported that the Senate committee is opposed to making the appropriation.

largest number that have come out in years, at one time. There is a sufficient amount of timber to keep all the local plants busy for the next three or four months. This failure of any timber to reach the mouth of the river earlier indicates the timber along the lower portion of the river is a thing of the past. The timber now coming out is mostly from the upper counties of Pike, Floyd and Letcher. The lumber companies that are chiefly interested in this run are Vansant, Kitchen & Co., W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company, Wright-Kitchen Company and Yellow Poplar Lumber Company.

Vansant, Kitchen & Co. are satisfied with the business situation. They have a good demand for oak, both plain and quartered, and report their volume of business good. They are receiving a fairly good amount of logs the present run, which will enable the mill to operate for some time to come.

The W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company reports a good run of timber, enough to keep its mill operating for three or four months. This company is not complaining of business conditions, having all the orders it can fill.

The Wright-Kitchen Lumber Company reports business very satisfactory. It is running its mill twelve hours per day in order to get caught up with orders. It is cutting considerable oak, for which it has a good demand, with prices remaining firm.

A twenty-seven-inch white oak board is being shown with quite pardonable pride by F. N. Fannin. It was made in the Decatur (Ala.) mill of the Huntsville Lumber Company, of which firm Mr. Fannin is president.

The Nigh Lumber Company of Ironton, O., reports business quiet, but prospects such that there will be increased activity shown. This company received a good amount of timber on the present rise, which is very encouraging, as its supply was almost exhausted. Another encouraging feature is the increased demand for walnut, which is decidedly stronger than for months past.

The W. R. Vansant Lumber Company is very optimistic. Its mill at Rush is operating right along. Prospects are bright. The company has plenty of orders and prices remain firm.

The Southern Hardwood Company reports a splendid showing for the month of April, with May promising even better things, as this is the banner month. J. H. Kester, secretary, is at present in Bristol, Tenn., in the interest of the firm.

The Whisler & Searcy Company reports a good tide out of Licking river. It received 1,500 logs of very fine poplar and oak at its Farmers mills. This, with its supply of fine West Virginia oak from Parkersburg for the Ironton mill, is enough to keep both the company's mills operating for several months. Orders are plentiful, prices firm and collections good.

The work in the planing mills department is moving along very satisfactorily. The Standard Planing Mill Company and Ashland Lumber Company are both busy, each having some very fine contracts, which are being rapidly pushed along.

The J. W. Kitchen Lumber Company report business very favorable. Lumber is moving out well, orders plentiful, but there is not enough wide stock to supply the demand.

R. G. Page of the Licking River Lumber Company has moved his family from this place to Huntington, W. Va., where they will reside.

ST. LOUIS

About seventy members of the Lumber Club, with their ladies, accepted the invitation of E. G. Lewis, extended to the club some time ago, to visit the Woman's Magazine plant at University City. They met at Delmar Garden on the afternoon of May 10, had luncheon, and then went in a body to University City.

The arrangements for the picnic of the Lum-

ASHLAND

Business in general in this locality is good, both in wholesale and retail lines. The heavy rains the past week are responsible for one of the heaviest timber runs out of Big Sandy that has been for some months past. About 600 rafts came down on this water, which is the

bermen's Club, which will be given June 4, have been completed. The usual stunts have been planned and committees appointed to see that all have a jolly good time.

Lumber yards and box factories will have to get an ordinance of permission before they can be established within the city limits if a pending ordinance is pushed. If any of the present lumber yards are burned out, then an ordinance is required before they again can operate. Box factories and warehouses where old boxes are stored for sale come under the same ordinance. The bill for the enactment of this law is now before the council. The violation of the law is punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$500.

At a special meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange, held on Wednesday, May 17, resolutions on the death of J. W. Van Cleave were adopted. Resolutions condemning the bill which has been introduced into the council to regulate the establishment and maintenance of lumber yards, were also adopted by the exchange.

A quiet, steady trade in hardwoods, especially gum, is reported by the Waldstein Lumber Company.

E. W. Blumer, sales manager of the Lothman Cypress Company, is out on the road in the interests of his company. He is making a trip through the North. He believes business will develop soon, for just at present conditions are not quite as satisfactory as they might be, and business is quiet. This does not mean that the company is not doing any business, for it is, but there is not as much activity as there should be at this season of the year. The bulk of the orders now coming in are from the retail trade in Iowa and the northern section of Illinois.

W. W. Dings, secretary of the Garetson-Creason Lumber Company, is in Chicago at this writing, looking after business. He said before leaving that business was fairly good but could be better.

Jacob Mossberger, president of the Mossberger Lumber Company, reports business as large as is usually the case at this season of the year. Mr. Mossberger believes that there will be a nice amount of business done before the summer season sets in.

There is a fair volume of business reported by the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company. Its business last month was unusually good, and Mr. Wiese of the company thinks that that accounts for the falling off this month, but believes it will pick up later.

E. L. Page, manager of the hardwood department of the Alf Bennett Lumber Company, says that the company is having its share of business. Some right good sized orders have been booked for this month, and a number of big orders are in sight for the next few weeks.

LITTLE ROCK

A committee has been appointed by the local lumber concerns to meet with a committee from the woodworkers of the city in an effort to adjust the differences between the employers and the workmen without any serious difficulty. The workmen have asked for a decrease of working hours from ten to nine, without any decrease in pay.

During the past week an exhibit was maintained at the Auditorium Rink by a number of wagon and automobile concerns in connection with the display of the State Hardware Association. Among the exhibitors were the Stoughton Wagon Company, Gale-Hooper Company of Memphis, Ft. Smith Wagon Company, Ft. Smith; Milburn Wagon Company, and others. Louis Koers of this city and the Little Rock Carriage Company also had extensive exhibits. Dealers report an unusual activity in the market, and during the exhibit booked many large orders.

The Morris Manufacturing Company of Little Rock has been incorporated for the purpose of

manufacturing sawmill machinery patented by T. C. Morris of this city. The company is capitalized at \$25,000. Heretofore the machinery has been manufactured in other cities.

Louis Koers, one of the largest carriage manufacturers of the state, has recently returned from an extensive market trip to the East. He bought heavily in anticipation of trade conditions continuing as they have been for the past two months.

For the past two weeks there has been more or less demoralization in the mammoth shops of the Missouri-Pacific Railway here, owing to the strike of the machinists. However, the company is handling the situation by the importation of strike-breakers to such an extent that no particular inconvenience to motive power has been experienced as yet. An effort has been made through the mayor, board of trade and other bodies to effect a settlement by arbitration, and this is now before the officials in St. Louis.

A charter was recently granted to the McCrory & Beedeville Southern Railway Company, which proposes to build a short line from McCrory in Woodruff county to Beedeville in Jackson county, a distance of fourteen miles. The company is capitalized at \$100,000.

Creosoted blocks for pavement are growing in favor in this section. Both Pine Bluff and Little Rock are figuring on this material for extensive improvements contemplated.

Incidentally, the big creosoting plant at the Ayer & Lord Tie Company is operating on full time again, putting out material for the Iron Mountain's contract for double-tracking north of this city.

MILWAUKEE

Reports received from New Richmond, Merrill and Mellen state that heavy losses have been suffered by the surrounding towns and villages, to say nothing of the timber lands, as a result of forest fires lately. Recent rains, however, have checked the fires to a large extent and it is thought that the greatest danger is now past.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state by the C. H. Krause Lumber Company of Antigo. The concern is capitalized at \$15,000, and the incorporators are: C. H. Krause, G. H. Wunderlich and Ralph Krause. The company is erecting a planing mill and supply house. The buildings will measure 48x90 and 36x64 feet respectively.

Notices have been posted in the plant of the Two Rivers Woodenware Company of Two Rivers, which recently filed a petition in bankruptcy, to the effect that the plant will be operated under the management of the Wisconsin Trust Company of Milwaukee, the trustee. An order has been issued by the court for the plant to be placed in operation by the trustees and \$10,000 worth of logs, which the concern owns in the northern part of the state will be shipped to Two Rivers.

The Wisconsin Fruit Package Company of Crandon is increasing the equipment of its plant. A large veneer cutting machine is being installed and when completed will make the third machine of its kind in the plant.

The Marinette & Menominee Box Company of Marinette is planning to increase the size and capacity of its plant. A large addition will be erected during the summer and new equipment will be installed.

A fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, recently destroyed 35,000 feet of maple logs, the property of the Goshaw & Harms Company at Drywood. Before the blaze was started, oil had been sprinkled over the logs on the railway, causing them to burn with great speed. The mill was saved, as the wind was blowing in a favorable direction.

The John Manser logging camp near the village of Kelly was burned to the ground recently,

the fire resulting from nearby forest fires. The loss is estimated at \$600.

Plans are being made by the Moline Plow Company to expend \$500,000 in making improvements and additions to its plant at Stoughton, the Mandt Wagon Company. Eight new buildings will be erected. The first will be a large blacksmith shop and will be followed by two immense warehouses.

The large addition to the plant of the Sheboygan Wood Turning Company of Sheboygan, which has been under course of construction for some time, is now completed. New machinery has been installed and the part is being operated in connection with the old plant.

The Linderman Box & Veneer Company of Eau Claire has received \$32,000 in settlement of the loss by fire of its plant. As yet no definite plans for rebuilding have been made. It is reported, however, that the concern is preparing to move its plant to some other city nearer its source of supplies, but a strong effort is being made by the business men of Eau Claire to keep the plant in that city.

The Hanson Furniture Company of Janesville has executed a mortgage on its \$80,000 plant to secure a \$30,000 issue of bonds so that a new factory addition may be erected. These bonds are being sold for \$100, \$200 and \$500, and many of them are being taken up by employees of the company.

The Jennings sawmill at Waupaca was totally destroyed by fire recently. The blaze started in the boiler room and spread with such rapidity that the fire department had a hard time to keep the fire confined to the one building. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

The Curtis & Yale Manufacturing Company is erecting a large three story addition to its plant No. 1. The new part will be used for the carpenters and wood carvers.

The main drive on the Menominee river was commenced last week. The water at the present time is at as low a stage as it generally is during midsummer and as a result, it is expected that much difficulty will be encountered on the drive.

William Bachus, accompanied by his son, both of Chippewa Falls, will leave June 1 for the Holy Land, where they will begin a timber cruising trip along the River Jordan. The trip will be made in the interests of Virginia lumber companies which are planning to erect sawmills in Jerusalem if conditions are favorable.

The Northwestern Lumber Company has presented the city of Eau Claire with a deed to a strip of land running through its old lumber yards in that city for the extension of Wisconsin street to the railroad tracks. The company is preparing to have the remainder of the land platted and will then sell for factory sites.

After a two weeks' shut down, during which time an inventory was taken, the plant of the Stoughton Wagon Company at Madison has been reopened.

A meeting of log owners along the Wisconsin river valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road was held recently for the purpose of deciding upon a plan for disposing of the large numbers of logs which are scattered along the railway right of way. As a final solution of the problem it was decided to hold a sale and sell the logs to the highest bidder.

Taking advantage of a time when a large supply of lumber is on hand, as the result of last winter's car shortage, the Bird & Wells Lumber Company has closed its mill at Wausaukee for a short period, during which time repairs will be made.

The R. Connor Lumber Company of Stratford has purchased the holdings of the Mosinee Log, Land & Timber Company in the towns of Mosinee and Emmet. The transfer includes over 30,000 acres of timber lands.

The Fond du Lac Church Furnishing Company of Fond du Lac has established a branch office

in New York City. At the present time five men are employed in the eastern office, but the force will soon be increased.

"The whole fire warden system of Wisconsin is faulty from the fact that it is based upon the fighting or putting out of fires after they occur, rather than preventing the starting of fires in the first instances," declared E. W. Griffith, state forester of Wisconsin, recently, when speaking of the forest fires. A movement has been started with the idea of establishing forest fire patrols, such as have proven successful in the western states.

Oshkosh lumbermen who formerly bought logs from the Menomonee Indian reservation, declare that the government sawmill at Neopit is being operated at a loss. On the other hand, Senator La Follette, who procured the passage of the law that took the logs away from the former method of bidding, declared that any fair minded man, upon investigation, would admit that the enterprise was a success. Charles Nevitt of the Paine Lumber Company, declared that the logs are being handled at the rate of \$10 per 1,000 and being sold at the rate of \$8 per 1,000.

The log drive on the Pine river has been completed. Sixteen days were taken in driving the logs into the Wisconsin and according to past performances this record is considered a good one.

The logging camp of Walter Dudley, near Wausau, was wiped out by the recent forest fires. The loss is said to be \$1,000.

The Darling Land & Timber Company of Milwaukee has been made agent for the Pacific Northwest Timber Company in Milwaukee.

The Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee is in receipt of an order from the Grays Lumber Company of Hoquiam, Wash., for electrical equipment to be installed in the concern's plant. The order includes seven squirrel cage induction motors of different horse power.

The Michigan Hoop & Stave Company of Marinette is erecting a large piling shed in connection with its plant. Plans are now being made for the addition of a berry box and crate department by the company.

Negotiations are being carried on between the Business Men's Association of Sheboygan and the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Chicago for establishing a branch factory in Sheboygan. This plant would be used exclusively for the manufacture of piano cases.

The John S. Owen Lumber Company of Owen has installed a large ten-ton planer of the newest type in its planing mill at Owen.

A recent fire in the yard of the F. E. Worden Lumber Company at Oshkosh caused a loss of \$20,000. Several firemen were severely injured by a heavy tramway which fell in one of the warehouses which also burned.

The S. W. Miller Piano Company of Sheboygan has purchased a site upon which it will erect a three-story factory building. The Business Men's Association of the city has agreed to dispose of \$5,000 worth of the company's preferred stock to aid in the undertaking.

The A. Meinecke & Son Company of Milwaukee, manufacturers of toys and willow ware goods, has completed the erection of a new factory building on Richards street near Keefe avenue. The main building is 240 by 60 feet, two stories high and constructed of reinforced concrete.

The yards and warehouses of the C. W. Allen Lumber Company at Berlin were destroyed by fire recently. The fire originated in a garage from an exploding automobile. The fire department was unable to check it until damage to the extent of \$100,000 had been done.

The recent address given by State Forester E. M. Griffith before the Outdoor Art Association in Milwaukee has aroused no little feeling in the northern part of the state. Mr. Griffith said that the cut-over lands now being sold to settlers in that part of the state for \$15 an acre could be purchased by the state at any time for \$2.50

an acre. A large part of this land, he claimed, is practically worthless for farming purposes after a few years unless fertilized. These statements are declared to be untrue in a lengthy reply issued by the Marinette Chamber of Commerce and exception is also taken to Mr. Griffith's ideas by Milwaukee dealers in northern Wisconsin lands.

MINNEAPOLIS

George S. Agnew, who has been engaged in the wholesale hardwood lumber trade here for the past two years, since severing his connection with the Payson Smith Lumber Company, will go to Texas next week to look over some business propositions in the southern part of the state.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company is absent on a business trip. With L. P. Arthur, manager of the Chicago office, he has been calling on customers in Illinois, and is going from there west to Omaha and other points before returning home.

F. M. Bartelme, engaged in the wholesale hardwood trade here, is away on business with some of his correspondents in Wisconsin, but is expected back next week.

W. C. Meader of this city, who recently sold out his interest in the Foster Lumber Company, has joined the Bell Lumber Company to take charge of the lumber sales. He is also looking after the supply and has been touring in Wisconsin to purchase hemlock and hardwood lumber stocks for shipment to the company's customers. He reports the purchase of a good line of material.

Hamilton Broughton of this city was married on April 20 to Miss Eleanor Charlton, also of Minneapolis. They have returned from a wedding trip and are now at home at 616 James avenue N. Mr. Broughton has been connected with the hardwood lumber trade here for several years, first with the Forbes-Everts Lumber Company of this city, and now in charge of the factory lumber department of the Fullerton-Krueger Lumber Company.

Osborne & Clark of this city, well-known hardwood wholesale dealers, have bought out the business of the Crissler-Everts Lumber Company and also the John Crissler Lumber Company of Rice Lake, Wis. Both the partners have been at Rice Lake to take an inventory and close up the deal. Mr. Clark, who is now at Rice Lake, has returned from an extensive business trip to the west coast, visiting their trade.

P. R. Hamilton of the Minneapolis Lumber Company returned this week from a business trip to Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Salt Lake City.

SAGINAW VALLEY

Conditions in the hardwood trade appear to be satisfactory. The manufacturing plants are running steadily, some of them with day and night shifts, and the volume of lumber moving is larger than the two preceding years at this date. It is asserted by those competent to judge, that there is more doing in hardwood than there is in pine or hemlock.

The flooring plants are busy. W. D. Young & Co. are operating their plant day and night, and Mr. Young says business is good and it is only a question of getting the goods to the customers. A large portion of their output is for export.

Frank Buell has gone to North Carolina, where he has a pine operation as a side deal. He is operating seven camps north of the valley, employing five hundred men, and is building six miles extension of the Haakwood branch to reach 100,000,000 feet of timber. The Michigan Central irons the road and puts on the log-hauling equipment.

A small sawmill in Clement, Gladwin county, owned by Edward Matt, was destroyed by fire May 18. The mill was cutting by the thousand for J. H. Grover, who lost \$2,000 worth of lumber. No insurance was carried.

The S. L. Eastman Flooring Company is having a steady run and reports a fair business, much of which is export.

The Strable Manufacturing Company, which manufactures maple flooring, has had a fine run of business all the season.

C. T. Kerry of Kerry & Schultz, Saginaw, operating a hardwood yard, reports business good. He is associated with the Welch & Kerry Flooring Company at Reed City, which is building a new flooring plant to take the place of one burned in March. It is expected the new plant will be in operation within thirty days. Mr. Kerry is also connected with the large flooring firm of Kerry & Hanson Flooring Company, operating a large plant at Grayling, which is doing a large business. This plant ships out 10,000,000 or more feet of flooring a year.

The Salling-Hanson Company at Grayling also furnishes a large quantity of maple lumber to the Thomas Forman Company of Detroit. The Johannesburg Manufacturing Company sent a number of million feet of maple to the Forman company early in the spring.

A new set of boilers has been installed in the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow sawmill at Bay City and the mill has resumed operations. The Kneeland-Bigelow Company has taken over about one-half of the 47 per cent stock held by Frank Buell in the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company. This plant has been a very profitable venture. Mr. Buell bought the stock less than five years ago at par and sold at three dollars for one of the original investment.

Negotiations are in motion whereby the big woodenware plant of Bousfield & Co., said to be the largest in the world, will be converted into an auto body manufacturing plant. There is abundant timber tributary to Bay City available for this plant.

CADILLAC

Cadillac is assured by the officials that a new depot will be erected at this point without delay by the Ann Arbor Railroad Company.

Superintendent J. W. Hunter, F. J. Stimson, in charge of the maintenance department and M. F. Quaintance, commercial agent of the G. R. & I. railroad were here May 14 looking over the ground for the new engine house which is to be erected here. Other improvements in the G. R. & I. property will also be made which will reach to about \$50,000 for Cadillac.

Joseph Campbell, one of Cadillac's pioneer lumbermen, after residing here for twenty years, left for Portland, Ore., recently, where he will engage in the logging business. He and his brother-in-law, W. N. Ferris, have a tract of 20,000,000 feet of timber to log forty-eight miles up the Columbia river which they expect to raft to Portland within two years. Mr. Campbell is one of the best known lumbermen in this vicinity and in his departure Cadillac suffers a great loss. He spent twenty years with the Cummer Lumber Company and after leaving that company became president of the Wexford Lumber Company, with which firm he remained until it ceased operations.

Birch and maple are very strong at present, beech is slow and ash very slow. Hemlock still occupies a strong position, with depleted stocks.

Thirty-five Italians recently arrived from Chicago to help in the construction of a railroad being laid by the Cummer-Diggins Company through the woods which it will lumber next winter.

Henry Ballou, superintendent of C. L. & Mitchell, Inc., and who also represented the Mitchell Brothers Company, attended the annual meeting

of the National Manufacturers' Association held in New York City the fore part of this week.

Herman Lundeen, vice-president of the Kneeland-Bigelow Company, Bay City, was a visitor in Cadillac last week looking over the Cummert-Diggins Company's alfalfa field. Mr. Lundeen's company is also interested in alfalfa.

The Deer Lake sawmill, near Boyne City, together with forty acres of timber, was destroyed by fire May 11, causing a loss of \$1,000 on the mill and as much more on the timber.

Muskegon may lose the Brunswick-Balke-Coller piano works by not being able to produce enough bonus to hold the factory. The city has just raised \$20,000 for use of new factories, but for some reason this amount is not available for the plant.

The Ramsay-Alton Manufacturing Company, Portland, Mich., which has hitherto produced Morris chairs, has decided to add to its business the manufacturing of automobile tops. It has increased its capital stock by \$10,000, taking in J. Hayes, Detroit. The new enterprise is ex-

pected to give employment to about fifty men.

Mrs. H. U. Butters, age seventy-three, mother of Marshall F. and Walter Butters of the Butters Salt & Lumber Company, Ludington, died unexpectedly at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Lyons, Ludington, Mich., May 13. She had just returned from Los Angeles, Cal., after having resided there for five years.

The Pere Marquette steamer No. 5 made her last trip of the season from this port to Milwaukee from Ludington May 14. She will go into dry dock in that city for a new wheel and repairs to her stern which was damaged by contact with the breakwater at Sheboygan last winter. After she is repaired she will proceed to Manistee to be fitted out for the season's run between Chicago and Duluth under charter of the Chicago & Duluth Navigation Company.

J. C. Knox, secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association left May 16 for a trip into the upper peninsula in the interest of the association. He will be gone for over a week.

any change for the benefit of the trade. Stocks are fairly long in most items, though there has been a scarcity in good quality pole stock.

The ash producers still feel the loss in trade of the wagon manufacturers, who have seemingly cut out the incorporation of ash in vehicle construction to a large extent. This item continues to be the slowest on the Chicago hardwood market.

The railroads show a continued inclination to buy more ties, both mixed and selected, though the demand is far from satisfactory to the dealers. There still seems to be an uncertainty in regard to the Washington situation, which evidently keeps the railroads stirred up and in an undecided state of mind relative to the purchase of new materials. In keeping with the several large car orders recently placed there has been a fair increase in the demand for car stock, though 1907 figures have not been approximated as yet.

Poplar and cottonwood box boards are in normal demand, prices continuing about as formerly quoted. Low-grade stuff for box manufacture is a poor seller at any figure, the box men seemingly being up against it in many ways.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

Progress towards a normal condition in the local lumber trade has not been as satisfactory as has been anticipated by the majority of the trade. From all indications there is promised a rather dull summer trade, at least for the opening months. The usual uncertainty in regard to the market prevails. There has been no noticeable fluctuation as to prices, the Chicago dealers and wholesalers seemingly having realized the importance of maintaining prices quoted. Reports from northern mill points to the effect that new dry stock in large quantities will soon be in transit tend to weaken the market along certain lines of upper grades birch and maple, which have for some time been unusually short. There is no general overabundance of stock, neither is it the general opinion that there will be any difficulty in securing desired shipments, provided the purchaser is willing to pay the price demanded.

Quartered white oak has continued to be rather above the demand, the consuming trade showing a desire to substitute other less expensive woods. The price has weakened to a slight extent. All the upper grades of oak are in pretty fair demand and command steady prices, though some concerns in the local trade report firsts and seconds, both red and white, very slack and low-grade selling at a normal rate. The demand for heavy construction oak is in a slightly healthier condition than two weeks ago, but is still far below the figures for 1907. However, concerns handling this class of material state that the trade is improving continually. In general the oak trade is very fair, and stocks are plentiful enough to supply the demand, though not long in any quarter.

The cypress trade in Chicago is progressing very satisfactorily as to price and orders, and seems to have completely recovered from the slight relaxation of a short while ago. Stocks in all the southern mill points have become well balanced, and the dry stocks are pretty thoroughly sold out. The only shortage is in "tank" and "shop," and this is not really a shortage, but rather a temporary scarcity. The local building trade is showing an increasing tendency to use cypress for light building construction, such as in framing and window sills. Prices are unfluctuating.

Birch has not been as strong for a short time as when last reported, a condition very probably attributable to the fact that dry stocks in increasing quantities are arriving constantly. The lower grades are still exceedingly weak

and prices in firsts and seconds are maintaining the former level with a slight falling off of orders in that grade. Prices from all northern mill points are firm.

Maple as usual is holding its premier position in the Chicago hardwood trade. Both hard and soft maple are enjoying very lively movement and command prices entirely satisfactory. One, two and three-inch soft maple is particularly active, and, of course, with a continued increase in flooring production, the demand for one-inch stock maintains its healthy condition. Hard maple is more active than last reported, with but an individual fluctuation in prices.

A slight improvement has been evident during the past week in the movement of the upper grades of poplar. Panels and box boards are, of course, in constant and increasing demand, and firsts and seconds are in proportion a strong item on the local market. When last reported the lower grades of poplar were selling at a better rate than the uppers, which for some reason had taken a considerable slump. The situation has again reversed itself and gotten back to normal, with the usual run of prices prevailing with no material changes. There has been some trouble in securing poplar stock from certain southern mill points depending upon water transportation for their log supply.

The best item in the gum trade on the local market seems at present to be gum box boards, which have taken a decided jump and are bringing excellent prices. Next to box boards, firsts and seconds red gum are commanding a good market among the Chicago consumers, though common and sap are not in any considerable demand. Of course, the demand for gum is bound to increase with the constant booming which it is getting from all quarters and there should be no difficulty in realizing satisfactory prices.

The basswood situation maintains its usual low level. Prices are without any semblance of uniformity and are not productive of any material profit. There does not seem to be any general demand for this wood and stocks are in fair condition.

Another item bringing satisfaction to the local trade is soft elm in all grades and thicknesses. The demand seems good in all directions and bids fair to clean out the available dry stock before the new stock can be brought in in sufficient quantity to replenish the supply. Rock elm is also selling very favorably, but not as rapidly as soft elm. Good prices are being realized on both varieties.

The wagon manufacturers are as usual consuming but a small relative amount of hickory and are buying at prices which have not shown

NEW YORK

The local hardwood market shows a slight falling off in the amount of business of late in the wholesale branch, but this is construed generally as of no material importance and merely as a result of retail and consuming buyers having sufficient stocks for the moment to take care of their immediate wants. It is therefore believed that later when the market would be more or less dull, there will be considerable more activity than could naturally be expected at that time. There is a fair movement of lumber out of the retail yards and the local manufacturing and consuming trade is busy on a good run of business. As an indication of the falling off in wholesale shipments there is a general report of a greater percentage of cars at all shipping points than have been enjoyed for a long time past. But there is no immediate cause for anxiety, as the general feeling in the wholesale market is that lumber will begin to move briskly within a short time by reason of the activity at the consuming end. This temporary lull has had no effect upon prices, which continue to rule firm and are especially stiff on good grade lumber. Oak, maple, poplar, chestnut and ash are particularly strong and many firms report practically an entire sale of all their low-grade stock with the possible exception of low-grade poplar, which seems to be somewhat sluggish. Hence with a market which represents a large percentage of good-grade lumber supplies, the matter of future prices is of no concern.

BUFFALO

It is the rule to call the lumber trade quiet, but everything is healthy and prices are pretty satisfactory, so if the demand remains light the dealers will remember that they sold a large amount early in the year and have the money for the lumber. It is not believed that the present dullness will continue very long as the consumption of everything is good.

Authorities in the iron trade, which always sets the pace, say that they do not look upon the country as having recovered from the panic fully. Trade with them is spotted, just as it would be when still recovering from a period of depression, so they do not look on the ups and downs of any sort of business as of peculiar meaning now. Lumber will follow the same course, no doubt.

There is not much to be said of the various kinds of lumber. All are in a fairly active condition, with oak always leading. Birch is scarce, as is also chestnut. It takes a pretty good

lumberman to get all that is wanted of elm and basswood, and maple is getting in the same way. Cypress is coming in as a substitute for other woods, perhaps faster than any other as it can be used for all sorts of building. If the Pacific coast woods are held too high it will be put into their place.

The furniture factories are not buying very fast and so the lower grades of hardwoods are plenty, while firsts and seconds are much more scarce in contrast. There is a fair demand for low grades of everything for crating, which is considered a good sign in business generally.

PHILADELPHIA

After an insignificant lull there has been somewhat of an impetus in trading during the fortnight. With the settled weather, outdoor work has been resumed with vigor. Building operations are being liberally planned, which promises well for building lumber and interior finish work during the summer. A little more life in local furniture, automobile and other woodworking industries is manifested of late, and in the outlying districts a bolder activity is reported in trading. The general feeling is optimistic that 1910 will show a parallel if not a sharper movement than 1909, in spite of hovering political clouds and the vast abstraction which Halley's comet is causing.

PITTSBURG

Hardwoods seem to have the best of it in the Pittsburgh market. Their lead in the trade, however, is not so pronounced as it was earlier in the year, for yellow pine developments have crept up lately so that this wood has a fast rival of oak and poplar in popular demand. White oak is an exceptionally good seller and

all dry stock finds ready market at very good prices. The common grades of oak are selling well, but do not make any headway in greater profits for the wholesaler. Wide poplar is altogether the highest priced hardwood on the market, for the automobile demand has forced a constantly advancing scale of quotations. Stocks of this wood are keenly sought and mills with good timber are rushing their lumber on to the sticks to get it dry enough for shipment. The market for chestnut is fair, although sound wormy chestnut does not show quite the same speed in market as a few weeks ago. In all furniture woods the market is quite strong. The Michigan and Ohio factories are taking good orders and are willing to pay a little better price for prompt shipment. In general, the manufacturing trade in hardwood is good—that is, for this year. Sales have not come up to the point which was anticipated by wholesalers the first of the year. There is a general complaint in all lines of the lumber business which is no worse with hardwoods than with the rest. Many country mills are very busy cutting hickory and ash for the handle and spoke factories. Railroad inquiries have fallen off a little, but some good requisitions are soon to be handled and these with the increasing demand from the mining companies, now that the coal strike is over, bid fair to help out summer business a great deal.

BOSTON

Leading hardwood dealers in this city all agree that prices are firm and the majority see nothing ahead, for several months at least, favorable to anything but high prices. When it comes to the condition of trade, reports vary. Some dealers have had a good business, while others state demand is not what it should be. Offerings of desirable lumber are not large. The high prices of the past few months have caused the substitution of cheaper hardwoods for the more expensive. Only a few buildings under construction and to be erected in this vicinity during the coming few months call for the better selections of hardwood. The yard trade is improved in some instances, but there is an absence of speculative buying. Manufacturing consumers are busy and have been placing orders with a fair degree of activity.

There is no abatement to the strength of the market for quartered oak. Offerings are not large and holders are independent. Plain oak is also well held, with a fair demand. More or less business is reported for birch and chestnut, with prices well held. Maple and basswood are in rather moderate demand. The market for North Carolina pine is not very active and prices vary. Some dealers state they are not selling at any lower figures, while others state that some of the mills have been willing to shade prices a little. Cypress continues firm, with a fair demand.

BALTIMORE

Though no important changes have taken place in the hardwood situation here during the past two weeks it can be said that the demand keeps up quite well and the trend of values is upward. While it would seem that the quotations ought to recede somewhat in consequence of a rather quiet feeling in the trade, the manufacturers take the view that prices will be higher later on, and they are not disposed to make any concessions. High-grade stocks are not easy to get, the mills frequently having several offers for the same lot. The low grades are perhaps not as strong as could be desired, but they appear to be in sufficiently good request to prevent troublesome accumulations, and little complaint is heard. The statement that low-grade poplar, such as is used for boxes, does not command a fair market, and that sup-

plies are difficult to dispose of, is to be qualified by the further statement that this is the dull season of the year with boxmakers, and that greater activity is likely to prevail when the business of the boxmakers becomes normal once more.

The high-grade stocks are in urgent request and wide lumber can be sold for almost any sum within reason. High-grade oak, ash, chestnut and other woods in general use are commanding attractive prices, and the mills experience no difficulty in disposing of all the lumber which they can turn out. The domestic trade, taken altogether, is in a fair shape, while the foreign business, though not showing the improvement that had been hoped for, is taking stocks in sufficient quantities to relieve any pressure which might otherwise arise at home. Promiscuous consigning is still one of the big drawbacks of the export trade. Mills are attracted by the comparatively large advances they can get and this prospect of ready money is responsible for much larger stocks going abroad than should be sent to obtain adequate results. What is not less to be regretted, much of the lumber shipped on consignment is forwarded without regard for the special requirements of the foreign markets, hence is often disposed of at a material loss.

CLEVELAND

According to prominent hardwood dealers, the market here is in a satisfactory state. There is a strong demand for all lines of hardwood, and prices are firm, although collections are reported as being somewhat backward.

The strongest demand, as usual, is for oak. The quartered variety is firm at current prices, with a tendency to an advance soon. Poplar is also very firm. Large quantities of it are being used in building work and for automobile bodies. The other hardwoods are moving well, but there is nothing unusual regarding them.

COLUMBUS

While conditions in the hardwood market in central Ohio appear to be slightly mixed and many shippers report weakness, prices as a general thing have not suffered to any great extent. This is especially true of the higher grades, which remain in good demand with prices ruling firm. The demand for grades, however, appears to have fallen off in some quarters. The unseasonable weather up to the middle of May has hindered building operations and also sales of many of the factories which use hardwoods as materials. But the weather of the past few days is better and already better conditions in the hardwood trade are apparent.

The demand from factories remained fairly steady during the fortnight. While they were not disposed to increase their orders, purchasing agents placed orders for a large amount of certain varieties. The yard trade did not show up as well as the factory trade. Apparently stocks in the hands of retailers are larger than was generally supposed and as a result they are not in the market at this time. The disposition in certain quarters is to buy only for immediate needs and this has had the effect of quieting market conditions.

No complaints are heard from a shortage of cars and shipments are regular. One of the features of the trade is the demand for immediate delivery and several cancellations were reported when it was impossible to make quick deliveries. The general trade shows an optimistic spirit and manufacturers, jobbers and dealers alike look for better things in the near future.

Quartered oak remains strong and the demand is good. Prices are as high as any time in the past few years. Both red and white oak remain firm, with stocks limited. Poplar is in good de-

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mand. Quotations for the better grades are high. For wide sizes the prices range between \$120 and \$150. For ordinary sizes the figures are: Firsts and seconds, \$60 at the Ohio river; No. 1 common, \$36; No. 2 common, \$25; No. 3 common, \$17. Basswood remains firm and the same is true of chestnut. Ash is quiet and the demand is falling off. Hickory is quiet and steady. Other hardwoods are unchanged.

CINCINNATI

Generally speaking, the conditions surrounding the Cincinnati hardwood market are unsatisfactory. It may be said that the market in "spots" is fair, but the uncertainty of the mails causes a feeling of dissatisfaction; one day the orders will be plentiful and then for a day or two slow. Then again, there is no stability to the prices, as those paid by consumers for the same grade vary from \$2 to \$6 per thousand. Another feature of the market at this point is the number of small millmen or lumber manufacturers that canvass this section and sell their product direct to the consumers. This, in a measure, interferes in local conditions.

Quarter-sawed oak is in good demand, especially for common and better, with the prices strong. Good, wide stuff, well figured, is scarce and is held at fancy prices. There is considerable narrow stuff offered, which is readily disposed of. Plain white oak is in fair movement, with the stocks about equal to the demand. Red oak, plain and quarter-sawed, is meeting with a good demand, with indications of more being sold to customers who formerly demanded white oak. Chestnut is receiving only fair attention. What was last year a good market for long one's and two's, the eastern building trade, is not drawing very heavily on this market. Sound wormy is meeting with a steady sale for good grade, but the prices received are said to be unsatisfactory. Ash, for carriage and wagon-makers' grades is receiving satisfactory attention, while the stocks are said to be about equal to the demands of the trade. Thick white ash for wagon-makers is not plentiful, and the prices are said to be strong. Hickory is meeting with a fair movement. Poplar is the leading attraction in the market, the movement being good for all classes, with a good demand for clear, wide panel stock and box boards; the buying for the automobile trade is strong, with a steady sale for all of that class produced. The medium grades are moving fairly, with a little doing in the low grades. Red gum is meeting with a fair demand, with a steady improvement in the market, especially in the buying for the furniture industry; gum is being used by the desk makers for drawer sides, and sawed thin for interiors, while it is also being employed for interior finish in large offices, bars and banks. Walnut is in good supply, the stocks in this vicinity steadily growing, but holders remain firm in their views on prices.

TOLEDO

All kinds of hardwoods are moving readily at good figures. Both quarter-sawed and plain oak are in active call, with no more supply than is necessary to meet the increased demand. Elm is wanted considerably recently for use not only by hoop and stave concerns but by automobile manufacturers and furniture plants. Good grade birch continues exceptionally scarce and prices are strong. Some claim a strain of weakness has developed in the basswood market, but the condition does not appear to be general. A fair volume of basswood is being marketed at figures which have shown no decline for some time. Outside demand for hardwoods is brisk, in fact rather more firm than the local call, which, however, has been getting better all the time. A nice export trade is reported with

Canadian points, and shipments from this port have been more than ordinarily liberal. The demand for house finishing materials and flooring is persistent, and this has had a tendency to hold the yard trade well up. Maple flooring is not by any means plentiful, and other materials are being substituted in some cases. Box materials are plentiful, but there is a live market for all that is coming in at good living prices. Receipts have been at least normal, and shipments for the most part prompt, except in the case of some Ohio and Michigan hardwoods which through scarcity have delayed the filling of orders. Local stocks are in good working order and assortments well filled.

INDIANAPOLIS

Weather of the last two weeks has been more or less unfavorable to the hardwood trade of this vicinity. Orders have not come in as fast as they did a month or so ago. The situation, however, is doubtless only temporary, and conditions are expected to improve as weather conditions become more favorable. Prices have not suffered; in fact, they are quite stiff, with indications of advancement. There is a particularly good demand for all grades of oak, poplar and mahogany, the latter for veneer. It is reported that manufacturing plants using hardwoods have taken on fairly large stocks in anticipation of advancing prices.

NASHVILLE

The local lumbermen can recollect months in the year that have been better for them in a business way than the present month. In fact, it is stated that the first half of May to many of them has not held up to expectations. While the volume of trade is not as large as some weeks ago, still the market is regarded as being in a healthy condition. Values are steady and shipments are being made to all parts of the country. Heavy tides in the river caused by the incessant spring rains have kept the local manufacturers on the jump looking after receipts of logs. More than 7,000,000 feet of lumber has come down and more is on the way. Practically all of this timber went to three large firms.

High-grade oak, wide poplar and high-grade birch, maple and basswood are reported as being very scarce. Chestnut, ash, gum and hickory are reported as moving particularly well. Only the lower grades of the hardwoods are dragging. Increased building has been quite a boost to the lumber business in this section. The automobile industry is daily becoming a greater factor in the lumber market. The demand for wide yellow poplar is very active.

CHATTANOOGA

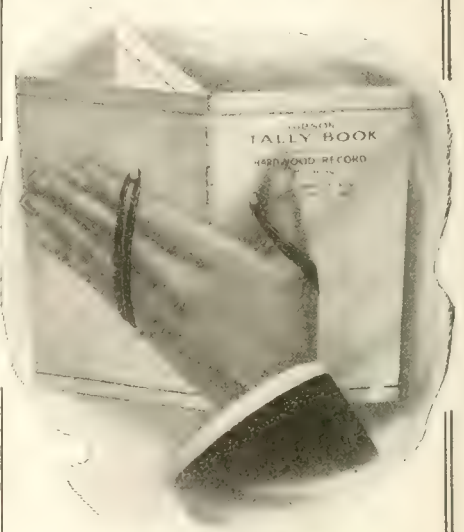
The demand for hardwood in this section is rather quiet of late. Only a small amount of stock is being moved and this mostly in grades of common and better oak, poplar and chestnut. Quartered oak is not in as good a demand as it was earlier in the season. Plain red oak is being moved more freely. Wide poplar is sold up to the saw and at good figures. Some low grades in oak and poplar are being sold locally.

The weather has been detrimental to the builders and the planing mill men are not overly rushed with orders. There were no tides of consequence in the Tennessee river this spring and the log supply of the river mills is very uncertain.

LOUISVILLE

The local market for hardwoods is in good condition, and though things are not as active

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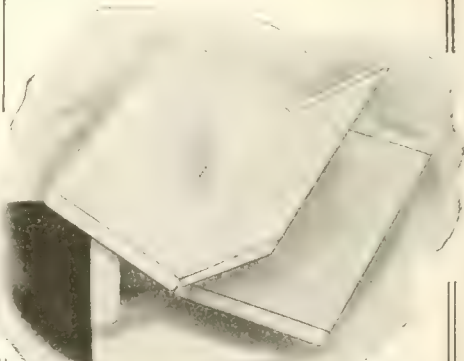
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as they were a month ago, there is a satisfactory movement of lumber, and consumers are ordering right along. The only difference between the situation now and what a short time ago is that inquiries are not so numerous, and while this suggests that business a few weeks hence will slow up, it is more than likely that it will be stimulated by an increase in the inquiries for stock, since consumers, it is understood, have been pretty busy all along, and have hesitated to order more stock on account of the fear that business might not hold up at its present gait.

The demand for quartered oak has been well maintained and poplar and plain oak are also selling in volume. The common and lower grades of all items are moving in better shape, and prices are holding up well. Plain oak is considerably stronger. Mahogany is selling fairly well, though it is probably not as strong as it should be, but the demand will doubtless pick up with the stimulation of the construction season. Veneers are in fine demand at prices considerably improved.

ST. LOUIS

There is a fairly good demand for the most salable items on the hardwood lumber list. The volume of business is showing up much better than several weeks ago, but it is not rushing, by any means. Both plain and quarter-sawn red and white oak is in good request. Dry stocks are very scarce and command a good price. Poplar is selling well. Box lumber is in particularly good request by the mills. First and second grade and box boards, in cottonwood, are having a nice call. There are plenty of orders for first and second red gum. The demand for No. 1 common is seasonable. Lower grades in all items are hard to move. Maple is strong and thick ash sells readily. The demand for hickory is also good.

MILWAUKEE

Hardwoods are arriving at the local market and this fact is doing much to increase trade. Dry stocks, especially in birch and oak, were getting deplorably low. Stocks are decidedly light despite the material being received. There seems to be plenty of low-grade stuff, although dealers have been disposing of it freely of late. There is every indication that the season's cut will be larger, a fact which is causing considerable satisfaction. Due to the scarcity in some lines, prices in several instances have reached new high marks. Maple, which a year ago was selling at \$15 per thousand, is now selling at \$20 per thousand and scarce at that.

The sash and door people are placing excellent orders, as they are all low in birch and oak stocks. The building season is now well under way, and while there are predictions being made that the amount of building which will be done will not be equal to that of the past season, there is every indication that business will more than come up to that of the past year. The furniture factories are buying well. The railroads are in the market for repair stocks.

MINNEAPOLIS

This is rather a quiet season in the wholesale trade, but all the heavy consumers of hardwood report a prosperous business, and will be in the market at the proper season. Shipments continue at a fair rate and the small dry stocks remaining in factory grades are disappearing fast. There has never been such a prospect for hardwood consumption by the sash and door factories, and birch is going to be in fine demand.

Some sales are being made for delivery from

the new lumber. In fact, some that was sawed in the winter is now being shipped to piece out the depleted dry stocks. The cut of birch and maple is heavier than it was last year, but the old stock is used up much more closely than it was then. Prices on the new lumber are somewhat easier than they have been for a while, but will be considerably higher than they were a year ago. Wholesalers have been paying about \$4 and \$5 a thousand more on their contracts, and will therefore start in at a pretty high level for prices. Maple is relatively higher than birch. Oak is quiet, and with fairly free offerings of southern stock, the market has of late displayed a little tendency to weakness.

The low-grade proposition is still slow. Demand for culls is better than last fall, and the surplus has been cut down so that prices are a little better, but they are still below the normal.

SAGINAW VALLEY

Trade has been exceptionally good in hardwood lumber products and prices have hardened. Maple firsts and seconds No. 1 common has advanced \$2, and the same applies to birch. Dry stocks in all grades of lumber are very short. Beech has brightened up. Everything is wanted. Basswood and ash are in limited stock, but the market is strong. A little oak comes here and it is held at \$35 and upward. Large quantities of maple have been sold for delivery which have not yet reached the saw. A lot of hardwood lumber is being moved off the line of the Detroit & Mackinac and the Michigan Central, Mackinaw division. The outlook for the summer is decidedly optimistic.

LIVERPOOL

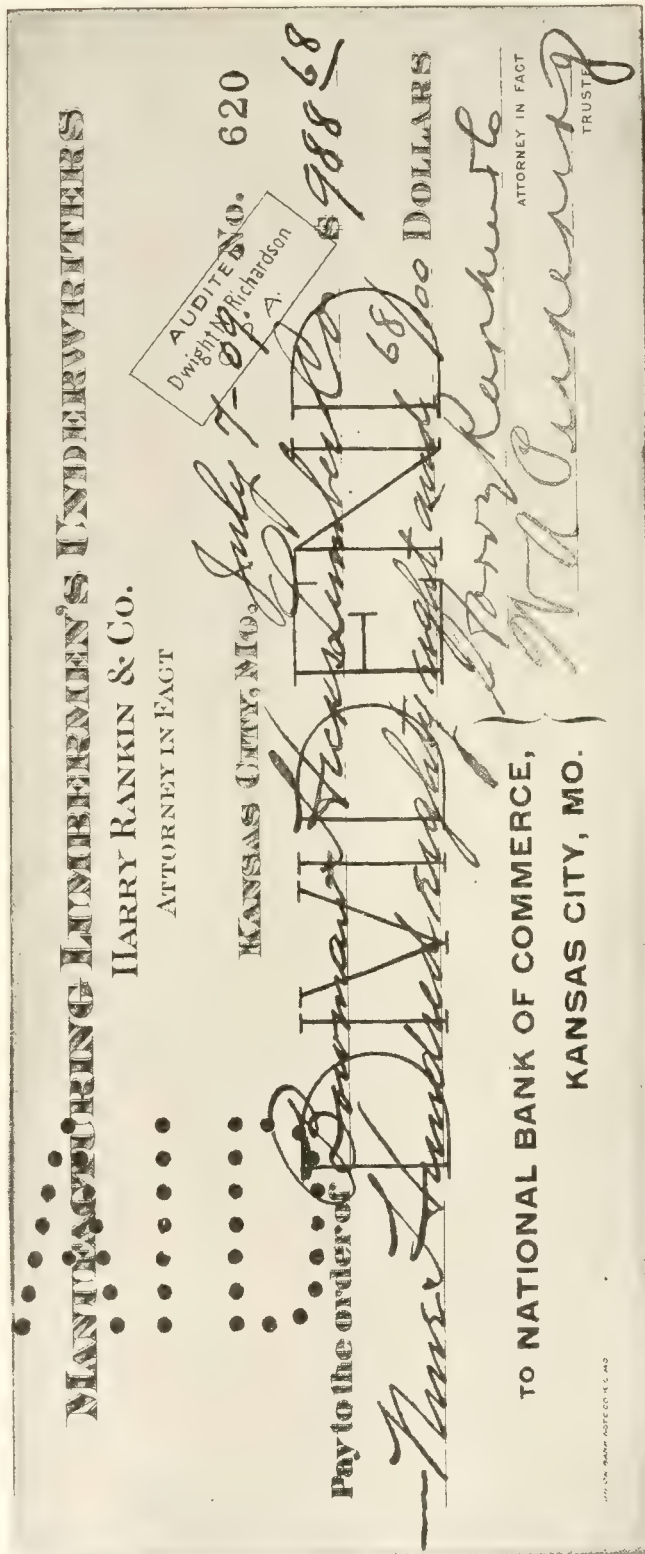
Trade here has not been very bright during the past fortnight. The volume of business has been disappointing, but prices continue firm and almost everything shows an advancing tendency. The mahogany position is very firm and all the wood sold at the last sales was cleaned up rapidly. The market will continue in this condition for some time, and there seems to be no possibility of lower prices, at least not until after September.

The import has been much heavier this month than for some time, but buyers are still crying for wood. Hickory continues firm, and there never has been a time at this period of the year when values were so firm and stocks so low. In fact, it is doubtful if such high prices have ever ruled as are prevailing on hickory at the present time. Ash logs are by no means strong; the larger first growth wood is, in fact, rather weak. The smaller second-growth wood, however, is not so bad and is commanding a fairly steady price, considering the large stocks. Ash planks are strong in all departments; both prime and No. 1 common are active at good prices. Especially is this so with the thinner stocks, 4-inch and up, which command high prices if in a good state of dryness. Birch logs and planks are in fair demand, the former in particular. Wagon oak planks are firm and higher prices are being obtained. Three and a half by twelve is the chief size wanted, though all specifications with a good average length are meeting active sale at present. Coffin oak is also firm and parcels of prime quality are being snapped up. Plain oak boards are not too strong in any of the grades, and the poorer qualities of No. 2 common are very dull. Quartered oak is in fair demand and several lots have been sold at good prices during the last few days. Maple is off and shippers should not send flooring boards to this port for the present. Canary whitewood is firm, especially the wide stock; 1x18-inch and up is so dear that everyone is on the lookout for a substitute. The present price is so high that hardly anyone will put this wood in stock.

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Brown W. P. & Sons, Lumber Co.	82
Burkholder, S. Lumber Co.	81

Cardwell Mill & Lumber Co.	1
Carrier Lumber & Mfg. Co.	18
Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co.	59
Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.	8
Clark, Edw. & Son	8
Clearfield Lumber Co., Inc.	8
Coale, Thomas E. Lumber Co.	78
Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.	78
Crandall & Brown	14
Crane, C. & Company.	8
Curl, Daniel B.	8

Darling, Chas. & Co	78
Darling, J. W. Lumber Co.	14
Davidson, Hicks & Greene Co.	1
Davis, Edward L. Lumber Co.	11
Dawkins, W. H. Lumber Co.	84
Dempsey, W. W.	76
Duhlmeier Brothers.	15
Dulweber, John & Co.	13

Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Co.	79
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Farrin-Korn Lumber Co.	16
Farrin, M. B. Lumber Co.	13
Flanner-Steger Land & Lumber Co.	79
Frankie Lumber Company.	16
Freiberg Lumber Company	14

Galloway-Pease Company.	4
Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Co	81
Gilchrist Fordney Company	77
Gilchrist, John, Lbr. Co.	78
Gillespie, John, Lumber Company.	59
Greenbrier Lumber Company.	77
Green River Lumber Co.	78
Gustorf, Fred K. & Co.	78

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co	4
Hall, D. H. Lumber Co	76
Hardwood Lumber Company.	15
Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.	7
Hendrickson, F. S. Lbr. Co.	78
Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co.	81
Huddleston-Marsh Lumber Co.	9

Indiana Quartered Oak Company.	9
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Johnson, Edwin D. Lumber Co.	78
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Kentucky Lumber Co.	13
Keys-Fannin Lumber Co.	76
Kipp, B. A. & Co.	16

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.	79
Litchfield, William E.	9
Littleford, Geo.	5
Little River Lumber Co.	8
Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co.	78
Louisville Point Lumber Co.	11
Love, Boyd & Co.	7
Luehrmann, Chas. F. Hdwd. Lbr. Co.	18
Lumber Shippers Storage & Commission Co.	78

Maisey & Dion.	78
Maley, Thompson & Moffett Co.	16
McIlvain, J. Gibson, & Co.	2
McFarland & Konzen Lumber Co.	78
Mengel, C. C. & Bro., Co.	15
Midland Lumber Company.	15
Mowbray & Robinson.	15

New River Lumber Company.	15
Norman, E. B. & Co.	11
Norman Lumber Company.	11

Ohio River Saw Mill Co.	11
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Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company.	2
Palmer & Semans Lumber Co.	80

Pardee & Curtin Lumber Co.	77
Parry, Chas. K. & Co.	8
Peart, Nields & McCormick Co.	75
Penrod Walnut and Veneer Co.	78
Perry, W. H. Lumber Co.	78
G. C. Pratt Lumber & Tie Co	13

Radina, L. W. & Co.	13
Ransom, J. B. & Co.	13
Rhodes, Ezra.	82
Richy, Halsted & Quick.	13
Riemeier Lumber Company.	16
Ritter, W. M. Lumber Company	84
Ross, Warren, Lbr. Co.	64
Russe & Burgess, Inc.	18

Salt Lick Lumber Company	76
Schmechel, Paul.	78
Schofield Bros.	9
Shawnee Lumber Company.	15
Sheip, Jerome H.	8
Slaymaker, S. E. & Co.	1
Smith, Fred D.	78
Southern Mill & Land Co.	16
Spangler, Frank, Company	16
Stephenson-Sayre Lumber Co.	16
Stimson, J. V.	82
St. James Cedar Co.	15
Stone, T. B. Lumber Company.	14
Sun Lumber Co.	76
Swann-Day Lumber Company.	14

Tallahatchie Lumber Co.	78
Thornton, E. A. Lumber Co.	77
Three States Lumber Company.	77
Tomb Lumber Co.	82
Vinke, J. & J.	82

Webster Lumber Company	77
West, A. C. Lumber Co.	77
Whisler & Searcy Company.	77
White Lake Lumber Co.	78
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Wiggin, H. D.	80
Willson Bros. Lumber Company	8
Wistar, Underhill & Co.	7
Wood, R. E. Lumber Company.	82

Young & Cutsinger.	82
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Anderson-Tully Company	6
Asher Lumber Company.	15
Atlantic Lumber Company	1
Davidson, Hicks & Greene Co.	84
Dawkins, W. H. Lumber Co.	13
Farrin, M. B. Lumber Company.	4
Galloway-Pease Company	13
Kentucky Lumber Company.	13
Radina, L. W. & Co.	84
Ritter, W. M. Lumber Company	14
Swann-Day Lumber Company	7
Vansant, Kitchen & Co.	8
Wood, R. E. Lumber Company.	84
Yellow Poplar Lumber Company	84

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Bacon, R. S. Veneer Company.	78
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Davis, E. J.	78
Great Lakes Veneer Co.	75
Holden, H. S. Veneer Co.	75
Houston, J. S. & Co.	75
Jarrell, B. C. & Co.	77
Louisville Veneer Mills.	75
Nartzik, J. J.	75
National Veneer Company.	75
Ohio Veneer Company.	15
Penrod Walnut and Veneer Co.	75
Rice Veneer & Lumber Company.	75
Walker Veneer & Panel Co.	78
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Freiberg Lumber Company	14
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Luehrmann, Chas. F. Hdwd. Lbr. Co.	16
Maley, Thompson & Moffett Co.	11
Mengel, C. C. & Bro., Co.	11
Otis Manufacturing Company.	9
Palmer & Parker Co.	80
Purcell, Frank	75
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Ross, Warren, Lbr. Co.	1
Willey, C. L.	1

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Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co.	74
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Eastman, S. L. Flooring Co.	4
Farrin-Korn Lumber Company.	16
Farrin, M. B. Lumber Company.	13
Forman, Thos., Company.	5
Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.	6
Linehan Lumber Co.	80
Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co.	76
Mitchell Bros. Company.	3
Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co.	4
Nichols & Cox Lumber Co.	74
Robbins Lumber Co.	64
Ross, Warren, Lbr. Co.	76
Salt Lick Lumber Company.	78
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Webster Lumber Company.	8
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Wilce, T. Company, The	6
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Defiance Manufacturing Company.	68
Eay, J. A. & Egan Co.	69
Foley Manufacturing Company	72
Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.	72
Grand Rapids Veneer Works.	65
Hanchett Sware Works.	5
Hernance Machine Co.	67
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Saranac Machine Co.	69
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Sinker-Davis Company.	72
Smith, H. B. Machine Co.	72
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Clyde Iron Works	65
Jeffrey Mfg. Co.	70
Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.	73
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DRY KILNS AND BLOWERS.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.	72
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Atkins, E. C. & Co.	71
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Adirondack Fire Insurance Co.	1
Blakemore, Lee & Co.	1
Central Manufacturers' Mut. Ins. Co.	1
Indiana Lumbermen's Mut. Ins. Co.	1
Lumber Insurance Company of New York	1
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	1
Lumbermen's Mutual Ins. Co.	18
Mfg. Workworkers Underwriters.	1
Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	62
Rankin, Harry & Co	1
Toledo Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	1

TIMBER LANDS.

Lacey, James D. & Co.	81
Spry, John C.	79

MISCELLANEOUS.

Appleton Car Mover Co.	75
Chicago House Wrecking Co.	65
Childs, S. D. & Co.	86
Instantaneous Glue Converter Co.	79
Lumbermen's Credit Association.	79
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg Co	1

Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines. No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

LUMBER FOR SALE

GUM FOR SALE.

The following band sawn and trimmed stock at our Ayden, N. C., mill, in good shipping condition. Lengths piled separately with plenty of cross sticks. Practically free from warping:

1x18" & wider, 1st & 2ds, red.....\$40.00
1x13 to 17" 1st and 2ds & box boards, red and sap..... 35.00
1x6 to 12" 1st & 2ds, red..... 32.00
1x4" & wider No. 1 com., red..... 22.00
150 M ft. 1x6 to 12" 1st & 2ds sap..... 22.00
55 M ft. 1x4" & wider No. 1 com..... 15.00
180 M ft. 1x3" & wider No. 2 com., sap and red 10.00
80 M ft. 1x3" & wider, log run, sap and red 16.00
24 M ft. 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2ds, tupelo. 35.00
47 M ft. 1x6 to 12" 1st & 2ds, tupelo..... 26.00
24 M ft. 1x4" & wider No. 1 com., tupelo. 16.00
50 M ft. 1x3" & wider No. 2 com., tupelo. 11.00
70 M ft. 1½x3" & wider log run tupelo.. 17.00

All of these prices are for the stock in the rough, f. o. b. cars our mill at Ayden, N. C., our freight rate to the principal cities being as follows, estimated weight 3,300 lbs.:

Norfolk, Va..... 8c	Gd. Rapids, Mich.. 27c
Baltimore, Md..... 15c	Chicago, Ill..... 28c
Cincinnati, O..... 24c	Jamestown, N. Y.. 24c
Philadelphia, Pa.. 16c	Richmond, Va..... 9c
New York City..... 20c	York, Pa..... 17c
Boston, Mass..... 23c	Utica, N. Y..... 23c
Buffalo, N. Y..... 24c	Syracuse, N. Y.. 23c
Pittsburg, Pa..... 21c	Springfield, Mass. 26c
Cleveland, O..... 24c	Schenectady, N. Y. 23c
Detroit, Mich..... 25c	Rochester, N. Y.. 23c
Reading, Pa..... 18c	Newark, N. J..... 17c
Harrisburg, Pa..... 18c	Erie, Pa..... 23c
Elmira, N. Y..... 23c	Columbus, O..... 24c
Albany, N. Y..... 23c	Binghamton, N. Y. 24c
Dayton, O..... 26c	Toledo, O..... 25c
High Point, N. C.. 9½c	

We have no planing mill facilities at Ayden, but the stock can be stopped off at Norfolk for custom planing mill work at the usual charges.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.
Pittsburg, Pa.

INDIANA HARDWOOD LUMBER.

2 cars 1" No. 2 and better white and red oak.
2 cars 2, 2½ and 3" No. 1 common and better white and red oak.

1 car 1" log run black walnut.
3 cars 1" log run elm.

100,000 ft. maple, cherry, hickory, ash and other dry hardwoods. A good trade for all or part. Address

"BOX 58," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

NO. 2 COMMON BASSWOOD.

Special price on four or five cars dry 4-4 No. 2 common northern basswood.

BROWNLEE-KELLY CO., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE.

100,000 ft. 7x9—8 ft. to 16 ft. mixed Oak Switch Ties.
1 car 5½x5½—8'6" Hickory Push Poles.
3 cars 4/4 cull and Sound Wormy Chestnut.
2 cars 8/4 cull and Sound Wormy Chestnut.
C. I. HOYT, & Co., Pekin, Ind.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED

for my retail yard, all thicknesses in Ash, Cherry, Chestnut, Birch, Maple, Oak and Poplar in 1sts and 2nds and No. 1 common.
CHARLES R. PARTRIDGE, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Red and White Oak.
4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Basswood.

Delivery New York city, lighterage limits.
HERBERT C. TURNER & CO.,
1 Madison Ave., New York.

WANTED

Hard Maple and Beech Lumber and Squares. The undersigned will buy one million feet hard maple and beech in lumber and 1½" squares. Squares to be 43" long. Lumber to be plump 1 1/16" and can be as short as 7' and not longer than 14'. Write us if you have anything to offer.
THE COLUMBIA MFG. CO.,
New Philadelphia, O.

WANTED.

25 carloads of tough Oak strips for bending purposes. Strips to measure ¾" thick, 1½" wide, 6'2" long. Must be strictly clear.
LOUIS RASTETTER & SONS, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 2558 S. Robey St., Chicago.

WANTED—OAK TIMBER AND PILING.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL PILING & LUMBER CO.,
1205 Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Timber Sizer, Atlantic Works, 28"x14", good condition, now in the South.
HERMANE MACHINE CO., Williamsport, Pa.

FOR SALE—SELF-FEED RIP SAWS,

Bolting Saws, Quick acting Saw Gauges and special machinery. Prices right. Write for particulars.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER AND DIMENSION STOCK.

P. O. BOX 345. Muncie, Ind.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 75 tons rebuilt ready for use; 140 locomotives in stock.

SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

A No. 37 right-hand Fay & Egan band mill and everything to make it complete. Excellent condition. O'NEIL LBR. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

About 5,500 acres of timber on Tombigbie river, in Clarke county, Ala. Timber is mostly oak and other hardwoods, though some pine on it. Address S. D. CRENSHAW,
P. O. Box 374, Richmond, Va.

A HIGH-CLASS HARDWOOD PROPOSITION.

15,000 acres, containing:
30,000,000 ft. of oak.
6,000,000 ft. of ash,
6,000,000 ft. of cypress.
56,000,000 ft. of gum.
Large quantity of hickory and other timber. Large cow oak predominating. Gum, large, fine, thin sap. Adjoins trunk-line railway.
Address "BOX 56," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

TIMBER LANDS CHEAP.

From 1,000 to 5,000 acres river land with fine virgin timber, Pine and Hardwood. Cheapest in south Arkansas, near K. C. S. Ry. \$10 and up.

ALLENE REALTY CO.,
Allene, Little River Co., Ark.

HARDWOOD TIMBER IN ARKANSAS.

15,000 acres with or without mill; Oak, Gum, Hickory, Cypress. Address,
G. C. PRATT LUMBER & TIE COMPANY,
Fort Dearborn Bldg., Chicago.

DIMENSION STOCK WANTED

HICKORY POLE AND SHAFT STRIPS.

Several cars Pole and Shaft strips wanted, including Bars, Singletrees, Yokes and Circles. Address "HICKORY," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

We are in the market for small dimension stock in Gum, Cottonwood, Cypress, White and Yellow Pine, Poplar, Basswood, Maple, Beech and Birch. List of requirements sent on application. Address

"BOX 50," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

Standard and narrow gauge locomotives and cars of all sorts for logging and railroad use.

HICKS LOCOMOTIVE & CAR WORKS,
Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR RENT—WOODWORKING PLANT.

Three-story brick factory, railroad siding and lumber yard. Equipped with 125 H. P. steam plant, dry kiln, woodworking machinery, heating and dust system, all in good working order. The equipment is for sale. An exceptional opportunity to get a good woodworking plant, well-equipped and with excellent shipping facilities. Address "CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,"
Dayton, Ohio.

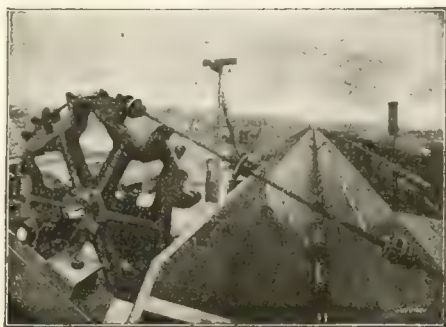
WE WANT TO BUY

ALL THICKNESSES AND GRADES OF CHERRY FOR CASH

If you have anything for sale, write us at once.

WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO., JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

JEFFREY



Conveying Machinery

For Handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, Chips, Etc.

We design and build the most efficient and economical Conveying Systems for Saw Mill and Wood-working Plants.

Let Us Figure On Your Requirements

Send for Catalog Hf81

THE JEFFREY MFG. CO.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

NEW YORK
BOSTON

CHICAGO
PITTSBURG

ST. LOUIS
BIRMINGHAM

DENVER
MONTREAL, CAN.

CASH FOR YOUR BUSINESS OR REAL ESTATE.

No matter where located I bring buyers and sellers together. Write me if you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of property or business, anywhere at any price. Advice and consultation free. Terms reasonable. Established 1881. Address FRANK P. CLEVELAND, Real Estate Expert, 2440 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BUYERS OF HARDWOODS.

Do you want to get in touch with the best buyers of hardwood lumber? We have a list, showing the annual requirements in lumber, dimension stock and veneers and panels of consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. The service is free to advertisers in the Record. It will interest you. Write us for further information about our "Selling Lumber by Mail System."

Hardwood Record, Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRAPHOPHONE EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

Three Columbia graphophones practically unused, of modern type, in perfect order, including shaver with electric motor attachment. These machines for commercial dictation will effect an economy of about forty per cent in time.

The entire equipment will be sold at a bargain. Address

"H. H. G." care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYES WANTED

WANTED—HARDWOOD LUMBERMEN—

to try the Gibson Tally Book. The three-throw aluminum tally ticket cover accommodates any form of ticket desired. The use of the special triplicate tally ticket supplied, printed on waterproof paper with carbon backs makes tallies unalterable. For durability, convenience, accuracy and for systematizing the inspection of lumber the Gibson tally method can't be beat.

Special forms of tally tickets mailed on application. Covers sold on approval to responsible concerns.

HARDWOOD RECORD,
335 Dearborn St., Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

PRACTICAL HARDWOOD MAN,

ten years' experience North and South, open for position buying or taking up. Best references regarding honesty, sobriety and ability.

Address "BOX 55," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

are frequent except where our

Two Piece Geometrical Barter Coin is in use, then imitation isn't possible. Sample if you ask for it.

S. D. CHILDS & CO.
Chicago

We also make Time Checks, Stencils and Log Hammers.



MACHINERY BARCAINS

WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM 30 TO 75%

1 Iron Double Circular Saw Table
1 44-in. McDonough Band Resaw
2 9x16 Baldwin 36 in. Locomotives
1 Houston Mortising and Boring Machine
1 Daniels Timber Planer
1 36-in. American Band Saw
60 miles relaying rails
5000 Boilers, Engines and other Machines

Send for list, also our new 500 Page Catalog No. 946

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

35th and Iron Streets,

Complete stock of Structural Steel and Iron. Shafting, Belting and Pulleys

CHICAGO

WE CAN DOUBLE THE CAPACITY OF YOUR DRY KILN.

PORT NORFOLK, VA., March 19, 1910

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—

Answering your letter relative to the merits of your dry kiln process, in comparison with that of the present kilns.

Your process installed by us in an old rattle-trap of a kiln was successful. We were much pleased with the results.

In early part of 1909 our entire plant was destroyed by fire. We wrote you for plans for a new kiln. You were dilatory in getting plans to us. We were persuaded by other kiln people to install their process.

Results:

Present system with us is not a success. This system installed in an entirely new, air-tight brick building, under what should be very favorable conditions, does not give us results that we secured with your system in the old rattle-trap kiln.

In our judgment, resulting from our experience with the two systems, they should not be mentioned in the same breath.

Unless we can find some way of getting better than present results from this system, we will be after you in a short time to install your process on top of the same.

Yours very truly,

AIR LINE MFG. CO.,

C. W. STEELE, Sec'y and Treas.

GRAND RAPID VENEER WORKS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

TO HARDWOOD RECORD SUBSCRIBERS

**DOSTER
LUMBER
GAUGE**

DOSTER GAUGE

A
STANDARD
FOR
MEASURING
LUMBER

1/2
5/8
3/4
1
1 1/4
1 1/2

Lightest, smallest, most accurate gauge ever produced. Made of best quality steel, heavily nickeled. Can be conveniently carried either in the hand or pocket of the inspector. As it weighs less than a half ounce it makes an attractive watch fob.

PRICE 50 CENTS

One of these gauges given with every New Subscriber to HARDWOOD RECORD, when accompanied by remittance of \$2.00. Old subscribers can secure one by remitting \$2.00, thus extending their subscription one year.

Who Buys Hardwoods?

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

ILLINOIS, CHICAGO: Steger & Sons Piano Mfg. Co.; factory office at Steger, Ill.; 50,000 feet 4/4 white ash; 100,000 feet 4/4 brown ash; 500,000 feet 4/4 basswood; 150,000 feet 6/4 and 8/4 beech; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 red birch; 100,000 feet 4/4, 8/4 and 12/4 butternut; 50,000 feet 4/4 and 6/4 cherry; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 chestnut; 100,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 cottonwood; 600,000 feet 12/4 gray elm; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 red gum; 100,000 feet 12/4 tupelo gum; 50,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4 mahogany shorts; 250,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 hard maple; 100,000 feet 4/4 soft maple; 100,000 feet 4/4, 8/4 and 10/4 plain red oak; 125,000 feet 4/4 and 6/4 black walnut; 400,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 poplar. Veneers: 2,000,000 feet 1/20 and 1/22 clear rotary cut poplar; 600,000 feet 3/16 quartered maple; 200,000 feet 1/22 and 1/16 quartered white oak; 200,000 feet 1/22, 1/28 rotary cut ash; 100,000 feet 1/22 fancy black walnut; 800,000 feet 1/22 fancy and plain mahogany; 600,000 feet 1/22 birdseye maple.

PAT MAY 22, '87 APR 22 '39

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SPECIMEN INDEX CARD

ILLINOIS

Key

1	Ash	12	Hickory
2	Basswood	13	Mahogany
3	Beech	14	Maple
4	Birch	15	Oak
5	Butternut	16	Walnut
6	Cherry	17	Poplar
7	Chestnut	18	Miscellaneous including
8	Cottonwood		Dogwood, Holly, Locust,
9	Cypress		Persimmon, Sycamore.
10	Elm	19	Dimension stock
11	Gum	20	Veneers and panel stock

SPECIMEN STATE GUIDE CARD

The HARDWOOD RECORD Supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of wholesale consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town

Name of concern

Name of buyer

Line manufactured

Kinds, grades and thicknesses of lumber

Kinds and sizes of dimension stock

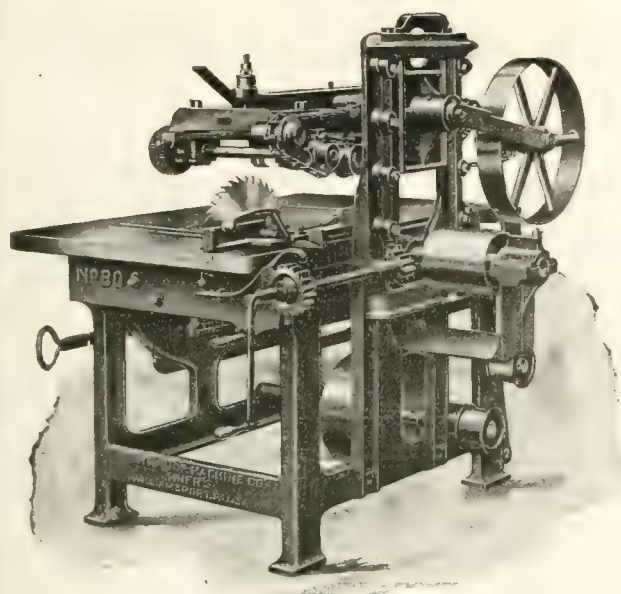
Kinds and thicknesses of veneers

Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber NOT used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order by towns between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete and

quick reference roster of the hardwood requirements of the country, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber. This service is free to all advertisers, save the cards, the cost of which is nominal. The RECORD system is now used by more than 150 manufacturers and jobbers. Let us put you next to a good thing.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago



A Different Rip Saw

No. 30 Power Feed with Adjustable Feed Rolls

A Machine of Exceptional Range and Capacity

Especially Adapted for Sawing Short Stock

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This is only one of the many superior machines we are building. If in need of anything in the woodworking machinery line, it will pay you to investigate our tools before placing an order. Catalogue sent on request.

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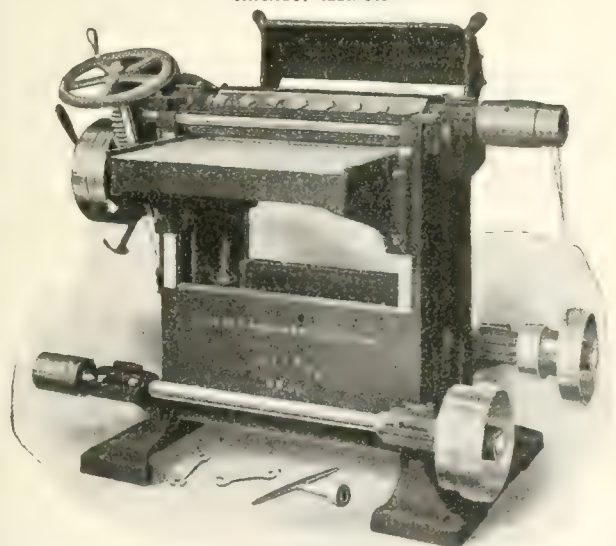
CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVES:

Chicago Machinery Exchange, 159-161 N. Canal Street, Chicago

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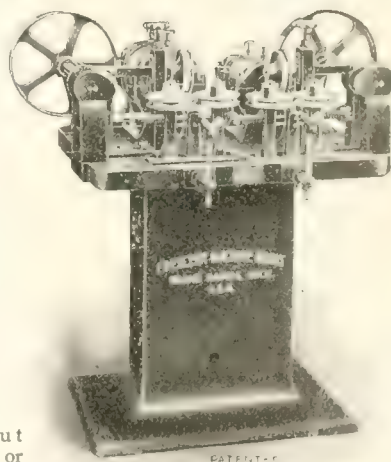
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Planes 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick. Table slides on outside of frame so it is steady and the work will not be wavy or have clipped off ends. Two rates of feed driven from cylinder, one regulating the other.

MOST PERFECT

DOUBLE HEAD DOWEL MACHINE

These machines have two spindles running side by side, both spindles operated at the same time and by the same operator. Double No. 1 cuts from ¼-in. to 1-in. diameter; double No. 2 cuts up to 2-in. in diameter; double No. 3 cuts up to 3-in. in diameter. These machines are designed for the rapid production of round rods for all purposes, and have a capacity of 7,000 feet per hour and larger when required. Waste stock and every grade of stock may be turned without danger of it twisting off or clogging in the cutter head.



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Can be quickly and cheaply driven with

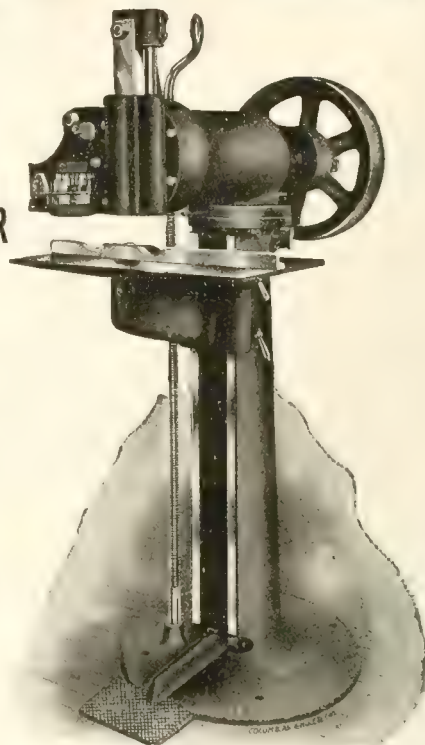
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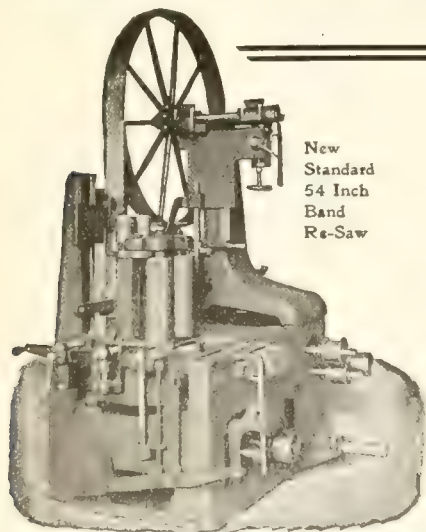
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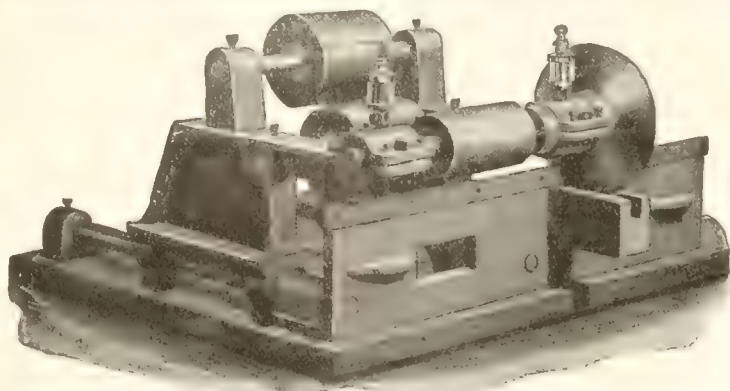
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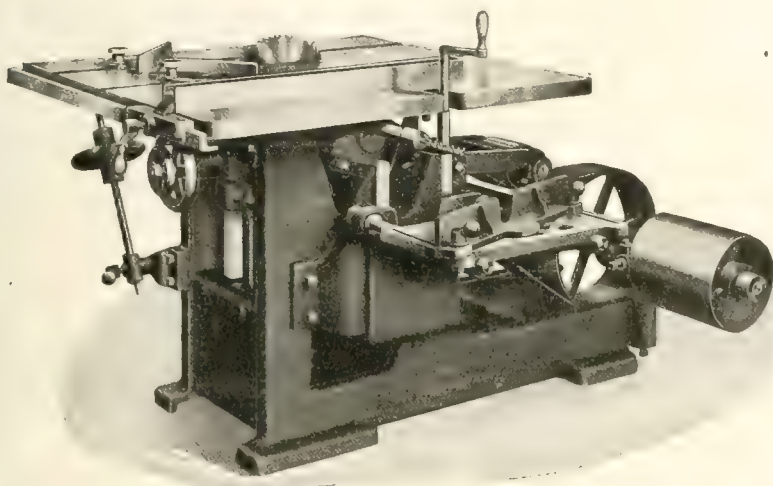
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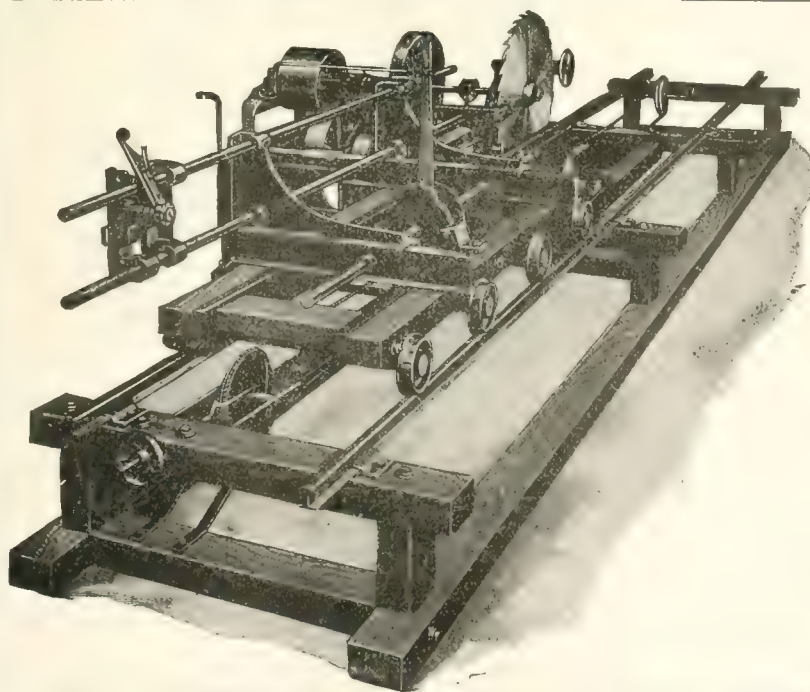


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Made especially for sawing veneer cores and small logs, up to 20 inches diameter and from 2 to 12 feet long.

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The machine consists of but three pieces, the husk frame, track frame and carriage. It can be quickly and easily moved, and can be operated with a 10 H.P. engine. The machine will saw from 3,000 to 6,000 feet per day and weighs 3,500 lbs.

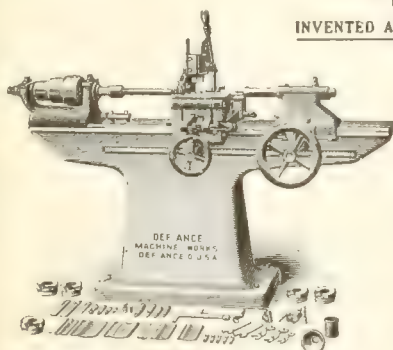
The largest saw that can be used is a 48-in. diameter.

For further information, address :

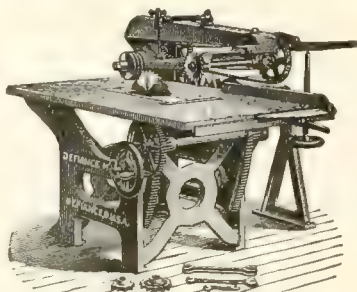
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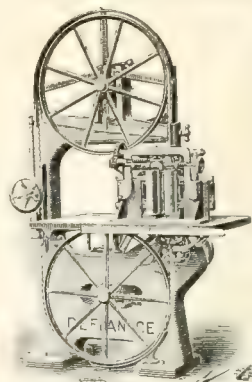
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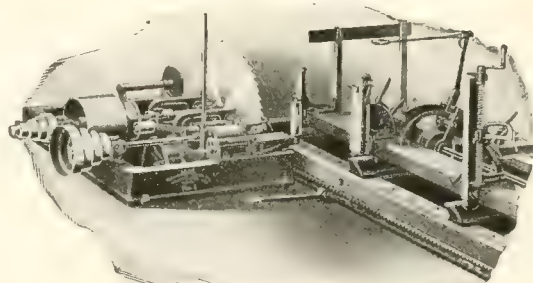
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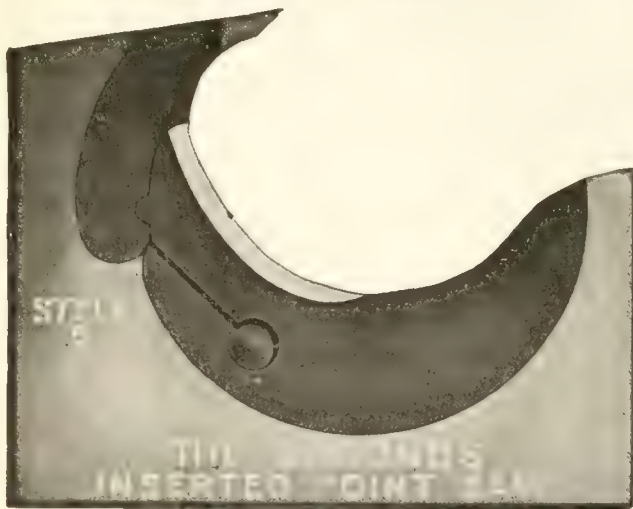
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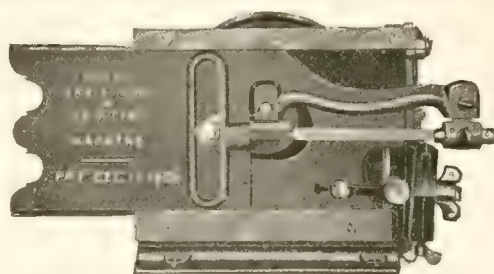
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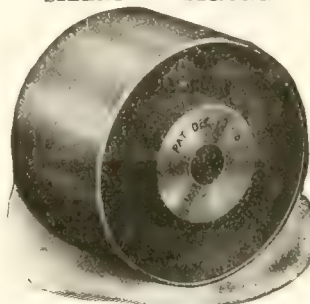
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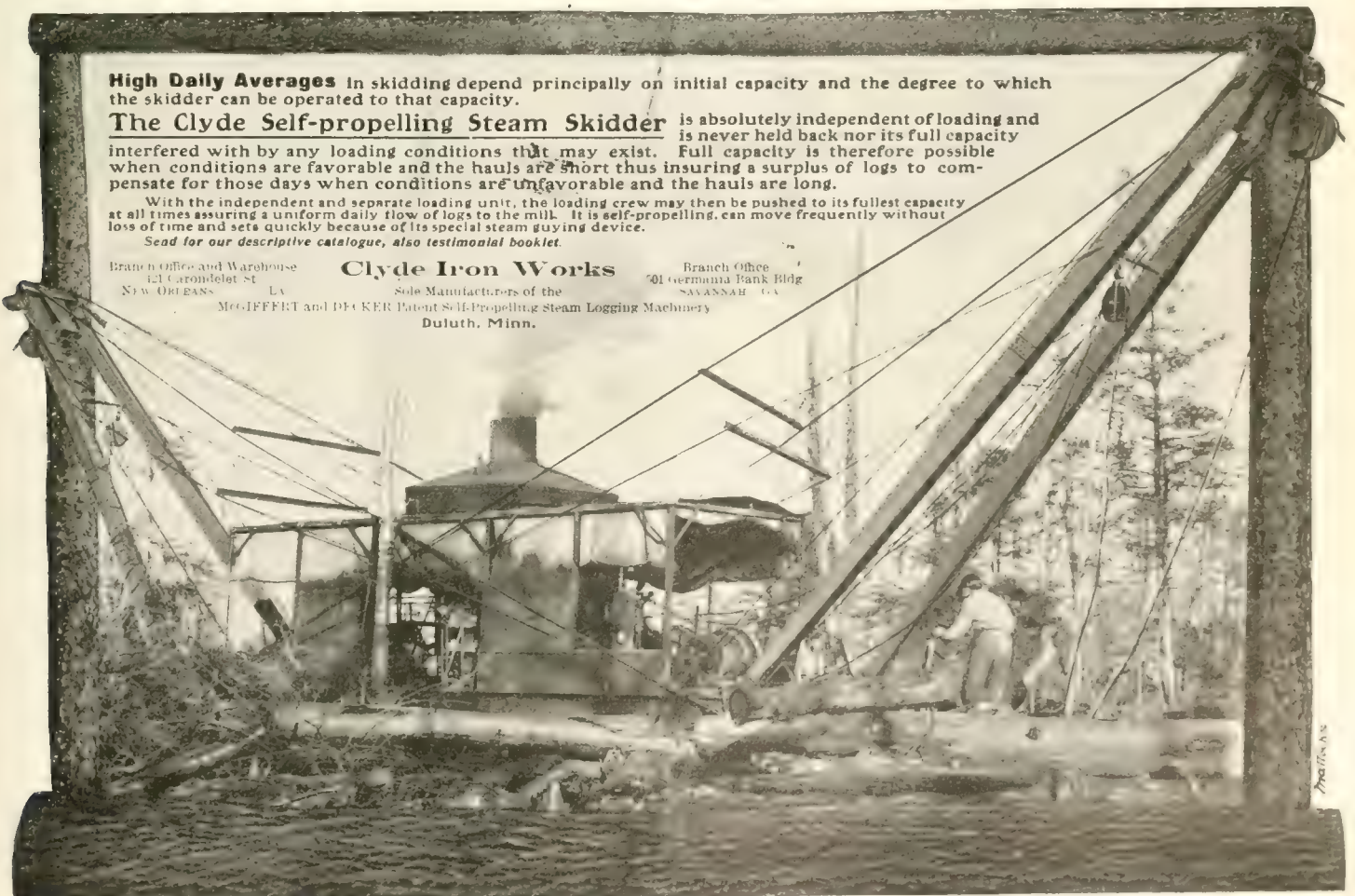
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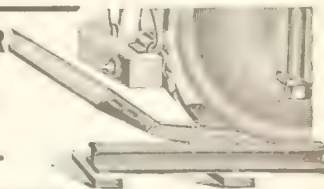
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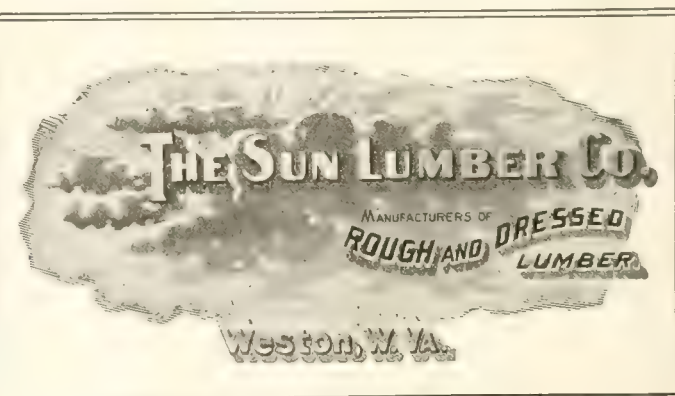
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White Lake Lumber Co.Chamber of Commerce Building
NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
HARDWOODS AND PINE

Tel. Canal 1688 and 1693

CHAS. DARLING & CO.**HARDWOOD LUMBER**

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Paving Blocks, Cedar Posts, Yellow Pine

W. B. Crane & Company

Established 1881

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25,000 acres of our own hardwood timberland.
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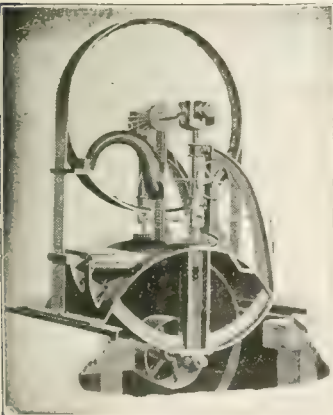
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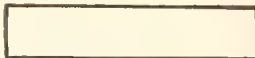
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Plain and Quartered

ALL GRADES RED GUM

YOUR INQUIRIES WILL RECEIVE
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**Specialists
Red Gum**

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We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the **world**. We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer to **verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time**. Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

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FORT WAYNE AND LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
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Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

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We want to move the following stock quick:

1 car 4-4 No. 1 Common and 1s and 2s Ash

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INDIANA HARDWOODS

The old-fashioned kind you used to get.

J. V. STIMSON, HUNTINGBURG, IND.

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We have to-day the following woods for immediate shipment:

Plain and Quartered White Oak, Plain and Quartered Red Oak, Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood

All stock bone dry.

Write us any time

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OUR SPECIALTY

Finely Figured Quartered Oak

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On Stick—Dry—Immediate Shipment

ASH, BEECH, HICKORY, RED OAK, WHITE OAK, HARD and SOFT MAPLE, BASSWOOD, ELM, No. 2 Common and better, 1, 1½, 2, 3 and 4 in.

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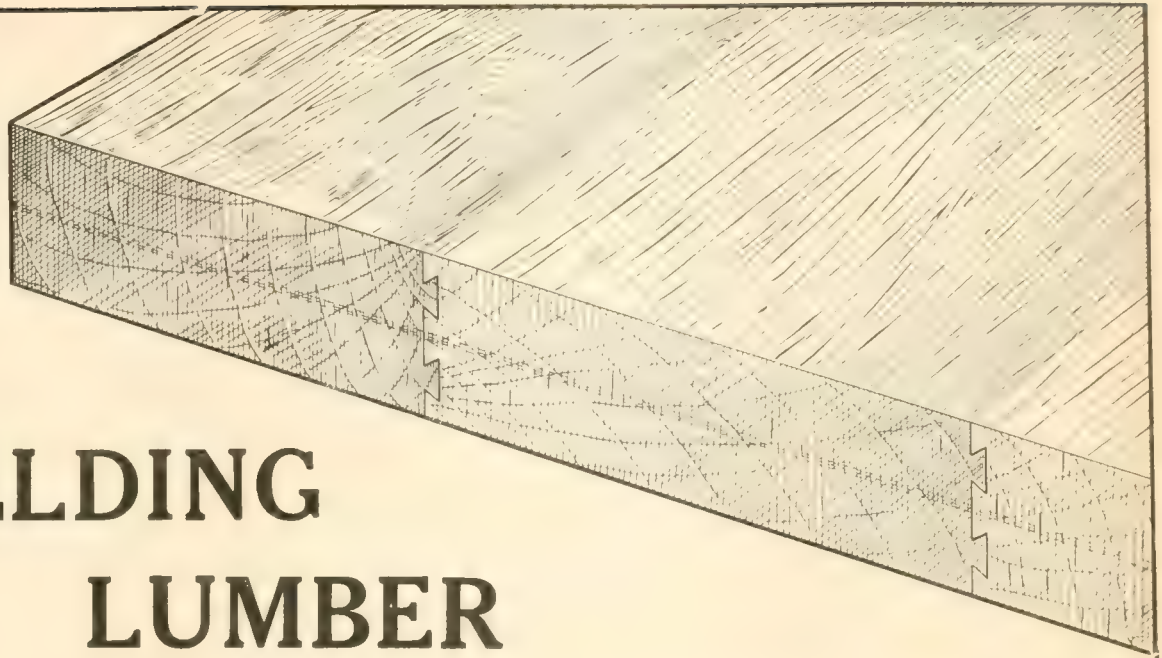
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MEANS that you can cut your lumber to lengths—feed it into the Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer, and in one operation your panel is jointed and sized to width without waste—with a

TAPERING WEDGE DOVETAIL GLUE JOINT

which is practically welding lumber together with glue because it imprisons the glue forcing it into the wood; the wedge dovetail welds the boards together with a wedge that makes a perfect clamp which insures joints that are stronger than the natural wood.

Write today for a sample without glue.

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5-8 AND 4-4
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THE W. M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

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Carries 50,000,000 Feet Band Sawed

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Prices never go high enough to cause us to fail to fill our contracts to the letter.

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3 Band Mills

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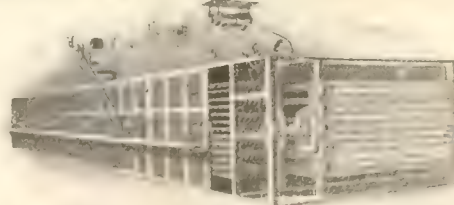
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Get your order in early for

RED OAK

1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up, bone dry.
4 cars 8-4 Common and Better.
2 cars 5-4 Common and Better.

Ask us for prices on

SOFT YELLOW TENNESSEE POPLAR

4-4 to 4 inches.

We have just received a large consignment of

MAHOGANY

200,000 feet manufactured from choice logs, well-figured, and nice stock in every particular; good widths and lengths.

10-4 to 16-4 10 cars

HARD MAPLE

Also same amount of Soft Maple.
Ask us for prices.

We can make prompt shipment on

WHITE OAK

200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on

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150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well figured, and good widths and lengths.

Let us quote you on

RIVED HEART CYPRESS SHINGLES

6x20 and 7-24, several hundred thousand of each. Can ship immediately either straight or mixed cars.

Get our prices on

WHITE OAK

1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

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RED GUM AND COTTONWOOD

We have a large block of 4-4 in the above

No better time than right now to think about

HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE

our big stock offers some choice bargains.

Are you in the market for

CALIFORNIA SUGAR AND WHITE PINE

We have a large stock of 4-4 to 12-4

If you are looking for

GULF CYPRESS

write us for prices. We have a big stock on hand. Ask us for quotations.

We have just received a large block of

SOFT WHITE PINE

4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths.
Can ship separate or mixed cars.

We have a large block of dry

CHESTNUT

No. 1 Common and Better, 4-4 to 8-4.
Prompt shipment.

Send in your order promptly for

WHITE ASH

2 cars 4-4, Dry, Common and Better
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"We Have It If It's Hardwood"

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Ash, Cypress, Elm, Maple, Sycamore

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QUICK SHIPMENTS

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FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

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CURRENT STOCK LIST

20M 4-4 Beech No. 3 Common
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 200M 1x7 and up Gray Elm No. 3 Common
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KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
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 POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber

1 TO 6 INCHES THICK

WRITE FOR PRICES

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Michigan Hardwoods

Cadillac Quality

1x6 Basswood No. 2 Common	13M
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8-4 Rock Elm No. 3 Common	17M
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**Michigan Hardwoods
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ANNUAL CAPACITY

20,000,000 Feet of Hardwood

20,000,000 Feet of Hemlock

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FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

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We Want to
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White Ash, 4-4 to 16-4—all grades.
Cottonwood, 4-4—all grades.
Cypress, 4-4 to 8-4—all grades.
Red Gum, 4-4 to 6-4—all grades.
Red and White Oak, 4-4 No. 1 Common.

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Have the following dry, band sawn stock for sale:

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All the stocks are band sawn and dry.

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Will saw sound, square edged Red and White Oak to order.

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Michigan Maple Flooring

3-8 in. and 13-16 in. in all standard widths and grades.

No Better Hardwood Floors made than our 13-16 inch and 3-8 inch.

STEEL SCRAPED, END MATCHED, KILN DRIED MAPLE FLOORING.

BRIGGS & COOPER CO. LTD.

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Specials for Quick Shipment

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| 100,000 | 6-4 No. 2 Com. and Better Soft Elm |
| 70,000 | 4-4 to 16-4 log run Rock Elm |
| 100,000 | 4-4 Basswood, all grades |
| 150,000 | 6-4 Basswood, all grades |
| 300,000 | 5-4 Basswood, all grades |
| 150,000 | 4-4 No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Basswood |
| 125,000 | 5-4 No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Basswood |
| 250,000 | 8-4 No. 1 Com. and Bet. Hard Maple |
| 100,000 | 4-4 Birch, all grades |
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| 60,000 | 16-4 No. 1 Com. Hard Maple |
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A full line of Basswood, Birch, Beech, Elm and Maple Lumber, also Southern Hardwoods

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Crating Lumber in Pine, Basswood, Elm, Beech and Birch. High grade Michigan Hardwoods—A complete stock.

OAK—Plain and quartered both red and white—Indiana Stock.

Write us full particulars of your needs and we will name inviting prices.

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

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MAPLE FLOORING
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Grand Rapids, Mich.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

NORTHERN HARDWOODS AND CRATING STOCK



MICHIGAN



FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

LOUIS SANDS SALT & LUMBER CO.

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Manufacturer of

Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Lath, and Cedar Shingles

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Manufacturers of

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Maple, Birch, Basswood, Beech, Ash,
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Also White Cedar Shingles, Poles, Ties and Posts

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“Chief Brand” Maple and Beech Flooring

in $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and 1-16 inch Maple
in all standard widths and grades, will
commend itself to you and your trade
on its merits alone

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

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Manufacturer of Lower Peninsula Hardwoods and
Hemlock—Water Shipment Only.

50,000 Feet $\frac{4}{4}$ No. 3 Common Basswood

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

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If you want to reach the wholesale consumers of hardwood lumber throughout the United States, a HARDWOOD RECORD advertisement will do it for you.

If you want to reach the hardwood manufacturers of the United States, a HARDWOOD RECORD advertisement will do it for you.

The HARDWOOD RECORD represents high-class, special, class circulation, with a minimum of waste circulation.

Ask any HARDWOOD RECORD advertiser for experience on results.

WE WANT TO MOVE THE FOLLOWING STOCK:

10 cars 4-4x6 to 12 1st and 2nd Cottonwood
 3 " 6-4x6 to 12 " " " "
 1 car each $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{5}{8}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$ 1st & 2nd Pl. Red Oak
 6 cars 5-4 1st & 2nd Sap Gum
 3 " 6-4 " " " " "
 21 " 4-4 No. 3 Common Oak
 5 " 4-4 1st & 2nd Sap Gum

We carry a full line of Hardwoods.

Write us for prices.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

Wm. Whitmer & Sons

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers of All Kinds of

"If Anybody Can,
 We Can"

HARDWOODS

Franklin Bank Bldg.
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West Virginia Spruce and Hemlock : Long and
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Forman's Famous Flooring
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Faultless Grades, Perfect Milling, Quick Shipment
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POLISHED



ROCK MAPLE

FLOORING

Our slow method of air-seasoning and kiln-drying enables us to
 offer you a superior product—one which has stood the test for nearly a
 quarter of a century.

Write today for prices and booklet.

Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Co.

We are now in position to supply single ply veneers of native woods, from our Birchwood mill.

Twenty-two years' experience in high-grade built up work assures our familiarity with all its special requirements. We produce stock THAT IS IN SHAPE TO GLUE.

OUR ALGOMA FACTORY, for the past seventeen years, has made a specialty of high-grade glued up work only. We manufacture panels of all sizes, either flat or bent to shape in all woods. Mahogany and Quarter-Sawn Oak a specialty.

We do not make any 2-ply stock or do not use slice cut quartered oak in any of our work. Our quartered oak is all sawed

veneer. THE GLUE WE USE IS GUARANTEED HIDE STOCK.

Our long experience, has put our work beyond the experimental stage. We offer you the benefit of results accomplished through careful attention and study of every detail of the work. Our apparatus and appliances are up-to-date and built on mechanical ideas. We do not use retainers. Our gluing forms are put under powerful screws and left there until the glue has thoroughly hardened. Any one familiar with glue knows that a joint must not be disturbed until thoroughly dry.

Our prices ARE NOT the lowest, but our product is guaranteed THE BEST.

Factory and Veneer Mill: ALGOMA, WIS. Veneer and Saw Mill: BIRCHWOOD, WIS. Home Office: ALGOMA, WIS.

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

☞ Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

☞ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

☞ Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Baltimore, Maryland

HAYDEN & WESTCOTT LUMBER COMPANY

Railway Exchange, CHICAGO Phone Harrison 6440

HARDWOODS

YOU
CAN
AFFORD TO
DEAL
WITH US

WHITE PINE

WE WISH TO BUY Poplar

1 in. Wagon Box Boards 11 in. to 23 in. wide, 12 ft., 14 ft., 16 ft. long
1 car 1½ x 16 in., 10 ft. and 12 ft. Box Boards.
1 car 1½ x 16 in. and up 1 and 2 grade.
2 cars 2 x 14 in. to 16 in., 1 and 2 grade Sign Boards, 14 ft., 16 ft., and 18 ft. long.
2 cars ¾ in., 1 and 2 grade.

WE WISH TO SELL

2 or 3 cars 2 in., 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.

We want to sell car or cargo lots of any kind of lumber. If we accept your order, will produce the goods. Write us.

1 car 2½ in. and 3 in. 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.
5 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Poplar.
500,000 ft., 1 in., No. 1 Common and Better Plain Red and White Oak, Bone Dry.
1 in. No. 2 Common Oak out of the above lot.
3 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Red Gum, Dry.
6 cars 1 in. Gum Box Boards, 13 in. to 17 in. wide, Dry.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8-10 and 12 in. No. 1 and C and Better Norway.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8- and 10 in. No. 2 and Better White Pine.

YELLOW PINE

YOU
CANNOT
AFFORD NOT
TO DEAL
WITH US

CAR STOCK

— We Manufacture —

QUARTERED and PLAIN OAK

TABLE TOPS also CHAIR STOCK

Write Us When in Need

TALLAHATCHIE LUMBER CO., PHILIPP, MISS.

PHILADELPHIA

THE HARDWOOD CENTER OF THE EAST

LITTLE RIVER LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

Poplar, White Pine, Hemlock
and all kinds of Hardwoods

CLEARFIELD LUMBER CO., Inc.

Manufacturers of

Poplar and Hardwood Lumber
Oak a Specialty

PEART, NIELDS & McCORMICK CO.

Manufacturers of

North Carolina Pine, Box
Shooks, Ceiling, Flooring, etc.

SALES OFFICES:

218 FRANKLIN BANK BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Band Mills, Complete Planing Mills and Dry Kilns
WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., Abingdon, Va., and Judson, N. C.
MANUFACTURERS BAND-SAWED HARDWOODS

Mixed car shipments including Oak Flooring our specialty

We are long on

No. 1 Common Oak Flooring

also want to move several cars of

No. 2 Common Oak Flooring

Write for special price.

Address all Correspondence

WHITING LUMBER CO.

General Offices, Land Title Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Mills:

Fenwick, W. Va.

Edgewood, N. Y.

Cadosia, N. Y.

Forkston, Pa.

Fenwick Lumber Company

Manufacturers

Hemlock, Spruce, Hardwoods

General Offices:

Bennett Building
Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Sales Offices:

Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.

TOMB LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

REAL ESTATE TRUST BLDG., PHILADELPHIA

Send us your inquiries

CHAS. K. PARRY & CO.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

WE WANT:

Quartered Red and White Oak, all grades, 4-4 to 8-4
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 common and better plain white and Red Oak
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 Shop Select, 1's and 2's Cypress
Log Run Basswood

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

NICE FLAKY STUFF

DANIEL B. CURLL

REAL ESTATE TRUST BLDG., Philadelphia, Pa.

HARDWOODS

Large Capacity Band Mill at GLENRAY, WEST VIRGINIA

THOMAS E. COALE LUMBER CO.

Franklin Bank Building, Philadelphia

We are interested in **No. 2 Common 8-4 Quartered White Oak and All Grades of Poplar and Other Hardwoods.**

WRITE RIGHTER FOR PRICES ON

4-4 Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Soft Yellow Poplar 4-4 Log run Cypress M.C.O.
4-4 Common and Better Chestnut (except for pin worm holes)
4-4 6, 8, 10 and 12 in., Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Tenn. White Pine.

RIGHTER LUMBER COMPANY,

Land Title Bldg.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Hardwood Record's

strongest circulation is in the region where things are made of wood—WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK and the East. **It's the BEST sales medium for hardwood lumber.**

THE EAST

LEADING MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

SCHOFIELD BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

DAILY OUTPUT: 40,000 FT. WHITE PINE; 80,000 FT. HARDWOODS—STANDARD GRADES

Complete Planing Mills, Saw Mills, Dry Kilns. We Ship Straight or Mixed Cars of Lumber, Trim Mouldings, etc.

WE CONTROL THE

SALTKEATCHIE LUMBER COMPANY, Schofield, S. C.

Manufacturing Our

Famous Uniform Color Red Cypress and Yellow Poplar, Ash, Oak, Red and Tupelo Gum
Also Have Other Mills Under Contract

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The Billmeyer Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Lumber
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

ELY BROTHERS, Inc.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Eastern Hardwoods, Hemlock, Spruces, White Pine and Basswood. Dimension Stock and Special Orders carefully attended to. Correspondence solicited.

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Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Shippers of Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwood, Red Cedar Siding, "Lewis Brand" Washington Red Cedar Shingles

H. D. WIGGIN 89 STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Whitewood, Oak, Chestnut, Elm, Basswood
Maple and Birch.

SEND ME YOUR LIST OF OFFERINGS FOR SPOT CASH

Wanted: White Oak for ships and docks, long lengths up to 45 feet. Dimension Oak Plain and Quartered, Red and White. Write us for specifications and prices.

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HARDWOOD RECORD

Not only the ONLY HARDWOOD PAPER
but the BEST LUMBER PAPER published

The Webster Lumber Co.

SWANTON, VT.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Mills at: Swanton, East Fairfield
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ROBERT W. HIGBIE COMPANY HARDWOODS—BIRCH, MAPLE, BEECH

Mills at New Bridge, N. Y. 45 Broadway, New York

Hardwood Bill Timber, 2-in. to 10-in.—20 ft and under.

PALMER & PARKER CO.

TEAK	MAHOGANY	EBONY
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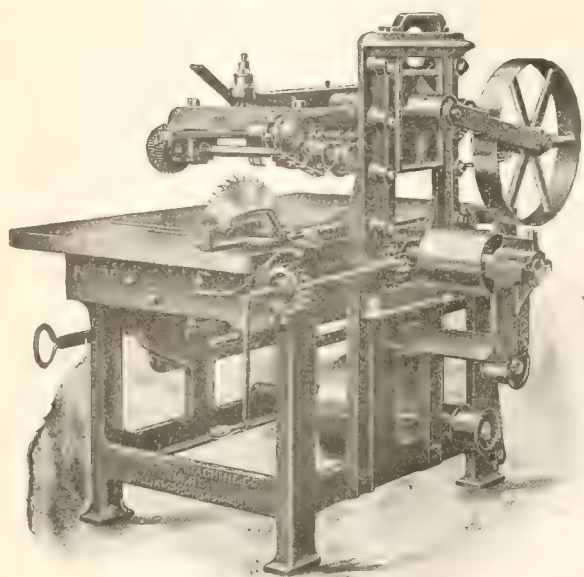
Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

CHARLES HOLYOKE

141 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

HARDWOODS



A Different Rip Saw

No. 30 Power Feed with Adjustable Feed Rolls

A Machine of Exceptional Range and Capacity

Especially Adapted for Sawing Short Stock

One piece frame. Four bearings for arbor, one of them outside driving pulley, as shown, and one a removable outside bearing at opposite end of arbor. Exceptionally positive and strong feed works. The rolls are 6 inches in diameter, and are adjustable to and from the saw, so that from 10 to 20 in. saws may be used, ripping up to 6½ in. thick. Feed roll adjustment is entirely new. The sliding head stock controlling feed is raised to any point with one motion of crank, and controlled with ratchet. Tension of feed chains is the same at all distances without adjustment. It has many other good features, but we've no more room to describe them.

WRITE FOR FULL DESCRIPTION

This is only one of the many superior machines we are building. If in need of anything in the woodworking machinery line, it will pay you to investigate our tools before placing an order. Catalogue sent on request.

HERMANC MACHINE COMPANY

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

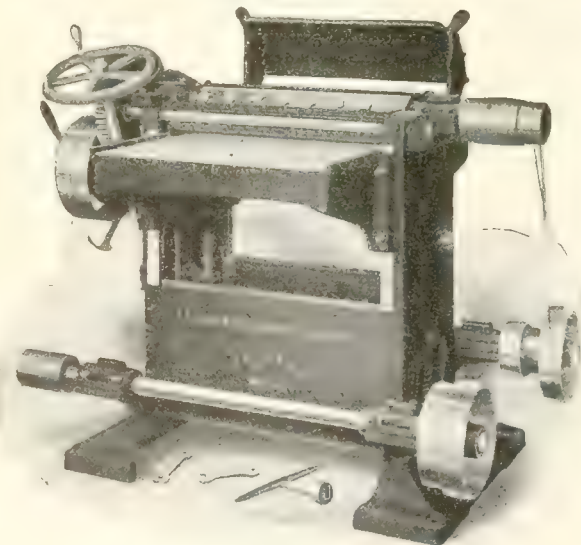
CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVES:

Chicago Machinery Exchange, 159-161 N. Canal Street, Chicago

Chicago Machinery Exchange,

(Incorporated)

WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



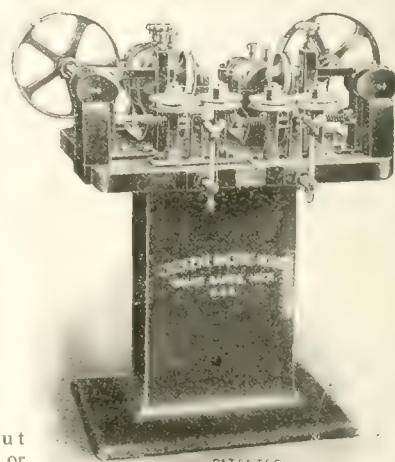
No. 35 SINGLE SURFACE PONY PLANER

Planes 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick. Table slides on outside of frame so it is steady and the work will not be wavy or have clipped off ends. Two rates of feed driven from cylinder, one regulating the other.

MOST PERFECT

DOUBLE HEAD DOWEL MACHINE

These machines have two spindles running side by side, both spindles operated at the same time and by the same operator. Double No. 1 cuts from ¼-in. to 1-in. diameter; double No. 2 cuts up to 2-in. in diameter; double No. 3 cuts up to 3-in. in diameter. These machines are designed for the rapid production of round rods for all purposes, and have a capacity of 7,000 feet per hour and larger when required. Waste stock and every grade of stock may be turned without danger of it twisting off or logging in the cutter head.



PATENTED

Write for Circular describing these machines in detail

CRESCENT MACHINE WORKS

Manufacturers Patented and Improved Woodworking Machinery
Grand Rapids, Michigan

CHICAGO MACHINERY EXCHANGE, INC.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS

159-161 N. Canal St.

REPRESENTING EXCLUSIVELY

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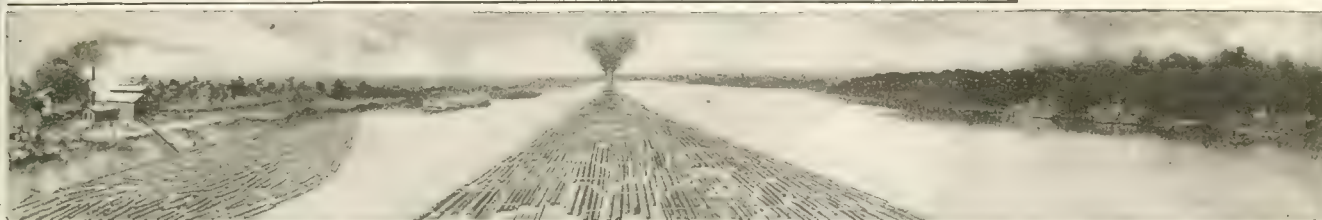
PORTER MACHINERY CO.,
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CRESCENT MACHINE WORKS,
of Grand Rapids,

WEST SIDE IRON WORKS-
New Chicago Line.

LOUISVILLE THE HARDWOOD

GATEWAY



**PLAIN OAK, QUARTERED OAK,
CHESTNUT, WALNUT, HICKORY,
POPLAR, ASH, MAHOGANY.**

BIG DRY STOCKS

We want a share of your business and will treat you right.

Write to one of us or all of us to-day.

**NORMAN LUMBER CO.
LOUISVILLE POINT LBR. CO.
E. B. NORMAN & CO.
LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS
VENEERS, THIN LUMBER AND PANELS**

**W. P. BROWN & SONS LBR. CO.
EDW. L. DAVIS LBR. CO.
OHIO RIVER SAW MILL CO.
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Have the largest stock of MAHOGANY in the United States right in Louisville.



The Hardwood Lumber Gateway

In the center of the producing
and consuming territory.

A "SQUARE DEAL" IS OUR MOTTO

Cincinnati Lumbermen can and will
gladly take care of your requirements.

WHY GO BEYOND!=====STOP HERE!

Cincinnati manufacturers and dealers
solicit your inquiries. See their "ads"
on following pages of this paper.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

THE MALEY, THOMPSON
& MOFFETT CO.

**Veneers, Mahogany and
Hardwood Lumber**

Largest Stocks

Best Selections

CINCINNATI, OHIO

MIDLAND LUMBER COMPANY

**HARDWOOD
L U M B E R**

CINCINNATI, OHIO

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

The M. B. Farrin Lumber Co.

Manufacturers

**POPLAR
OAK
ASH
CHESTNUT**

Distributing Yards: CINCINNATI
Saw Mills: VALLEY VIEW, KY.

John Dulweber & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Mills: In Ohio, Kentucky, Missis-
sippi, Tennessee Office: S. W. Cor. Findlay & McLean Sts.
Cincinnati Distributing Yards:
McLean Ave., from Findlay
to Poplar Streets

Following is list of special stock which we are anxious
to move promptly.

2 cars 2½ in., 3 in. and 4 in. Ash
1 car 5-8 in., Clear Strips Quartered White Oak, 2½ in.
to 5½ in.
½ car 10-4 in., 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak
1 car 4-4 1s and 2s, 12 in. and up Plain White Oak

NOTE HERE

Some stock we wish to move quick
and prices made accordingly

1 Car 8-4 1s and 2s Red Gum
2 Cars 6-4 " " "
1 Car 5-4 " " "
8 Cars 4-4 " " "
3 " 4-4 No. 1 Com. " "
10 " 6-4 1s and 2s Sap " "
1 Car 5-4 " " "
15 Cars 4-4 " " "
3 " 6-4 No. 1 Com. " "
3 " 5-4 " " "
20 " 4-4 " " "
3 " 4-4 x 13-17 " " Gum Box Boards
20 " 4-4 S. W. Chestnut
2 " 5-4 " " "
2 " 6-4 " " "
1 Car 8-4 " " "
30 Cars 4-4 No. 2 and No. 3 Common Poplar
5 " 4-4 " " " Ash
2 " 6-4 " " "
8 " 4-4 No. 1 Common Ash
3 " 6-4 " " "
20 " 4-4 White Pine—on grade

KENTUCKY LUMBER CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

RED GUM

Plain and Quartered

Bayou Land & Lumber Co.

Mitchell Building - CINCINNATI

L. W. RADINA & CO.

DEALERS IN

**POPLAR AND
HARDWOODS**

CINCINNATI : : OHIO

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

RICHEY, HALSTED & QUICK

CINCINNATI, OHIO

SOUTHERN LUMBER

PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK

YELLOW POPLAR

CHESTNUT MAPLE

BASSWOOD

BAND SAWED, WIDE AND GOOD LENGTHS

OLD FASHIONED GRADES OUR SPECIALTY

BENNETT & WITTE

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

**Poplar, Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, Chestnut,
Ash, Maple, Elm, Walnut and Cypress**

We cater to the trade of those who inspect and measure
their Lumber. We Ship all over the Globe
Delivered prices quoted to any point in North America, or to any Seaport
of the world. Cable address Bennett

Wire or Write to either
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SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Ties, Staves and Box Shooks

OUR SPECIALTIES:

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT AND HEMLOCK

Poplar Bevel Siding, Ceiling and Flooring—Mixed Cars a Specialty

GENERAL SALES OFFICES: 1005-1006 Second National Bank Bldg., CINCINNATI, OHIO
SHIPPING OFFICES: Clay City, Kentucky MILLS IN KENTUCKY: Jackson, Beattyville and Clay City

THE T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Hardwoods
and
Yellow Pine

Send us your
inquiries

THE FREIBERG LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

**TABASCO and AFRICAN MAHOGANY
QUARTERED OAK and WALNUT**

LUMBER

SLICED AND SAWN VENEERS

C. C. BOYD & CO.

Manufacturers of

**Hardwood Lumber
and Veneers**

MILLS: { North Bend, O.
Lambert, Miss.

OFFICES:
40 Glenn Building

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WE HANDLE DRY

HARDWOODS

For

Domestic and Foreign Markets

Correspondence Solicited

FERD BRENNER LUMBER COMPANY

514 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

J. W. DARLING LUMBER CO.

OUR SPECIALTIES

COTTONWOOD—RED GUM

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

BAND SAW HARDWOODS

C. CRANE & CO.

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

MILLS AND YARDS IN

CINCINNATI

Annual Capacity, 100,000,000 Ft.

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and wholesalers of all kinds of

HARDWOODS VENEERS AND THIN LUMBER

Importers of Mahogany and Foreign Woods

Special facilities for kiln drying

Office and Yards: 2624-2634 Colerain Avenue

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J. H. P. SMITH, Pres. W. E. HEYSER, V.-P.-Treas. K. F. WILLIAMS, Secy.

The Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesalers Southern Hardwoods

OAK, ASH, POPLAR, CHESTNUT COTTONWOOD and GUM

Write for Prices

We are the lumber purchasing department of the Buick Motor Co., and are always in the market for 18-inch and wider No. 1 and panel poplar.

Main Offices: 1401-1408 Union Trust Building

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MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

SPECIALISTS IN

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

OFFICE AND YARDS
SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

CINCINNATI

The New River Lumber Co.

Producers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER AND TIMBERS

WE HANDLE NOTHING BUT OUR OWN PRODUCT

MILLS:

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New River, Tenn.

GENERAL OFFICE:

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CINCINNATI

St. James Cedar Company

HARDWOOD DEPARTMENT

Wholesale Lumber and Ties

Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

We are in the market for 7x9 White Oak Switch Ties; 6x8-8 White Oak and Chestnut Ties and Oak Car material.

WE HAVE FOR SALE,

10 cars 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Red Oak
5 cars 5-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
2 cars 4-4 1s and 2s Red Oak
5 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
5 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar
2 cars 4-4 Clear Sap Poplar

DUHLMEIER BROS.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

CINCINNATI,

OHIO

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

SHAWNEE LUMBER CO.

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers

HARDWOODS and YELLOW PINE RAILROAD TIES

Also Manufacture White Pine and Hemlock
Poplar Bevel and Drop Siding-Ceiling and Flooring

BAND MILL — PLANING MILL — CIRCULAR MILLS
UNIFORM GRADES — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

The Asher Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

HARDWOODS

POPLAR A SPECIALTY

504 PROVIDENT BANK BLDG. CINCINNATI, O.

B. A. KIPP & CO. HARDWOOD LUMBER

CINCINNATI, OHIO

WRITE US FOR PRICES

OAK—CYPRESS—GUM

DIRECT SHIPMENTS FROM THE SOUTH | MIXED CARS QUICK FROM CINCINNATI

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER CO.

PLANING MILLS AND
GENERAL OFFICES:



CINCINNATI

HOUSE TRIM—
MOULDINGS

HARDWOOD
FLOORING

PLAIN OAK—GUM
POPLAR—CYPRESS
IN CARLOADS

"CENTURY" OAK 13-8 &
ALL HEART RED GUM 13-16
PARQUETRY OAK—5-16

RIEMEIER LUMBER CO.

Plain and Quartered

Oak, Ash and Chestnut

Mixed Cars a Specialty

OFFICE AND YARDS:
Summer and Gest Streets,
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EASTERN BRANCH:
Buffalo, N. Y.

FRANCKE LUMBER COMPANY

WE SELL

ASH

OAK

CHERRY

STATION P. CINCINNATI, OHIO

THIN WALNUT

and

QUARTERED OAK

a SPECIALTY

WE BUY

WALNUT

EXPORT

LOGS

BAND MILL AT ST. BERNARD, OHIO

STEPHENSON-SAYRE LUMBER CO. WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

WHITE OAK FOR RAILROAD AND CONSTRUCTION WORK A SPECIALTY
CHARLESTON :: :: :: :: :: :: WEST VIRGINIA

The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co.

Hardwood Manufacturers

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar,
Ash, Hickory, Etc.

ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS

Mills in Tennessee and Alabama

Offices, 1821 Gilbert Avenue,

CINCINNATI

RED CEDAR

Let us know when you need any,
we handle the best that grows

also

HARDWOODS

of all kinds

GEORGE LITTLEFORD,
CINCINNATI

A NEW TYPE OF TRIM SAW

A machine like this—simple, substantial and **cutting** accurately—taking up only 3 square feet of floor space and handling stock up to 12 inches in width—is just the machine that may be needed in **your** plant.

The largest planing mill in the world recently installed **14 No. 238 Trim Saws**. They handle immense amounts of flooring, ceiling and the like, and each piece of narrow stock is trimmed on a



Berlin No. 238 Trim Saw

which cuts with absolute accuracy. It is essentially a swing saw with the swinging arc swung from below and mounted on trunnion-point set screws so that all motion or side play can be taken up.

The swinging arm is counter-balanced by means of springs. The work table is placed at an angle of about 45 degrees with the edge gauge at the bottom so that the stock rests against it of its own weight, insuring an accurate cut **even if the operator does not hold it against the straight-edge.**

Just a few points—that's all we've room to tell you about, but a letter with the words "Send more information" will bring a large picture and full description by next mail. Want one?

THE BERLIN MACHINE WORKS
BELOIT, WISCONSIN

New York
Chicago
Boston
New Orleans

Seattle
San Francisco
Spokane
Minneapolis
Columbia, S. C.

You Need a Modern Tool for Up-to-date Styles of Turnings

Some of the work that can be done on the Modern Mattison Turning Machine

A few of its advantages—read them:

Its range is great enough to take in practically everything in the way of turnings for furniture—from a small spindle to a bed post or table pedestal.

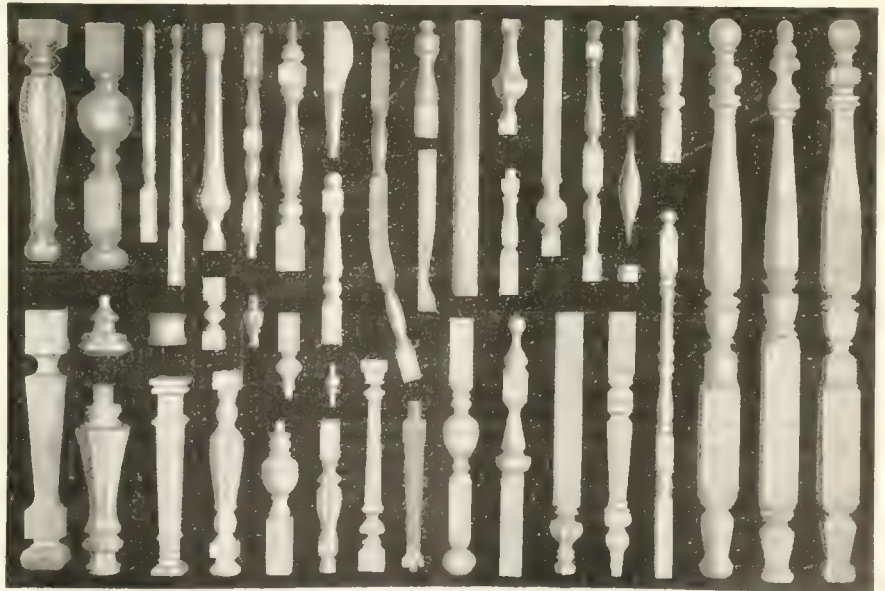
One man with this machine will do as much in one day, at a cost of \$2.50 to \$3.00, as can be done by hand in a week to 10 days, at a cost of \$15.00 to \$30.00.

Effects not only an enormous saving in labor, but gives you capacity for a large quantity of work quickly, and when you want it.

Its cutter-head makes as clean a cut, prominent a head, deep a cove, or sharp an angle, no matter how complicated or delicate the pattern, as can be done by any hand turner—in fact the cutting principle of the knives is exactly the same as the manner in which a hand turner applies his chisel.

Will turn square, octagon, oval or any polygonal shape as well as round.

You need this machine. Let us tell you just what it is and how easy we can make it for you to get one.



C. Mattison Machine Works

897 Fifth Street

BELOIT, WISCONSIN

Our specialty is quartered white oak in lumber and sawed veneers. We have a well rounded out stock of oak, ash, poplar, walnut, hickory, etc., and give particular attention to mixed carload shipments.

At present we would call attention particularly to 150,000 ft. of 6-4 bone dry quartered white oak, 100,000 ft. 8-4 good ash, 50,000 ft. 16-4 good ash.

If you want special sizes in thin quartered white oak, write us for quotations.

WOOD-MOSAIC COMPANY

New Albany, Indiana

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FOR

Lumber Fire Insurance

66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

*Reduced Rates
Standard Policy*

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS

FOR LUMBERMEN

BY LUMBERMEN



WARD BROTHERS
MAPLE FLOORING
BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
WE GUARANTEE OUR GRADES AND
MANUFACTURE ARE UNEXCELLED

OAK FLOORING

Kiln=
Dried
Bored
Polished



Hollow
Backed
and
Bundled

POPLAR BOX BOARDS

100,000' 13" to 17" wide
50,000' 8" to 12" wide

PLAIN RED OAK

250,000' 3/4" 1sts and 2nds
200,000' 3/4" No. 1 Common

LET US QUOTE YOU

RUSSE & BURGESS

MEMPHIS

Incorporated

TENN.

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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Coming Association Meetings

NATIONAL VENEER & PANEL MANUFACTURERS'

The semi-annual meeting of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 14 and 15.

P. B. RAYMOND, President.

E. H. DEFEBAUGH, Secretary.

General Market Conditions

There is still a manifest hesitancy on the part of buyers of hardwoods in making any considerable purchases of stock. There is small room for optimism save of the most conservative character in the present business and financial situation.

The railroad rate embroglio, added to the necessary heavy export of gold and to the uncertain feeling in the minds of most eastern financiers, finds reflection in the lumber business. This condition is further entangled by the political outlook; the government's legal proceedings against railroads enjoining an advance in freight rates, all of which tend to bewilder and unnerve those who direct the principal moves of capital.

Hardwood trade conditions in the middle West are in better shape than in the extreme East, although that is not saying much. Trade in the chief commercial centers like Chicago lies largely in the wagon load business, and in the aggregate this is considerable.

The strongest sellers are the plain oaks in firsts and seconds and No. 1 common, and the good grades and wide widths of poplar.

Plain white oak seems to be strong in the Chicago market at \$51. Corresponding values are achieved in other localities. There seems to be a growing excess over demand for quarter-sawn oak and prices have declined a little.

On the whole hardwood values are well maintained the country over and undoubtedly will be, as manufacturers fully realize that they

can not accept any less than current prices for their product and leave a margin of profit.

General stumpage values and notably log prices paid by those depending on outside sources of supply have reached a high range, and it is only by close economy in production and fine manipulation that manufacturers get back a new dollar for an old one.

The idea is gaining ground that there is a likelihood of an overstock in hardwoods, but such is not yet the case. It would seem to be wisdom on the part of hardwood manufacturers to curtail production for some months to come if they wish to maintain the present selling values.

Optimists, and the average manufacturer is an optimist, contend that with the adjournment of Congress, business will again settle down to a normal trend and that there is a mighty good prospect for an exceptionally good fall trade. There is nothing in the general condition of the country that would warrant any other prognostication.

The furniture trade is undeniably dull at the present time, and manufacturers are making few purchases of lumber. The lack of distribution among this class of trade is having a marked effect on general lumber sales, as the furniture trade is a large factor in hardwood consumption.

On the other hand the general building business is in good shape, showing but little diminution from a year ago, and there is an increased prevalence towards the use of hardwoods in interior finish in all classes of buildings.

Notwithstanding adverse railroad legislation prevailing at the present time a good many of the principal companies are buying considerable repair and structural material, and while threats are made by some railroad magnates that they will curtail or suspend these expenditures, it is deemed more of a threat than possible actuality. Railroads have bought so sparingly for several years past that their immediate necessities will require the use of a good deal of hardwood lumber and timber forthwith.

The hardwood flooring trade is passably good both in oak and maple, and the present current values are fairly profitable to the factories.

There seems to be an increased call for mahogany and Circassian walnut and a growing demand for black walnut for substitution in Circassian furniture. Prices on mahogany still range remarkably low considering the high type of the wood and the prices obtained for the finished furniture and interior finish.

The average veneer and panel factory is reasonably busy at a rather low range of prices.

Firsts and seconds red gum in workable condition is pretty nearly out of the market, but there is still a fair stock of sap gum in first hands. The domestic trade has just come to know the value of this wood, and doubtless it will soon become one of the most prominent features in hardwood manufacture and distribution. The automobile people are commencing to experiment with gum panel stock as a substitute for other varieties of wood, and in the event that they should elect to use gum in the production of automobile bodies it will materially assist in the distribution of this wood.

Forest Conservation

The method of carrying on lumber operations in the major portion of the hardwood area of the United States makes forest conservation

a joke. The average operator professes great enthusiasm over this subject, but when it comes to practical application he is satisfied to have his neighbor practice forest conservation, while he practices forest annihilation.

To achieve the best results from a forest area is no simple problem. Today the good end of hardwood lumber sells readily, and if a manufacturer takes out of his forest only his high-class timber and leaves the remainder to the depredation of fire and decay, he succeeds in getting a large proportion of No. 1 common and firsts and seconds, and makes an immediate profit out of his business, but sacrifices to a tremendous extent the eventual profit that could be attained by following other methods. On the contrary if he attempts to log clean, taking everything out of his forest that will make a saw log, he finds his mill loaded down with low-grade stock which he is obliged to sell, if indeed he can sell it at all, at a price that means a loss, if his accounting includes a reasonable stumpage value.

It is no simple problem that the hardwood manufacturer encounters when he attempts to log by selection, taking out only the mature and hyper-mature growth and leaving the younger trees in good shape to reach maturity and rehabilitate his forest. Felling a mature oak or red gum among sapling growth, and getting the logs out of the forest destroys a vast quantity of the young timber, and leaves the property a chaos. Some of the wiser manufacturers, who are attempting to leave their younger growth in shape to eventually produce merchantable saw timber, are now taking out the smaller trees they wish to convert into lumber first. In the case of an intermingled growth of ash, oak, hickory and gum the ash and hickory are first removed, thus making at least a partial opening in the forest to permit the felling of the larger and mature white and red oak without as much destruction of young growth as would be entailed if the big trees were felled first.

In logging operations the modern steam skidding appliances destroy a vast number of the young trees. When logs are cable hauled from the woods to the track, everything on top of the ground has to give way before the logs.

Here then are the several horns of the dilemma: to make an immediate profit by getting out the high-class timber as quickly and cheaply as possible, giving no heed to forest conservation; to lose a possible profit by cutting the forest clean, or to cut in such a way as to leave the young growth in shape to eventually grow into merchantable trees.

Every proposition that a lumberman encounters varies with the conditions, and forest conservation, as desirable as it is and as worthy of being forwarded, is a big and important problem. If a stumpage owner and lumber manufacturer can, even at the present rate of taxation, reasonably protect himself against fire loss, in the average case he can eventually make more money by lumbering by selection than he can by cutting either only his high-class timber and leaving his property for fire, decay and destruction, or by cutting clean.

For immediate and large profit lumbermen will tell you that the practice of forest conservation is both a joke and a Jonah.

This analysis is a sad blow to forest conservationists. The apparently wanton waste of young timber, that in many sections of the country will earn from ten to fifteen per cent per annum in actual accretion of growth, it seems would be a logical business proposition for lumbermen to protect. The waste today in a large portion of the hardwood forests of the United States is more reckless than has ever before been witnessed in lumber history. The education of stumpage owners to the value of sacrificing immediate profits for eventual gain is the only way to bring about a reform and practical conservation of the forest area of the land.

DIGNITY OF TRADE

MEN must eat, they must be clothed, they must be housed. It is quite as necessary that you should eat good food as that you should read good books, listen to good music, hear good sermons, and look upon beautiful pictures. ¶ That is sacred which serves. There are no menial tasks. "He that is greatest among you shall be your servant." The physical reacts on the spiritual and the spiritual on the physical, and, rightly understood, they are one and the same thing. We live in a world of spirit and our bodies are the physical manifestation of a spiritual thing. ¶ We change men by changing their environment. Commerce changes environment and gives us a better society. To supply water, better sanitary appliances, better heating apparatus, better food served in a more dainty way — these are tasks worthy of the highest intelligence and devotion that can be brought to bear upon them. ¶ We have ceased to separate the secular from the sacred. The way to help yourself is to help humanity. The way to cheat humanity, is to cheat yourself. We benefit ourselves only as we benefit others.

—Elbert Hubbard.

A Forestry Bill

On April 22 Senator Burkett introduced a bill in the Senate to promote the science and practice of forestry by the establishment of the Morton Institution of Agriculture and Forestry as a memorial to the late J. Sterling Morton, former Secretary of Agriculture. On May 25 Senator Dolliver and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported the bill favorably and recommended its passage.

Details of the bill recite that the purpose is for aiding in the advancement of the science and practice of forestry, including tree planting and tree culture, by furnishing to students and teachers of said subjects more adequate facilities for study and scientific research, and with facilities for experimental tree culture, and also by providing a museum for the reception of specimens such as will give to the general public a practical exposition of the growth, culture and uses of the products of the forest.

It is proposed that the institution shall be located at or near the former home in Nebraska City, Neb., of the late J. Sterling Morton, and shall be known as the "Morton Institution of Agriculture and Forestry."

It is provided that the institution shall be under the general supervision and control of the Secretary of Agriculture. It shall have a site of not less than one hundred and sixty acres in extent, for buildings

and propagating grounds.

It provides that the building shall be of plain and durable materials and of sufficient size to the carrying on of the work of such an institution and for the reception and arrangement of specimens, pictures, maps, charts, instruments and models showing the use of woods and all products of the forest, together with suitable rooms for a library, laboratories, lecture rooms, chemical appliances and equipments.

The cost is limited to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Provision is made for a director of said institution to be the custodian thereof, and his salary is fixed at six thousand dollars per year.

Provision is further made for teachers and lecturers and general assistants as the needs of the institution may require.

The bill specifies that the institution shall be open free of tuition

to teachers and students of state agricultural colleges, and to persons in the service of the government and all others interested in the study of forestry.

The bill is entirely a worthy one and it is hoped it will have the hearty support of the two houses of Congress.

Questions before National Association of Manufacturers

The report of the National Association of Manufacturers, which met for its fifteenth annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, May 16, 17 and 18, contains many features brought before that body of vital interest to the entire manufacturing and shipping element of the country. Effort was made to have each topic handled by a committee especially suited to submit a complete and authoritative report on the particular matter in hand.

Of great interest to manufacturing concerns employing labor in any capacity of great liability to accident or death, is the report of the committee on industrial indemnity insurance, insurance against accidents, sickness, etc., in which is embodied a discussion of methods for safety appliances and prevention of accidents.

In the course of the investigations of this committee, thousands of communications were addressed to employers throughout the country and a very fair percentage of answers received. Compilation of these replies shows that almost eighty per cent of the manufacturing concerns represented have no systematic provisions for the relief of injured employes, and but twenty per cent have any system worthy of the name. That there is dissatisfaction with the present employers' liability insurance is shown by the fact that ninety per cent of the replies received were antagonistic to the existing legislation, and sixty-seven per cent favored the establishment of voluntary mutual insurance among the members of the association.

The report of the committee discussed in detail plans for the adoption of a suitable set of liability laws, and an extensive investigation has conclusively proved that, of the two systems of employers' liability now in actual application abroad, the English and the German systems, the latter is far more satisfactory to all parties concerned.

In all probability any legislation in this country along these lines will be drafted more or less in accordance with the German system, which provides for obligatory indemnity and obligatory insurance. The German law requires that any injured person shall have prompt medical attention in addition to indemnity up to sixty-six per cent of the regular wage, the object of this provision being to aid in prompt recovery. Another feature is the obligation of employers' associations to bear the burdens of indemnity collectively, except for the first thirteen weeks, during which time the victims are taken care of by funds contributed by employers and employes. The German system embodies other features which render it altogether a just and satisfactory method of settling the constantly recurring claims for injury and death, and which merit incorporation in any new legislation in this country.

In applying the German ideas to the conditions existing in this country, the manufacturers should, to as great an extent as is feasible or possible under those conditions, provide for a system of compensating for accident or death through the medium of private enterprise. When the liability of the employer and the compensation of the employe are once fixed, the accident insurance companies will be in position to take up the matters as to premiums and administration in a way satisfactory to all parties.

The report of the committee on forests and waterways advanced more or less radical ideas germane to freshets and river navigation, and declared that not until the frightful annual waste from forest fires is checked and the destruction by floods guarded against, will the flow of the rivers of this country be controlled and the enormous volume of flood water that now runs waste be held back in natural or artificial reservoirs. The statement is true as far as it goes, but allows the inference of facts not strictly so by not covering all phases of the question.

The apparent inertia of the masses on the question of conservation was attributed to the fact that the problem involves many complications and, in order to interest the people as a whole, must be greatly simplified. It was evidently the belief of the committee that the future welfare of the country depends on safeguarding the industries depending upon wood and timber supplies, the prevention of the destruction of agricultural land by deposits of silt from overflowing rivers, the checking of annual freshets, and safeguarding the river cities. If, as the report recommended, cooperation and harmony could exist between the many forces working along the lines of national conservation, vast strides toward the ultimate solution of the problem could undoubtedly be made. The various interests involved should realize that what is good for one section of the country will in a broad way benefit every other section, and only by the elimination of sectional jealousy will the ultimate aim of the conservationists be realized.

In conclusion the report urged upon every member of this association the importance of promoting in every state, through state legislation, a system of taxation under which timber shall be treated as a growing crop until it reaches maturity and relieved from taxation during the intervening period; while the trees are growing the value of the land only should be taxed, without the value of the growing trees being included as a part of the taxable value of the land. A state system of forest fire protection should also be inaugurated that will provide an efficient safeguard against forest fires, under fire wardens, with adequate provision for securing the needed force for fighting fires in the forests as effectively as municipal fire departments are now able to cope with conflagrations in cities.

Editorial Notes

"Cut" the cut! It is better to do a little business at a profit than a big business at a loss.

It is reported that nuptials have been celebrated between Mr. Stewart Hardwood West and Miss Effete Hardwood East. May it be a happy marriage!

As the RECORD goes to press the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association is in progress at Louisville. Full details of the proceedings of necessity will not be printed in this paper until its issue of June 25.

A let-up in production is one of the things that will materially assist in the net profits of the lumber business for some months to come because of the inexorable law of supply and demand which must at all times be considered.

Hardwood lumbermen should recall that there are no lumber requirements in tile floors, metal sheeting, metal ceilings, steel doors, steel freight and passenger cars, steel filing cabinets, steel desks and an infinity of other things that formerly were made out of wood, and which show the trend of manufacturing use at the present time.

A good many lumbermen who scout the idea of a timber famine will wake one of these days and find that they have given away their patrimony in manufacturing their timber into lumber too soon. The mature portion of the hardwood growth of the country is pretty well exhausted, and the average forest of today will earn more money in growth than it will when cut into lumber.

The yellow pine people have achieved the reputation of being the lobsters of the entire lumber manufacturing trade. They know the market is overstocked and that keeping up the present enormous output is leaving them little or no profit on their magnificent timber, and still very few of them are restricting their cut. Curtailment to most of them seems to apply to their neighbors, but not to themselves. It is hoped that the hardwood trade will not take any business lessons from the yellow pine producers.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent

Nice Mental Attitude

In married life, when jealous fears intrude,
And doubts disturb the magic of love's spell,
The woman thinks she is not understood—
The man's afraid he's understood too well!
—LIFE.

Poor Nurse

"Gladys killed her nurse Corinne.
Hid her in the dark coal bin.
All that winter, hod by hod,
Nurse was lugged to meet her God."

Commodities

By slaving and saving; by cunning and greed,
By cheating and beating and ignoring need,
By selling his youth,
By shunning the truth,
By striving, contriving and evil conniving
He got wealth!

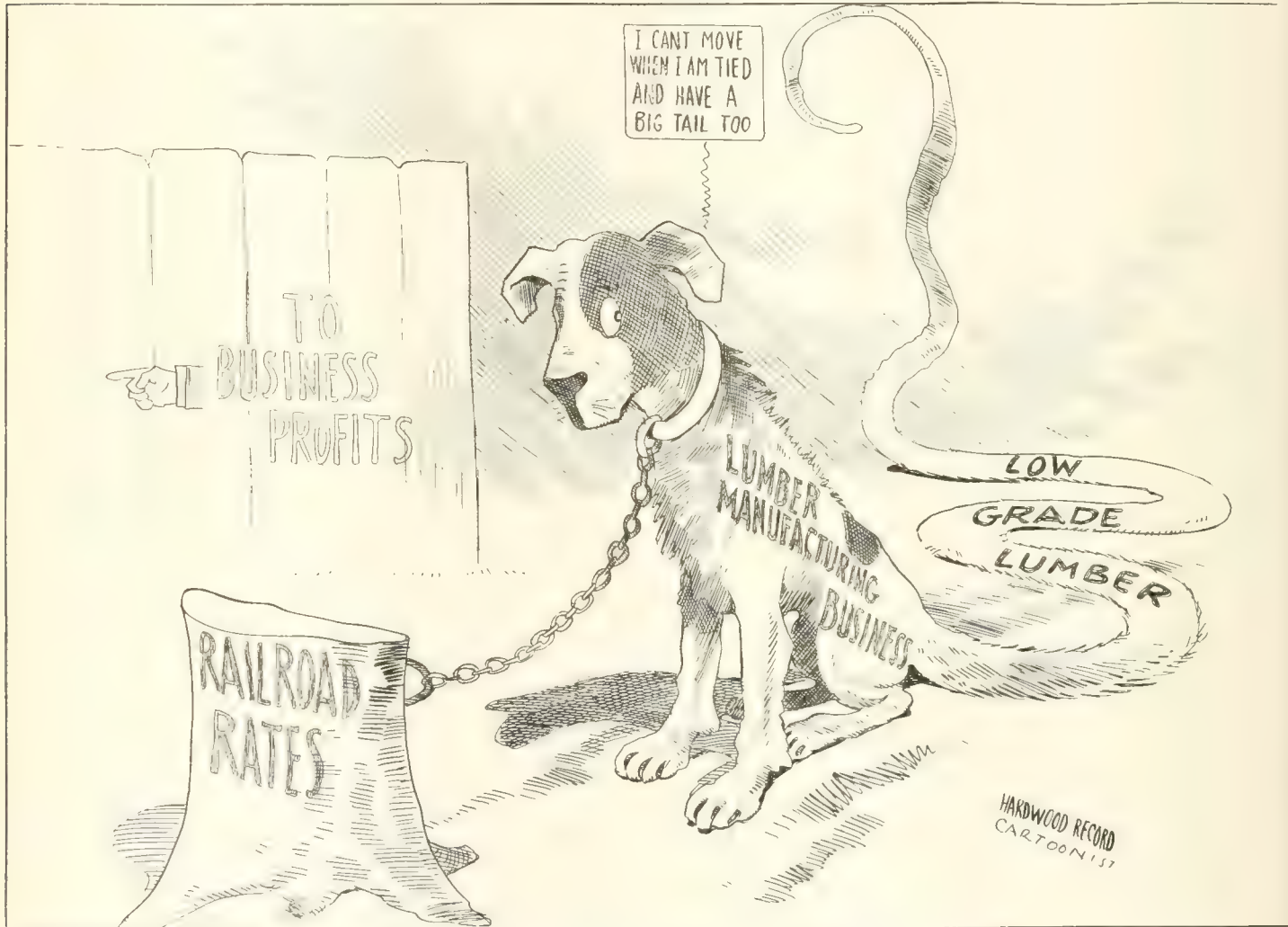
By buying, denying; oppression and lying,
By stealing and kneeling, and dark double-deal-
ing,
Betraying his friends
To further his ends,

By bluffing and begging and frequent "black-
legging"
He got office.

But duty and beauty and love and esteem,
And honor and health, and happiness seem
Quite out of his range.
And he thinks it most strange
By lying or buying—all his ways of trying—
He can't get 'em! —T. K. H.

In some churches cold facts would make a hot
sermon.

A Hard Problem



Up against a tough proposition at both ends

Mary's Mutton

Mary had a little lamb,
But it she could not keep;
For ere a year had passed away
It was a great big sheep.

Then a naughty butcher came,
Wise in the art of sham,
And next day on his counter
The sheep again was lamb.
—CHICAGO NEWS.

Cash and Credit

"Father, what is meant by bankruptcy?"
"Bankruptcy is when you put your money in
your hip pocket and let your creditors take your
coat."—FLIEGENDE BLAETTER.

Missed It

He shot into the depot.
But, alas, 'twas all in vain,
Although his aim was good enough
We note, he missed the train.

An optimist is one who would rather believe
that everything is all right than know the truth.
LITTON'S.

The Happiest Man

A southern paper house offered a prize for the
best definition of the happiest man on earth. The
money was awarded to the practical chap who
sent in this one:

"The happiest man on earth is the fellow
who wants to kiss the bartender good-night."

Handy Things to Have

"Hard-workin' wife you've got, Bill."
"Yes, I wish I'd a couple more like her."—
SIDNEY BULLETIN.

The man who gives in when he is wrong is
wise; the man who gives in when he is right is
generally married.—LIFE.

Draw a line and make the other chaps toe it;
that's what I call morality.—GEORGE BERNARD
SHAW.

A man never learns much when he is afraid
of his mistakes.

Some think that a virtue is simply an extinct
vice.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES

EIGHTY-SIXTH PAPER

Spanish Oak

Quercus digitata—Marsh.

In considering the commercial species of oak, Spanish, or finger oak as it is often classified, must not be neglected. This tree is one of the more or less limited group of the merchantable red oaks, which includes common red oak, *Quercus rubra*; scarlet oak, *Quercus coccinea*; Texas red oak, *Quercus Texana*, and *Quercus catesbaei*, in addition to the Spanish oak. The value of red oak lumber is constantly increasing in proportion to its utilization. Consumers are realizing more fully as time goes on the adaptability of this wood to many of the uses for which white oak has heretofore been considered the only wood that could qualify. There are various grades of red oak considered as species, and the ordinary red oak, *Quercus rubra*, is probably the best. The others qualify in about the order given above, though *Quercus digitata*, Spanish oak, possesses very fair physical properties.

The tree is said to have derived its common name from the fact that the early Spanish settlers noticed a striking resemblance in its leaves to those of an oak growing in Spain. This growth is nowhere found in pure stands, though in the Gulf and Atlantic states of its range it is abundant; it does not penetrate northward except along the basin of the Mississippi and in a narrower belt along the coast. In certain sections of the South, where rich, deep soil and abundant moisture prevail, forest growth is usually too rapid, and the wood from trees of such environment is consequently rather open in structure. While the supply of oak found in this section is perhaps the largest remaining stand, there is in all probability not over a ten years' cut left.

Beginning in the northern half of Florida, the range of Spanish oak includes all the Gulf states to central Texas. From there it ranges up through eastern Indian Territory and through Arkansas, reaching southern Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, and thence grows down through western Kentucky and Tennessee to northern Georgia and on up the Atlantic states to middle New Jersey. The tree is found in excellent stands on dry hills.

In many sections of its range and in other places it thrives remarkably well on comparatively low, flat, moist ground.

Spanish oak is the common name usually applied to this tree in all localities, though there are other more or less local appellations distinguishing it from other species.

In Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri and Illinois, the name Spanish oak is commonly used. Red oak is a local name in North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Indiana. In Louisiana the tree is also known as Spanish water oak, and in

as much as four feet. The trunk is vested in a firm, close-fitting, ridged bark, the ridges being brownish in color and scaly, while between, in the fissures, the reddish inner bark shows through.

The foliage of the Spanish oak is peculiar and not to be mistaken, owing to the drooping nature of the leaves. It is often difficult

to identify Spanish oak leaves when not connected with the tree, as there are a variety of forms having no apparent resemblance to each other. Two of the common forms are shown in connection with this article and give a fair idea of what can usually be expected. These illustrations, however, were photographed from new spring leaves and represent the foliage when not completely developed. The usual form of the Spanish oak leaves is a large, triangular, basal section, and from three to seven pointed lobes; the upper surface is green and the lower surface is covered with a close pubescence. The staminate flowers are thin and pubescent; the stigmas, red and slender. The acorns are usually sessile, half an inch long and covered for one-third of their length with thin, flat cups.

Wood from the Spanish oak tree shows the distinct reddish color of red oak lumber in general. The sapwood is somewhat lighter than the heart, and can be readily distinguished. Large, open, spring ducts denote the rings of growth conspicuously, especially in samples of the wood taken from the moist southern forests, where the rapid growth and consequent heavy rings give it a close grain. A radial section shows a blotchy appearance, as the rays, while large, are not numerous. Physically, the wood is heavy, hard and strong, possessing but mediocre lasting qualities, and in seasoning is liable to check seriously. The operation must be attended with great care and the process gradual, in order to accomplish satisfactory results. While slightly inferior to northern red oak and not well suited to fine cabinet work or interior finish, it finds application quite extensively in coop-

erage and construction, and large quantities are consumed annually. The bark contains a fair percentage of tannin, and is of considerable commercial importance. One cubic foot of air-dried wood weighs forty-three pounds.

The Spanish oak tree shown in connection



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH SPANISH OAK,
NORTHWESTERN MISSISSIPPI

sections of most of the Atlantic states the term finger oak is often applied.

When growing freely, without hindrance, the Spanish oak develops a broad, heavily-limbed crown, with stiff, stout twigs. In height it reaches a hundred feet, though this is rather unusual. The diameter is often

Opening of Forest Products Laboratory

In co-operating with the University of Wisconsin in erecting the experimental laboratory in connection with that institution, the Forest Service undoubtedly realized that it was entering a new era in American forestry and lumbering. This conception is emphatically supported by the result of the efforts of the two institutions as embodied in the new Forest Products Laboratory with its unparalleled equipment and complete facilities for experimental work in every line connected with lumbering and with conservative methods of manufacture and remanufacture of our woods products.

The formal opening, which occurred on Saturday, June 4, was marked by a notable attendance and a still more notable enthusiasm on the part of all those present. The registration list showed representatives from all lines of manufacture connected in any way with woods products, and from first to last there was a complete lack of scepticism, and everywhere was apparent a spirit of surprise at the completeness of the establishment. The government and the state of Wisconsin have undoubtedly done all in their power towards making possible a scientific study of economic methods of wood manufacture, tending towards a complete utilization of all products. Every facility has been provided for every emergency and it now remains for the lumbermen to make the most of these unexcelled facilities and to be broad enough to accept the scientific deductions recommended by the forestry department in connection with their own practical operations. There has always been a tendency on the part of purely practical men, especially in the lumber business, to scoff at anything theoretical and yet the most intelligent representatives of the trade are constantly realizing in a more forcible manner the necessity for scientific and systematic methods of procedure in their business. The authorities at the laboratory solicit inquiries of all sorts and are ever ready to experiment along any lines which will mark an advance in present lumber methods and utilization.

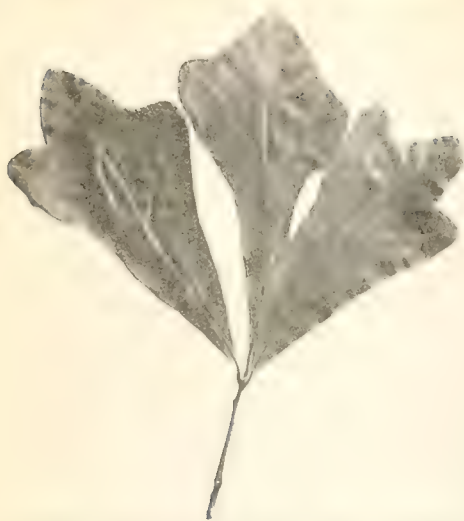
The laboratory building is a large reinforced concrete structure having two stories and a basement. It is conveniently arranged inside and the exterior is of artistic design, and faced with brick. Neatness and system are evident at every hand, from the arrangement of the machine shop to the office of the director. It is divided into several departments. The first department in the tour of inspection was smaller than the others and purely theoretical. Here experiments are made in wood physics. Next in the order of inspection was the department of timber testing, where demonstrations of a more practical nature were being carried on. Here it might be added every machine and every piece of apparatus was in actual use, demonstrating

to the visitors the purpose and possibilities of each. Next to the timber-testing department is the woodworking shop, where various types of improved woodworking machinery are represented. This department has no direct connection with actual experimental operations, but here is accomplished the initial mechanical operations. The other departments on the ground floor are devoted to wood preserving, where all modern methods of wood preservation are actually demonstrated; to paper pulp, where a complete paper mill in miniature turns out a continuous sheet of the finished product, and to experimental work dealing with the distillation of pure alcohol from wood products.

On going upstairs the first thing noticeable is the neat and systematic arrangement of the various offices. About half of the upper floor is utilized in this way and at one end is a complete experimental chemical laboratory, a fully equipped drafting-room, and a darkroom for exhibiting photographic wood sections.

In the department of timber physics particular attention will be paid to experiments determining the specific heat of wood with a view to ascertaining the amount of heat necessary to impregnate various varieties of wood with certain forms of preservatives. Benson's Ice Calorimeter, a well-known apparatus found in all physical laboratories, is the instrument employed in this connection. Other apparatus is provided for making wood sections, for determining the hygroscopicity of wood from absolute dryness to saturation, and for determining the effect of dead loads. The last-named machine was designed especially for the laboratory and is an ingenious arrangement in which the piece to be tested is subjected to a continuous strain by a series of weights and levers for a certain period of time. Results are recorded on a revolving drum which makes one revolution in the period specified, a pencil working over cross-section paper, graphically illustrating the effects of the strain.

In the timber-testing laboratory are a variety of interesting machines. Of particular interest is an apparatus for recording results of impact. This contrivance represents a miniature pile driver scientifically constructed. The piece to be tested is placed under the fifty-pound weight, each end resting on a square piece of iron. The machine is electrically operated, the weight being lifted to a distance accurately regulated by a series of stops. Upon being dropped the rebound and vibration of the weight are recorded on a drum by means of a pencil, there being a fixed ratio between the length of this rebound and the deflection of the material. One side of the room is taken up by a series of smaller machines used in testing small pieces for bending, compression and shear. The prin-



COMMON TYPES OF SPANISH OAK LEAVES



ANOTHER FORM SOMETIMES EXISTING WITH ABOVE TYPES

with this article is a typical forest specimen of this species. The tree grew on the lands of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Sardis, in northwestern Mississippi. The stand in this section is of exceptionally rapid growth, and the Spanish oak cut possesses the characteristic heavy, coarse grain. The leaf specimens were also gathered on this property.

Aerial Logging in Mexico

A novel way of bringing logs from the cutting operations to the railroad has been introduced by the Mexican Southern road in securing timber for its extension in Oaxaca, Mexico, from the steep and rugged slopes of the adjacent mountains. For this purpose an aerial tramway has been erected and, instead of the ordinary ground skidding, all the timber will be transported through the air by means of a wire cable, and will be taken directly from the cutting to where it is to be loaded, with no further handling. Severe tests have been made and it is reported that so far the tramway has answered all purposes.



THE NEW FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY AT MADISON, WIS.

ciple of these machines is fundamentally the same, a constantly increasing load being applied and results recorded at regular intervals. By using this apparatus the compressive strength of certain varieties of wood (the force exerted when it is being squeezed from opposite sides), the shearing strength which is practically tested when two forces act in opposite directions one along side of the other as in wagon axles close to the hub, and the bending strength, which must be ascertained in connection with a large variety of products of manufacture, can all be ascertained. The possibilities of these machines in determining the adaptability of certain varieties of wood for certain uses are unlimited.

In the same room machines on a larger scale for demonstrating the twisting strength of the various pieces, the breaking strength of car sills and the spike-holding strength of different varieties of railroad ties are in constant operation. The laboratory has not been in operation long enough to have accomplished anything which might be recorded as authoritative records along any one line, though many of the senior students of the university have been and are working out theses in this way. Of course, white oak is known by everybody to be by far the most efficient species for tie purposes. It has been demonstrated that creosoting is seldom detrimental to a tie physically, and is very often the means of softening up the tissue, thus securing greater elasticity and hence greater spike holding ability.

The wood preserving department is equipped with specially designed treating plants for all the various recognized ways of preserving wood. The largest apparatus, the zinc chloride plant, has a cylinder in which can be treated about twenty ties at a time. This plant, as also the creosoting plant, the open tank department, and the other equipments, is worked out in a most systematic

and yet most practical manner in every detail. Experiments will be conducted with a view to determining the relative value of various preservatives, the proper heat pressure and time for a most complete impregnation under all conditions, the possibilities of treating different woods, and the added durability and other changes resulting from such treatment. One of the most interesting demonstrations in this department is the "rotting pit." This was a small cellar admitting a very limited amount of sunlight, the temperature being maintained at 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and the relative humidity at 100 degrees. The purpose is to demonstrate in as short a period as possible the action of different fungi upon the various varieties of treated and untreated wood. The germs are first grown outside and the genus and species accurately ascertained. The compartment and wood specimen is then sterilized with steam and placed in one of the several glass compartments where the fungus spreads at a remarkable rate and results come quickly.

As stated, the pulp wood department represents a paper plant complete in every detail from the soda and sulphite digestors to the cloth dryers and rolls. It is unnecessary to go into detail in this connection, but is pertinent to remark that this is undoubtedly a department which will be of more economic value than almost any other. Experiments have been and will continually be made determining the possibilities of utilizing vegetable fibers of all kinds in the manufacture of paper. Extensive experiments have already been made with corn stalks and there is on exhibition a specimen of paper and a discussion of the paper making possibilities of the many different forms of vegetable growth experimented with. It is probably only a question of time when it will be demonstrated that the old idea of looking upon the varieties of pulp wood now in use as the only possi-

bilities will be successfully combated and this country again be placed in an independent position for its source of pulp wood.

Pure alcohol is being distilled from various woods in the distillation department. Experiments are in operation constantly with a view to manufacturing pure alcohol economically from various forms of woods waste, and also with the turpentine producing properties of the various species.

As stated, the offices of the institution are on the second floor. Here the various departments are represented and here also Assistant Forester Hall and Director Cline of the laboratory have their own private rooms. The chemical laboratory is fully equipped for analysis of creosote and various other preservatives, and for determining the amount of water in creosoted wood and other points of value to the wood industry. On the other side is the drafting and blueprinting room in which all the mechanical drawing and blueprinting in connection with the laboratory is turned out. A small room capable of being darkened contains photo-micrographic apparatus for photographing wood sections in detail and for displaying these photographs on a screen.

The equipment as outlined above represents facilities which are not equaled by any similar plant in the world. Various departments are in charge of technically trained men, and the students of the university will be given an opportunity to obtain training along the same lines. Every effort will be made by the government and the university to keep the laboratory up to date in all particulars and to render all possible assistance to the lumber trade and in every way to promote the interests of conservation by constantly closer utilization of woods product and woods waste. It is most assuredly up to the lumbermen to co-operate in this most meritorious effort in every way possible. It is not charity on their

part but a purely business proposition and one which there is absolutely no excuse for ignoring.

After an enjoyable luncheon in one of the dormitories the formal opening exercises were conducted in the auditorium of that building. The exercises were opened by ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin who introduced Governor Davidson who evinced a thorough knowledge of the past and present of the lumber business in Wisconsin and heartily welcomed on behalf of his state the establishment of the laboratory in connection with the university. Governor Davidson expressed himself as sure that the work done would be of lasting benefit to every section of the country. He dwelt upon the waste in manufacture and remanufacture of lumber and emphasized the fact that waste in remanufacturing is probably greater than in any other department, stating that the first duty is to minimize that as much as possible. He went into detail relative to the timber resources and possibilities of his state.

The chairman next introduced Henry S. Graves, chief forester of the United States, who spoke effectively as follows:

Address by Forester Graves

The United States is now facing the problem of forest conservation, which must be solved by every country some time during its history. The original American forests were unexcelled anywhere in the world. Not only did they cover a vast area, but they were characterized by trees of great age and size and by an unusual variety of valuable species. Heretofore we have drawn chiefly upon the original supply of timber, and the bulk of lumber used in this country today is still from trees over 150 years of age. In spite of the rapid rate of cutting and the destruction of forests by fire, ample supplies have been made available by the opening of new regions through the extension of railroads and through the development of logging engineering. The process, however, cannot be continued indefinitely. Already the end of the virgin supply of timber is clearly in sight, and all thoughtful men who are familiar with the conditions appreciate that there is before us a problem which very profoundly affects the welfare of the country.

The problem of forest conservation must be worked out from two standpoints—first, by securing the greatest possible economy in the utilization of forest products, and, second, by producing new supplies through forest growth.

At present there is a great loss in the utilization of forest products, and the production of new supplies is entirely inadequate to meet the requirements of the people in the future. Within recent years great progress has been made in the protection of forests from fire. The loss from that source has been greatly reduced, although there is still an enormous amount of destruction of young growth by fire, and in some sections fire has almost entirely prevented forest repro-

duction. One of the most important aims of the forestry movement has been to bring about not only the protection of standing timber from fire and other agencies, but also the replacement of forests as they are cut, and the establishment of new stands of timber on denuded lands.

Forestry, however, does not stop with the growth of trees. It concerns itself equally with the disposal and utilization of the products. The two branches of forestry—forest utilization and forest production, are inseparably related. The market for products is one of the factors most controlling the selection of species to be grown and the methods of handling woodlands for forest growth. The study of forest products is, therefore, one of the most important lines of work of the Forest Service.

The fundamental purposes of the work of the Service in products are, first, to bring into use the greatest possible amount of the products of the forest with the least possible waste, and, second, to place these products to their best use. In other words, the Service aims to aid in making the material which can be obtained from the forest meet in the highest degree the real requirements of the people. This broad principle is the foundation of the work which will be done at and in connection with this laboratory.

In its work in products the Forest Service keeps in view two objects, first, direct aid to the various wood-using industries, and, second, forest conservation in its broadest sense.

The interest, cooperation and support given to the Service by practical men engaged in different industries is proof of the appreciation of the work in products which has been done and is projected.

The science of forestry in this country is at its very beginning. While the American species of trees are well known botanically, the study of their life history, their behavior in the forest, and their possibilities of production, has only recently made much progress. It is equally true that our knowledge of the products of the various species is still very inadequate.

The first necessity is to determine the fundamental properties of the various woods. This information is essential as a foundation for the study of the suitability of the different species for specific uses. At the present time there are many species which are little used or not used at all, because of ignorance of their properties or prejudice against them. Many of the common commercial species are for the same reason confined to only a few of the possible uses. It is the aim of the Forest Service to show the possibilities of all the species and to demonstrate the uses to which each is best adapted.

The demonstrations at the laboratory today have illustrated many of the special lines of work and the methods of conducting the investigations. You have seen the methods of studying the fundamental physical, mechanical and chemical properties of wood.

A further aim of the work at the laboratory is to study the methods of handling wood products so as best to adapt them to certain purposes. Studies will be carried on at the laboratory to show the behavior of the various woods under different conditions. One of the important problems is to determine the influence of different conditions of moisture on the strength, durability and other characteristics of wood. This work will form the foundation for the investigation of the best methods of seasoning wood in order to bring the products into the market in the most suitable condition for their various uses.

The next problem is the study of how to treat wood products so as to improve their natural qualities. One of the most important lines of work at the laboratory will be the study of the treatment of wood to prolong its life. There is required in the first place a thorough study of

the various preservatives. Then follows the investigation of the methods of treating the different species with reference to their peculiar specific characteristics.

There are a multitude of problems of wood utilization, but among the most important are the investigations of the possibilities of the different species for the manufacture of paper, and the study of the by-products which can be obtained by various processes. The laboratory is especially equipped to make these investigations.

I have given special emphasis to the fundamental and scientific character of the work to be done at the laboratory. Every investigation, however, is directed to the solution of some practical problem. Many experiments are conducted at the laboratory on a commercial scale, or commercial tests are made in cooperation with private concerns. In many cases the work at the laboratory is supplemented by extensive field experiments. Through cooperation with private companies and trade associations, investigations will not only be brought into the most practical lines, but the results will be given an immediate application.

The Branch of Forest Products has been established at Madison. The laboratory is the center of its works. It concerns itself, however, with the whole field of forest utilization. There are special branches of its work in the various districts of the national forests of the West, and there are two subsidiary laboratories, one in the state of Washington and one in Colorado. It is the design to bring the work into the closest relation with the wood-using industries. The determination of the fundamental facts and principles of wood utilization is the first step. To secure the practical application of those principles requires the assistance and cooperation of all those interested in them in a practical way.

There has been a most gratifying cooperation with the Forest Service by the different railroads, lumber companies, paper companies, woodworking concerns and trade associations. I wish to take this occasion to express the appreciation of the Forest Service for this cooperation and assistance.

From the standpoint of conservation, the work of the government in forest products is of great importance. When one examines the losses in the utilization of wood products, one finds that these begin in the woods. Many species are not cut at all; often the trees left uncut deteriorate rapidly, or are blown over, or are injured in logging; frequently long tops containing a large amount of low-grade lumber are left in the woods; and many logs only partially defective remain on the ground. The cause of this seeming waste is the condition of the market. The lumberman seeks to take out only what he can dispose of at a profit. It is to his own interest to take out of the woods just as much as he can possibly utilize, because every increase in amount of marketable material removed reduces the cost of production and increases profits. The amount of waste in the woods is therefore definitely governed by market conditions. In exactly the same way it is the condition of the market which causes a great loss in the manufacture of lumber. Close utilization follows good markets.

It is the market also which most powerfully influences the problem of forest production. The better the market, the greater is the value of the timber; an improved market means a correspondingly increased inducement to protect the forests from fire; there is an increased value of immature and young growth; and a correspondingly greater justification for investments in holding and protecting cut-over lands for the production of new stands of timber.

The work of the Forest Service in products will have a direct influence, in the long run, on market conditions. The development of new uses



THE MINIATURE PAPER MILL.



THE TIMBER TREATING APPARATUS.

of wood will bring into the market species and grades not before merchantable. The uses of wood for by-products will reduce waste and enable the lumbermen to use material now frequently left in the woods or wasted at the mill. The extension of the use of treated timber will enable the marketing of the less valuable species for uses now requiring the most valuable. There will thus be a constant tendency to extend the market and to decrease the loss in utilization all along the line from the stump to the manufactured product.

There are, however, other factors influencing the market which will not be directly touched by the investigations at the laboratory. These factors must not be overlooked in the consideration of the relation of the market for forest products to conservation. Problems connected with the methods of logging and manufacture of lumber, grades and sizes of lumber, rates for low-grade lumber, the car stake question, etc., concern conservation. In some of these problems the Forest Service can be of assistance through its work of products.

One of the most serious problems, however, in the whole realm of forest conservation is that of overproduction of lumber. In some sections of the country more lumber is being manufactured than is needed. There is, in consequence, a poor market for the lower grades and a great deal of waste in the woods and at the mill. From the standpoint of conservation the condition would not be so serious if the forests were being replaced after cutting. But the conditions which lead to waste in utilization prevent also the practice of forestry. There is, then, a double loss—waste of the present resources and prevention of the production of new resources.

I doubt if this situation can be met at once or by the application of any one remedy. It is clear to my mind, however, that in this case, as in other conservation problems, there must be some present public investment for the future welfare of the country. This investment will take two forms. First, an increased price of products which must approach the cost of producing these by growth, and, second, direct investment in public forests and forestry. So far the public has not appreciated this condition. There have been public appropriations for the administration of the federal forests, but the various states are not now making the investments necessary to solve their local problems of forestry; the general public is apparently not yet prepared to pay more for the products in order to cover the cost of conservation. One of the first necessary steps is public education regarding our resources and the conditions of their utilization. A better appreciation by the public of the conditions of forest production, logging and manufacture of lumber is essential to work out this phase of conservation and bring about a proper adjustment between the limited resources and the needs of the people.

I have felt justified in calling attention to this problem because it is very closely related to the work of forest products and the application of the investigation in this branch of the service.

As I have only recently become connected with the Forest Service, I feel that I can speak without reserve in praise of the work which has been undertaken. I wish especially to compliment the work of Mr. Hall, Mr. Cline and their associates in their work of forest products. I wish at this time to express my deep appreciation of the support and cordial cooperation of President Van Hise and other authorities of the university who have made possible the Forest Products Laboratory.

I regard the cooperation with the university of the greatest value. It is not only in the general educational work in forestry that the Forest Service will be greatly aided, but the association with the university will be very valuable in the conduct of the scientific work at the laboratory. We wish to maintain among our workers that spirit of search after truth which characterizes this great institution. The science of forestry is still in the creative stage. A great deal of the research and of the work of establishing the practice of forestry must be done by the government. To carry on this work I consider it of the greatest importance that there be no lessening of that spirit of individual initiative, personal responsibility and high ideals which has characterized the members of the service under the inspiration of Gifford Pinchot.

Capt. J. B. White of Cincinnati, chairman of the Committee on Conservation of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the next speaker, expressed the sincere appreciation of himself and his association at having the lumber trade recognized in a celebration of this sort. Captain White's remarks are always of vital interest both from a scientific and practical point of view. He spoke in part as follows:

Address of J. B. White

In this age of progress if the lumbermen of the United States or any other class of citizens should object to the principles of conservation it would not condemn conservation, but it would condemn the objectors without regard to place, position or party. Once the farmer reaped and put nothing back for the soil. He gathered all and the consumer got the benefit of cheap farm products. But he has now learned that he must put back into the soil the chemical food necessary to sustain it. He must add this to the cost of the product and the consumer must pay the bill.

Hence, conservation does not mean necessarily that through its practice everything is to be cheaper, but it does mean that all the necessities of life, with its comforts and desires, shall continue, and that there never shall be famine, human suffering, or want caused by useless waste and extravagance. There will be no more 10-cent corn and no more \$10 lumber. The farmer who feeds 50-cent corn to his hogs and his steers will necessary get higher prices for his beef and bacon. And the lumberman, now that the day has passed when there was an enormous surplus of timber, when it had to be burned to make way for settlement and cultivation of the land, now that he has to conserve and grow his forest, has got to add thereto the cost of forest growth, and the consumer will pay the bill. Yet we are each and all consumers of each other's products, and thus it is all evened up by our paying each other's bills. There is no economical principle through which one can continue to secure to himself any product at less than it costs to produce that product.

But we may learn through experiments to be made in this laboratory how to stay the advance in the price of building material and yet leave a fair enough profit to the manufacturer and to the grower of the forest. On an average one-third of the tree is wasted in the woods, and in the process of manufacturing. Now I believe that through experiments and investigations here may be discovered some way of saving to a profit this enormous waste of tops, limbs and of mill refuse. There will yet be made good sheathing, ceiling and finishing lumber from pulp ground from limbs and wood waste of all kinds which can not now be utilized profitably, and this after they have first extracted valuable byproducts.

In the United States we are cutting 40,000,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and if we are only saving two-thirds, we are as a nation sustaining a loss of what would be equal to 20,000,000,000 feet of lumber and at an equivalent stumpage valuation, if it could be saved, say, \$3 a thousand, it would mean an annual loss of \$60,000,000, besides many millions of dollars lost to transportation companies and to labor.

Twenty years ago the lumbermen of the South raised a sum of money to purchase a large timber testing machine for the use of Prof. J. B. Johnson, of Washington University, and I had the pleasure of furnishing some of the material, and meeting with a committee of lumbermen in the laboratory to witness the various tests on different woods. This interest was induced by the efforts of Chief Forester Fernow, Dr. Charles Mohr and Professors J. B. Johnson and Filbert Roth.

The forestry report of the Department of Agriculture for 1891 shows as furnished for these tests, twenty-two trees of white pine from Wisconsin, and from the pines of the South twenty-three trees of longleaf, ten trees of shortleaf, fifteen trees of loblolly, and fifty-nine trees of various species of oak. I had the pleasure of having in my company's forest at that time Dr. Charles Mohr and his assistant, who superintended the cutting of blocks of diseased timber, which I shipped with sound logs, two carloads in all, some to Washington University at St. Louis and part to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. And today in this new laboratory I found installed a large apparatus for distilling turpentine from refuse, for which the lumbermen of the South furnished the money in 1907.

So the lumbermen of the South responded early to this call, and were given creditable mention in Chief Fernow's report of 1891, and they have since enjoyed the expressed appreciation of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, and of his successor, Chief Forester Graves. As lumbermen, we are vitally interested in the mechanical use and commercial values of all tree products, the process of growth, the inter-relation of species, and in all the conditions upon which tree growth depends; and in all that may be learned in this laboratory of new uses for wood and of the numerous byproducts already and yet to be discovered, the object being to obtain a better knowledge of the properties of our woods and of their adaptation in a technical manner for various useful purposes.

We have now 90,000,000 of population, which will be rapidly increasing. The consumption of timber and its products is rapidly increasing, while the source of supply is rapidly decreasing. We are now using lumber from trees 150 to 300

years old, from which we get out clear and upper grades. Succeeding generations can not wait to reproduce and grow trees like these, and when this old growth is gone, they must use younger trees of fifty to sixty years of age. For there will come many competing substitutes, so that from an economical standpoint, they can never afford the cost of growing older timber. Hence the value to lumbermen of a Forest Products Laboratory in which to study adaptability and experiment upon the best technical utilization of, and the best means of saving, wood waste; and also preventing destruction of wood by disease and other causes.

President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin expressed his sincere appreciation of the honor bestowed upon the university by the establishment of the laboratory, and of the recognition of the movement to conserve the forest by the large attendance of lumbermen. He talked intelligently on the various phases of lumbering and conservation, and appealed especially to the lumber trade to avail itself as fully as possible of the facilities offered at the laboratory and of the information resulting from the experiment conducted. He pointed out that there would undoubtedly be mistakes and recommendations impractical in themselves, but pleaded for a recognition of the efforts of the service in behalf of conservation, and asked that the same consideration be given this matter as is given any other business proposition. In summing up he defined conservation as that which accomplishes the greatest good to the greatest number for the longest period.

The pulp manufacturers of the country were represented by B. R. Goggins of the American Paper and Pulp Association, who went into detail as to the pulp industry in Wisconsin and the possibilities of the future. The main theme of his address was that the paper industries must conserve in this country, by more fully utilizing the available sources of pulp supply and by thoroughly experimenting with a view to ascertaining any legitimate new source. O. B. Bannister, representing the hickory vehicle manufacturers, presented some interesting figures and facts in connection with that industry. He stated that in 1907 there were 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of material used. Of this amount 60 per cent was waste, which represents a total of 4,800,000 carloads. This appalling amount certainly indicates that something is radically wrong.

Mr. Bannister's remarks were followed by a brief talk by Chairman Hays, who then dismissed the attendants, bringing to a close a most enjoyable and noteworthy event. The most noticeable thing in connection with the celebration was the apparent feeling of absolute confidence on the part of all those present in the full ability of the laboratory and those connected therewith to solve many of the perplexing questions constantly presenting themselves before the woodworking industries of the country, and in the course of time to put conservative methods of manufacture on a basis which will render their adoption by lumbermen a money-saving departure, and not merely an experiment induced by their patriotic feeling. It is certainly to be hoped that lumbermen will do their part.

Amalgamation of Western and Eastern Hardwood Inspection Codes

Last week in New York was consummated an agreement between the officers and managers of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio; the New York Lumber Trade Association of New York, and the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, involving a detailed and specific understanding of every feature of the purchase and sale of hardwood lumber, and a contract was executed by which the several organizations work in harmony on inspection and re-inspection for a period of five years.

This agreement promises to guarantee the most important results that have ever transpired in hardwood lumber history, and undeniably marks the beginning of the end of a system of universal hardwood inspection between sellers and buyers in this country and in every part of the world where American hardwoods find distribution.

To revert to hardwood history: for many years the old and closely allied New York Lumber Trade Association has had in effect local rules governing the measurement and inspection of hardwood lumber. This organization, made up of both wholesalers and retailers, reflected its system of inspection over the entire eastern country, but the use of its rules was by no means universal, as for years some of the purchases of hardwoods were made in the eastern section on the rules of the New York Lumber Trade Association; on the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association; on the rules of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and other transactions were carried on by mutual agreement and inspection.

Some two years ago leading hardwood wholesalers of the East issued an amended set of inspection rules called the North-eastern Hardwood Inspection Rules, which were afterwards amended and called the United States Hardwood Inspection Rules. These rules were never very generally accepted by sellers.

Hence it has happened that the various methods in use covering the purchase and sale of the hardwoods in the East have led to such a manifest confusion and general dissatisfaction among manufacturers, merchants and consumers that the majority of hardwood men became convinced that it was to the best interest of all concerned that an understanding between all elements of the hardwood trade should be had, and an agreement be reached that would simplify and clarify hardwood transactions.

Local conferences in the East, and general conferences between hardwood manufacturers and eastern buyers have been held for several years, but nothing definite has been consummated until a comparatively recent date.

The first step of a practical nature was an

informal meeting held October 19, 1909, in New York between Richard S. White, R. J. Perrine, James Sherlock Davis, Waldron Williams, Patrick Moore, C. O. Shepherd and Jas. D. Crary, all variously interested in the east-



R. M. CARRIER, CARRIER LUMBER & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SARDIS, MISS.



RICHARD S. WHITE, JOHN C. ORR & COMPANY, NEW YORK.

ern situation, and R. M. Carrier and Lewis Doster, respectively president and secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. This meeting took the form of an informal dinner, at which were discussed in a general way the necessities of an understanding between the hardwood manufacturers of the South and West and buyers of the East. It resulted to a large extent from the fact that the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association had opened a branch office

in New York, equipped with an assistant to Secretary Doster, and with a corps of inspectors to handle out reinspection matters in that market.

This meeting brought about mutual acquaintances and confidence, and impressed upon those present the fact that all parties were sincere in their desires to not only work with absolute fairness with each other, but to accomplish a result that would absolutely harmonize the ethics involving the purchase and sale of hardwoods throughout the country.

After interesting other men prominent in hardwood affairs, in both the East and West, agreeable to instructions from the several organizations named, a meeting was called for Tuesday, May 31, at the Hotel Astor, New York City, at which were present:

R. M. Carrier, Carrier Lbr. & Mfg. Co., Sardis, Miss., president Hardwood Mfrs.' Association of the U. S.

Richard S. White, Jno. C. Orr & Co., New York City, president Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

R. J. Perrine, Johnson Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y., president New York Lumber Trade Association.

W. A. Bennett, Bennett & Witte, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Patrick Moore, Moore Brothers, New York, chairman Committee on Rules, New York Lumber Trade Association.

R. H. Vansant, Vansant, Kitchen & Co., Ashland, Ky., chairman Inspection Rules Committee, Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the U. S.

Jas. Sherlock Davis, Cross, Austin & Ireland, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Waldron Williams, I. T. Williams & Sons, New York City.

C. O. Shepherd, Davidson Lumber Co., New York City.

W. H. Judd, Getman & Judd Company, Stamford, Conn.

Hugh McIlvain, J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. W. Difenderfer, Difenderfer Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. D. Crary, secretary, New York Lumber Trade Association, New York.

W. M. Ritter, W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, Ohio.

C. M. Crawford, secretary-treasurer Yellow Poplar Lumber Co., Coal Grove, O.

Leon Isaacsen, vice president Yellow Poplar Lumber Co., Coal Grove, O.

Jno. W. Love, Love, Boyd & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

I. H. Himmelberger, Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

G. E. W. Luehrmann, C. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo.

W. B. Townsend, general manager Little River Lumber Co., Townsend, Tenn.

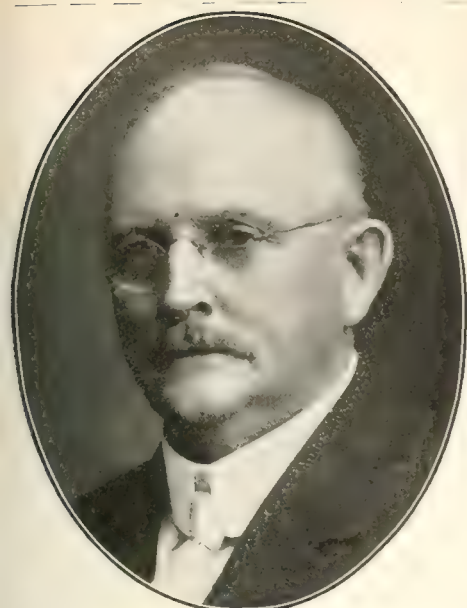
W. E. Delaney, general manager Kentucky Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.

F. A. Kirby, sales manager Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co., Scranton, Pa.

Lewis Doster, secretary Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Cincinnati, O.

As will be noted by the list of attendants the eastern delegates represented either the New York Lumber Trade Association, the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, or both these organizations; the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and in the case of W. A. Bennett, hardwood interests entirely outside of any organization.

The Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association represents the element of retail buyers comprised in the sundry state hardwood associations covering seven eastern states. It must be recalled that unlike the



W. A. BENNETT, BENNETT & WITTE, CIN
CINNATI, O.



PATRICK MOORE, MOORE BROTHERS, NEW
YORK.

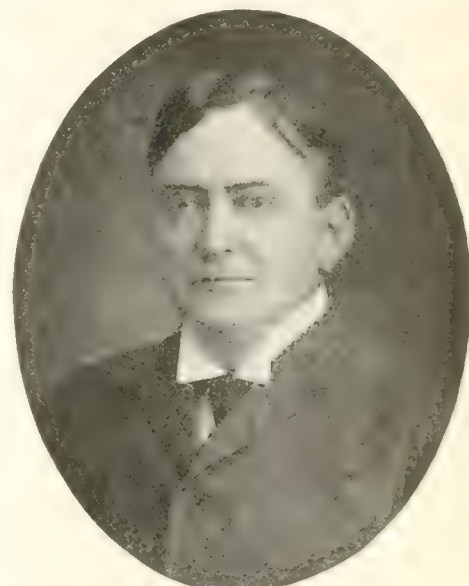


HUGH McILVAIN, J. GIBSON McILVAIN &
CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



R. H. VANSANT, VANSANT, KITCHEN &
COMPANY, ASHLAND, KY.

western retailer, the average eastern man is a handler of both soft and hardwoods, and therefore becomes an important factor in eastern hardwood conditions. The New York Lumber Trade Association is a strong alliance of manufacturers, jobbers and retailers interested not only in the best form of business ethics for the general trade in the metropolitan district but in the surrounding territory. The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, as represented by its delegates, involves the largest hardwood stumpage and manufacturing interests of the country, and alone of those delegates at this conference represented an ownership of 1,250,000 acres of hardwood timber lands and an annual output of 340,000,000 feet. The interests represented by W. A. Bennett, who has an immense following among hardwood manufacturers and merchants not allied with any organization, constitute no inconsequential element in the importance of his participation in the affair.



JAMES SHERLOCK DAVIS, CROSS, AUSTIN
& IRELAND COMPANY, NEW YORK.



WALDRON WILLIAMS, I. T. WILLIAMS &
SONS, NEW YORK.



W. H. JUDD, GETMAN & JUDD COMPANY,
STAMFORD, CONN.



J. W. DIENDERFER, DIENDERFER LUM-
BER COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



C. M. CRAWFORD, YELLOW POPLAR LUMBER COMPANY, COAL GROVE, O.



W. M. RITTER, W. M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY, COLUMBUS, O.



LEON ISAACSON, YELLOW POPLAR LUMBER COMPANY, COAL GROVE, O.



JOHN W. LOVE, LOVE, BOYD & COMPANY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

On Tuesday morning a general conference of all the delegates was held, at which R. M. Carrier, president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, presided and Lewis Doster acted as secretary. At the beginning of the meeting affairs started off with a spirit of enthusiastic good will and this feeling was not interrupted during the several sessions. Every individual gave voice to the sentiment that he was present, not for selfish motives, but to accomplish the best possible results for the hardwood interests of the country, and before any details of the conference were entered upon all pledged themselves to accomplish the work that they had set out to do.

After a general discussion, it was decided to appoint a joint committee of eleven to carefully review, and revise wherever it was deemed necessary, the inspection rules covering the classification, official grading and in



J. H. HIMMELBERGER, HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY, CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.



GEO. E. W. LIEHRMANN, C. F. LIEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.



W. B. TOWNSEND, LITTLE RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, TOWNSEND, TENN.



W. E. DELANEY, KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY, CINCINNATI, O.

spection of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association. This committee was made up, on behalf of the eastern organizations, of Messrs. Moore, Davis, Williams, Shepherd and McIlvann; on behalf of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, of Messrs. Vansant, Ritter, Love, Luehrmann and Delaney, and W. A. Bennett was appointed as the eleventh member of the committee, and requested to act as chairman. This committee went into session, and Lewis Doster was appointed secretary. Every line of the 128-page inspection rule book of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States was carefully read, discussed and numerous minor changes were made as a basis of the committee's eventual report. The session continued through the remainder of Tuesday and all day Wednesday, June 1.

The discussion prevailing was entirely harmonious, and was conducted throughout along liberal lines of debate. Every item was approached by each member looking to the best interest of all parties. Mutual concessions were repeatedly made; large and small subjects involved had equal and painstaking attention, and no detail was too minute to be thoroughly thrashed out. The delegates of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association made numerous explanations to insure a thorough understanding of every detail of their rules, upon which they had worked so many years, but in sundry instances they were obliged to accept minor amendments to satisfy the conditions of trade requirements as they existed in the East, or, on the other hand, the eastern people made an equal number of concessions in recognition of the necessity of lumber grades that could be logically made from the present stand of hardwood timber on which operators are now engaged.

The spirit of the entire meeting may be epitomized in the desire of all to safeguard the best interest of the greatest number, and with this spirit prevailing there was not an acrimonious discussion during any session.

During the evening of June 1 the joint committee made its report to the general committee, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. After being signed by every member of the delegation, the report was also signed by W. H. Lear of Philadelphia, who was unable to be present at the conference; and a contract was entered upon between the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and the New York Lumber Trade Association, involving the employment of the amended system of rules for a period of five years. These rules are subject to change during that time only by mutual agreement.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association was authorized to issue, without delay, a new rule book, which will now constitute the standard of purchase and sale of hardwoods between the various interests involved. This book has already been printed and is being distributed to all manufacturers and buyers

of hardwoods by Secretary Doster.

Since this conference was held and the agreement entered upon, there have been meetings held of the New York Lumber Trade Association and the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and the action of the delegates approved. No meeting has been held of the Hardwood



F. A. KIRBY, CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER COMPANY, SCRANTON, PA.



LEWIS DOSTER, SECRETARY HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, CINCINNATI, O.

Manufacturers' Association, as the delegates went into this conference, agreeable to instructions from its executive board, with power to act.

Specifically, outside of the most inconsequential amendments in wording, the changes made are as follows:

First: In the event of disputes involving quality, buyers are authorized to lay aside rejects for reinspection, but if the dispute involves quantity, the entire shipment must be held intact.

Second: In the inspection of lumber both

sides of the piece shall be taken into consideration in determining the grade.

Third: Ordinary season checks are not to be considered defects.

Fourth: In the measurement of lumber less than two inches in thickness, fractions on the half foot are to be dropped and the fractions above the half foot are to be counted to the next higher figure. On stock two inches and thicker, fractions of three-quarter inch are dropped. Standard thicknesses of rough stock were placed at: $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, 1 , $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2 , $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 , $3\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$ and 4 inch, and it was specified that 10% of a shipment might be $\frac{1}{16}$ " scant of standard thickness.

Fifth: Sap specifications in different grades of many of the woods were slightly reconstructed. The percentage of short lengths permissible in a shipment were amended, so as to more generally conform to the demands of the purchasing trade. In the division of cuttings in No. 1 Common on various woods, lengths were rearranged which show a change involving an increase of one foot in length.

Sixth: Specifications as follows, guaranteeing an actual minimum percentage of firsts in the grade of firsts and seconds, were authorized:

50 per cent Poplar
40 per cent Basswood, soft elm, Mexican mahogany, cottonwood
35 per cent African mahogany
30 per cent White ash, birch, hard maple, chestnut, sycamore, red and white oak, oplan and quartered, buckeye, red and sap gum
25 per cent Soft maple, brown and black ash, Cuban mahogany
20 per cent Beech, butternut, rock elm, hickory, pecan, walnut

Seventh: It was specified that firsts and seconds shall be 8 feet and over, admitting 15 per cent of odd lengths, but not more than 5 per cent under 10 feet in length.

Eighth: In line boards, where defects were slightly in excess of specifications, 12 feet and longer are to be given the advantage in grade, and 11 feet and shorter reduced.

Ninth: In No. 1 Common lengths of 6 feet and over, admitting 15 per cent of odd lengths were authorized; 25 per cent of 6, 7 and 8 feet not to exceed 5 per cent under 8 feet.

The result of this compact between the large manufacturing and buying interests of the country will undoubtedly be of far-reaching importance. It undeniably marks the beginning of the end of a basis of universal hardwood inspection. It will simplify hardwood lumber transactions and establish a friendship among the interests involved that will result in general harmony in the trade.

It will be noted that this conference was catholic in character; every interest from the stump to the consumer has been carefully safeguarded, and all parties interested are to be heartily congratulated on the outcome of the negotiations.

Philadelphia Sales Office to Be Continued

Since the death of W. M. McCormick, president of the Little River Lumber Company of Tennessee, Tenn., and of the Central Lumber Company of Morehead, Ky., it has been desired that the sales of these two corporations will be taken over from the Central Sales Office of the Little River Lumber Company, 218 Park Bank Building, Philadelphia. The two offices will be represented by W. A. Moore and Thomas B. Ritter, Jr., who were formerly with the late Mr. McCormick in the conduct of his hardwood sales office.

'Round About the Southern Hardwood Country

Hardwood Logs Received in Memphis

The Valley Log Loading Company of Memphis which is engaged in picking up and loading logs with steam loaders between Memphis and Vicksburg on the Y. & M. V. division of the Illinois Central, has just compiled its records for the fiscal year ending May 31. This company during the past year has loaded 13,700 cars, with an average log scale of 4,500 feet per car, or a total of 61,650,000 feet. It is estimated that this handling represents two-thirds of the total number of logs shipped into Memphis by rail for the sawmills of that city. This would make a total of a little over 90,000,000 feet. The logs received by barge and rafts at the Memphis mills will probably amount to 30,000,000 feet additional, or about 120,000,000 feet in all. There are something like thirty sawmills in Memphis, but it must be recalled that during the past year a good many have been closed down a large portion of the time, and that comparatively few of the number have been in continuous operation.

The logs that are annually cut into lumber in Memphis by no means constitutes the larger portion of the lumber produced and handled by Memphis manufacturers and dealers, as a large number of plants are operated in the vicinity by Memphis institutions. Some of this lumber is assembled in Memphis, but a large portion of it is shipped direct from the mills.

Lumbermen Baseball Teams

There has come into fashion of late a very sensible amusement feature at many hardwood

lumber centers of the country, and also at some of the larger sawmills; that is, the furthering of athletic sports.

The Lamb-Fish Lumber Company at its big Charleston, Miss., plant has a regular organized athletic club. It has a fine baseball field and a well-equipped team of skillful and enthusiastic players. The diamond is one of the finest in Mississippi and the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company feels very proud of its team, as it has been doing most excellent work, thus far this season having lost but one game. The team has been up against one of the strongest aggregations of the South. The club feels certain of making a great showing by the end of the season.

A picture of the club is shown on this page. A game has been arranged between the Charleston Club and that of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, to be played on the Charleston diamond June 18. Later in the season the Charleston Club hopes to arrange games with the Lumbermen's clubs of Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and it is also anxious to try out its prowess with any other lumbermen's club that will give it the opportunity.

These athletic clubs in connection with lumber plants can not be too highly commended. They instill healthful sporting interest and are of incalculable value to the participants, and afford mighty good amusement for the local baseball rooters.

A Hewer of Ties

One of the pictures on this page shows an old Mississippi dinky whose occupation for

many years has been hewing ties in the Mississippi bottoms. The picture is presented as showing the type of negro labor which predominates in that section of the country. The negro is the bulwark of the labor element of that region, and without him it would be absolutely impracticable for sawmill men to carry on lumber operations.

Floating Log Derricks

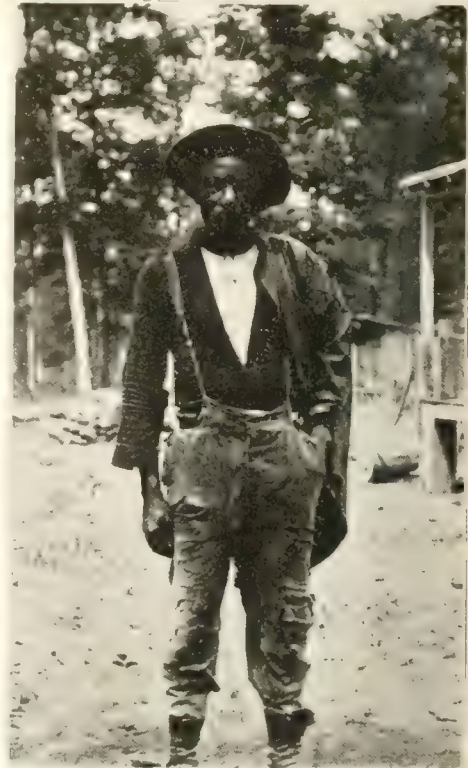
While a large quantity of cottonwood, gum and other timber that can be floated is made up into rafts and delivered to the sawmills of the lower Mississippi and its tributaries, a large number of logs are shipped on barges. The floating derrick pictured in connection with this article is the type used by all logging operations. These derricks pick up the logs, load them on the barges, and also unload them from the barges to piles on the banks of the river near the sawmill, or handle them direct to the log slides of the mills. This system of log handling has been demonstrated as practical and economical for lower Mississippi operations.

A Bit of President Carrier's Scenery

Flat country ordinarily receives little attention for artistic photography, but occasionally there is found a bit of scenery that makes a very alluring photograph. In this connection is depicted a bit of Bobo Lake near Sardis, Miss. This is one of the most attractive bodies of water in the entire South. The picture was taken from a position directly in front of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company's logging headquarters camp. The boys at the



BASEBALL TEAM OF LAMB-FISH LUMBER CO.'S EMPLOYEES AT CHARLESTON, MISS., PLANT



A MISSISSIPPI CHARACTER WHO HEWS TIES FOR A LIVING



A FLOATING LOG DERRICK ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI



A BEAUTY SPOT ON LAKE BOBO, NEAR SARDIS, MISS.



THEY CAN SNAKE FIVE TIES FROM THE WOODS TO THE RAILROAD AT A TIME



THIS IS T. B. McCORMICK OF SARDIS, MISS., FIXING UP HIS GASOLINE SPEEDER



IN THE WELL-KEPT YARDS OF THE LAMB-FISH LUMBER CO., CHARLESTON, MISS.



ANOTHER VIEW IN THE LAMB-FISH YARD AT CHARLESTON

camp have improvised sturdy types of water craft, and they manage to catch quite a quantity of fish from the lake nights, mornings and "before church" on Sundays.

The Mississippi Boy and His Steers

Another picture shown herewith is that of a boy and a yoke of steers. It can readily be seen that these oxen are about the size of a brace of good, healthy Southdowns. These two yoke of miniature oxen are not only playthings for the boy, but they also assist him in gaining a livelihood. He confided to the HARDWOOD RECORD man that the two yoke of oxen can snake five ties from the woods to the railroad at a time. As yet the lad has not the steers under entire control, as they are yearlings, but he has a splendid start on the necessary vocabulary to make a successful ox-driver, and doubtless will eventually graduate with honors.

McCormick and His Speeder

The gentleman posing with his back to the audience in close communion with the internal anatomy of a gasoline speeder is the distinguished general manager of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Sardis, Miss. It will not be necessary to show a

diagram to illustrate the point that the railroad speeder is not any more immune from "trouble" than any other form of benzine buzz wagon. It was only the kindly instinct of the artist which kept him from taking a picture of Mr. McCormick lying flat on his back underneath the car; presumably the accompanying picture will be less objectionable to the subject than some that might have been taken. This is the vehicle Mr. McCormick uses in going over his twenty-two miles of railroad between Sardis and his woods operations. Of course, ordinarily it takes him out there within the hour in good shape, but on all show occasions it "acts up," like any other badly behaved automobile.

Model Lumber Piling

Probably the best arranged hardwood lumber yard in the entire south country is that of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company at its big Charleston plant. This yard is laid out with mathematical accuracy and covers an area of more than 40 acres. Plenty of air space is provided in the alleys, back of the piles and between them, and there is an open air space in all directions. The piles are mounted on concrete foundations sunken into

the earth, on top of which are 10x10 creosoted oak posts. On top of these posts oak timbers are placed, and the piles mounted on top of these. It is one of the cleanest and best maintained yards the writer has ever seen, and the piling is certainly done exceptionally well.

Removal of Headquarters

Ever since the advent of the big Lamb-Fish Lumber Company in the Memphis district its general offices and sales headquarters have been maintained in that city. It has been deemed expedient to remove the managerial and sales headquarters to the company's plant at Charleston, Miss., the seat of its chief operations. On or about June 18 the entire office force will pack up its belongings at Memphis and reëncamp in the handsome office building of the company located alongside the big Charleston plant. This company is now producing at its Charleston and Memphis sawmills over 150,000 feet of oak, gum and minor hardwoods daily, and is consuming upwards of 4,000,000 feet of hickory logs in its wagon and carriage woodwork plant at Charleston. This makes this institution one of the leading hardwood manufacturing houses in the United States.

Chicago as a Mahogany Market

Chicago is one of the chief mahogany importing centers in the United States. A large quantity of mahogany lumber is manufactured in the city, but it is perhaps more celebrated for its immense production of mahogany veneers. The foremost manufacturer of veneers from mahogany as well as from Circassian walnut and other fancy woods in this market is C. L. Willey, whose extensive plant is located on Robey street near Blue Island avenue. Mr. Willey employs buyers in the chief English markets who are constantly on the look-out for choice logs, and every year Mr. Willey makes two trips abroad

to supplement the work of his foreign agents in log purchases. As noted in the RECORD at the time, Mr. Willey was in London and Liverpool during February last and on this visit purchased upwards of thirteen hundred mahogany logs of large size and fine quality. These logs are now arriving via New Orleans. On this page is pictured between six hundred and seven hundred of them piled in Mr. Willey's log yard at the Robey street plant, Chicago.

Among these logs are many remarkable specimens of figured wood, and there are also three logs from one tree of African wood,

which are remarkable for size. The three logs average nineteen feet long and sixty-six inches square and total fourteen thousand feet board measure.

One of these big hewn logs is seen at the left of the picture with a man standing beside it, from which the size of these timbers may be judged.

Weidman Mill Sold

John S. Weidman of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., the well known manufacturer and wholesale dealer in lumber, lath and shingles, has sold his sawmill at Weidman, Mich., to C. L. King & Co. of Holland, Mich., who will move it at once.



SCENE IN C. L. WILEY'S CHICAGO YARD, WHERE ARE PILED ABOUT SIX HUNDRED FINE MAHOGANY LOGS

The Chicago Machinery Exchange

Twenty-four years ago there landed in Chicago a young school boy, Waldemar Giertsen, fresh from his native town of Bergen, Norway. He was without funds or friends, and as his preliminary scholastic and practical training had not rendered him proficient along any specific line, he was unduly handicapped in starting his career, which has culminated in the foremost rank in the woodworking machinery trade.

Mr. Giertsen's first employment was with a stove factory on Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, where he performed the disagreeable task of cleaning stoves. So great, however, was his observation and power of absorption and so keen his mind that advance was certain from the start. His record shows a steady progress from the menial labors which he performed at first to a responsible position with the old firm of J. A. Fay & Co. at their Chicago branch, which was later acquired by Manning, Maxwell & Moore. For eleven years Mr. Giertsen served this firm faithfully, studying and improving along many lines.

In the course of time the unusual ability of the man asserted itself in a desire for independence and further advancement. Having interested a friend on July 1, 1900, the old Chicago Machinery Exchange was acquired. The original store was located at the present site of the business and occupied one floor, with dimensions of 40x75 feet. When Mr. Giertsen purchased this business it consisted merely of a trade in various kinds of second-hand machinery, and his first move was to dispose of all the old stock and replace it with up-to-date woodworking machines of the best types. It has been the policy of the firm to handle only this line of stock ever since.

So successful was the undertaking that in the second year the space in the rear of the store was added and the storage capacity doubled. With the increased floor space and greater facilities for handling the ever-increasing trade, it was not long before further addition was necessary, and three years after another floor, equal in size to the combined space before used, was added to the establishment, and one year later the third floor of the building was acquired. The exchange now occupies the entire building shown in the accompanying illustration and has become so crowded within the last few years that it has become imperative to still further enlarge. Mr. Giertsen has acquired a tract of land on Washington boulevard near Ann street, 100x200 feet, where he will erect a modern three-story building of mill construction, having 60,000 square feet of floor space, which is three times that at present occupied. The structure and equipment will be modern throughout, and every facility which will increase the ability of the concern to handle its trade will be installed.

The remarkable success of the Chicago

Machinery Exchange is undoubtedly due to the quality of the goods handled. Only those firms making a specialty of woodworking machinery of various types are represented on the selling list, and only the most approved types of machinery are handled. The entire Chicago trade of such firms as Baxter D. Whitney & Son, Hermance Machine Company, Greaves, Klusman & Co., McDonough Manufacturing Company, Porter Machinery Company, Beach Manufacturing Company, Crescent Machine Works and the West Side Iron Works is handled through the sales force of the Chicago Machinery Exchange. The quality of the goods manufactured by these concerns is widely known, and in this way Mr. Giertsen is enabled to furnish his trade with strictly high-class machines adapted precisely to the particular line of work which they will be required to perform. He keeps a full line, with duplicates, of all the patterns of the various firms represented. At times, in selling new, improved machines, it is necessary to take as part payment smaller models, which are reconstructed and sold as second-hand articles.

Besides his connection with the Chicago Exchange, Mr. Giertsen owns a controlling interest in the Hermance Machine Company, and has invested thousands of dollars in improving the types of woodworking machinery. He has applied his observations in many ways to enable the machinery producers to furnish styles which will most thoroughly satisfy users of woodworking machinery, and has at present various machines, with special appliances or of special pattern, manufac-

tured by different concerns which he represents, bearing the name of the Chicago Machinery Exchange. Among these special types are pony planers, double cut-off saws and band saws, shapers, jointers and swing saws.

The present plant of the Chicago Machinery Exchange is operated entirely by electric power, as will also be the case in the new quarters. There is an extensive machine shop in connection in which twelve men find steady employment. The entire working force comprises thirty-five men, and upon moving to new quarters it will be increased to fifty. Three experienced machinery salesmen work constantly in various consuming sections, and this force, as well as all the other departments, will be materially increased upon moving into the new building.

With the backing of the concerns it represents, the standing of none of which will be questioned for a minute, and the unequalled facilities for prompt delivery and intelligent installation, the purchase of woodworking machinery through the Chicago Machinery Exchange offers attractive inducements. The firm can be reached at the present address, 159-161 North Canal street, Chicago, until January 1 next, when it will move to the new quarters as before designated.

The large planing mill of the Great Southern Lumber Company at Bogalusa, La., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be immediately rebuilt by that concern. Active preparations were made directly after the destruction of the plant and inquiries were sent to the various woodworking machinery concerns for specifications on the required outfit. The Berlin Machine Works, through its New Orleans office, in charge of Eugene Donnelly, secured the contract for the entire equipment, and will at once proceed to fill the order.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHICAGO MACHINERY EXCHANGE, NORTH CANAL STREET, CHICAGO.

New Fitch Lifter

Nowadays it is rare indeed to find any distinct improvement in sawmill appliances. The skill and inventive genius of machinery manufacturers apparently has well-nigh exhausted itself in making improved tools to better the quality and reduce the cost of manufacturing logs into lumber. However, at the big double band and two-resaw mill of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company at Charleston, Miss., is installed a new adjunct that effects a manifest economy in the handling of fitches to a band mill resaw. This is a new type of fitch transfer, lifter and feeding apparatus which was invented by W. B. Burke, general manager of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company. In the details and mechanical execution Mr. Burke was assisted by Ed. Gibson, and a patent on the machine has just been issued to them jointly.

The accompanying detailed drawings, showing side and end views of the machine, illustrate it admirably. This mill has two nine-foot band saws and located in the center of the mill floor is an eight-foot McDonough resaw, carrying a twelve-inch blade. Endless chains on the transfer skids deliver the

fitches to the trips from both sides. The sawyer, by a mere touch of the lever, with the aid of the trips tips the cant on edge on the endless chain, actuated by the concave live rolls. The use of this apparatus avoids all the heavy lifting of cants so commonly seen in nearly all sawmills employing band resaws. The saw is kept in the cut practically all of the time. At this plant it is estimated that this machine increases the capacity of the mill fully 10,000 feet daily.

Undeniably one or more of the big sawmill machinery builders will shortly arrange with the patentees to build this equipment. It works like a clock and it is certainly a wonderful labor saver.

Biltmore Doings for May

The following communication from the camps of the Biltmore Forest School tells of the work accomplished during May:

The two weeks spent in the Adirondacks were found to be so profitable to the students that arrangements have been made whereby next year the school can remain a month in that region.

We arrived in Asheville, N. C., on May 6. Several days were spent visiting woodworking establishments, forest plantations and other

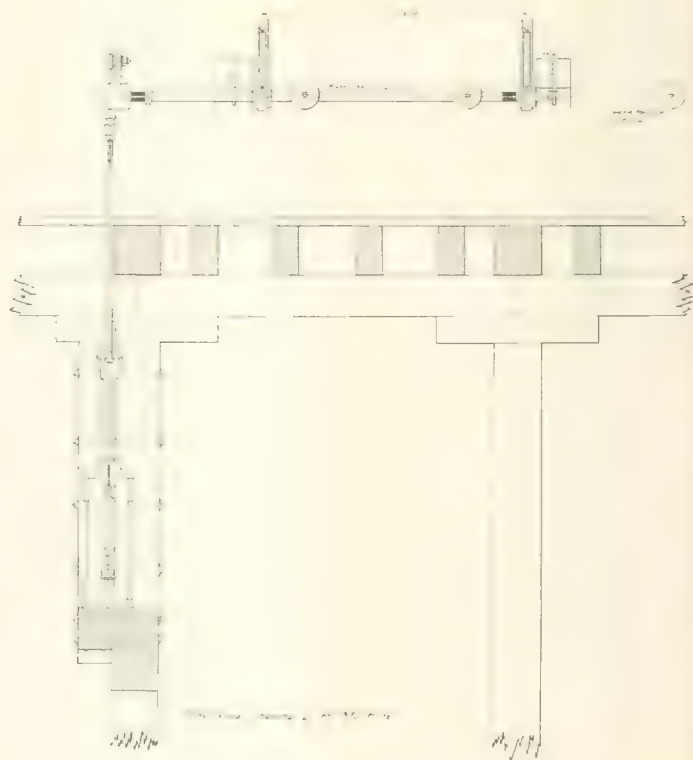
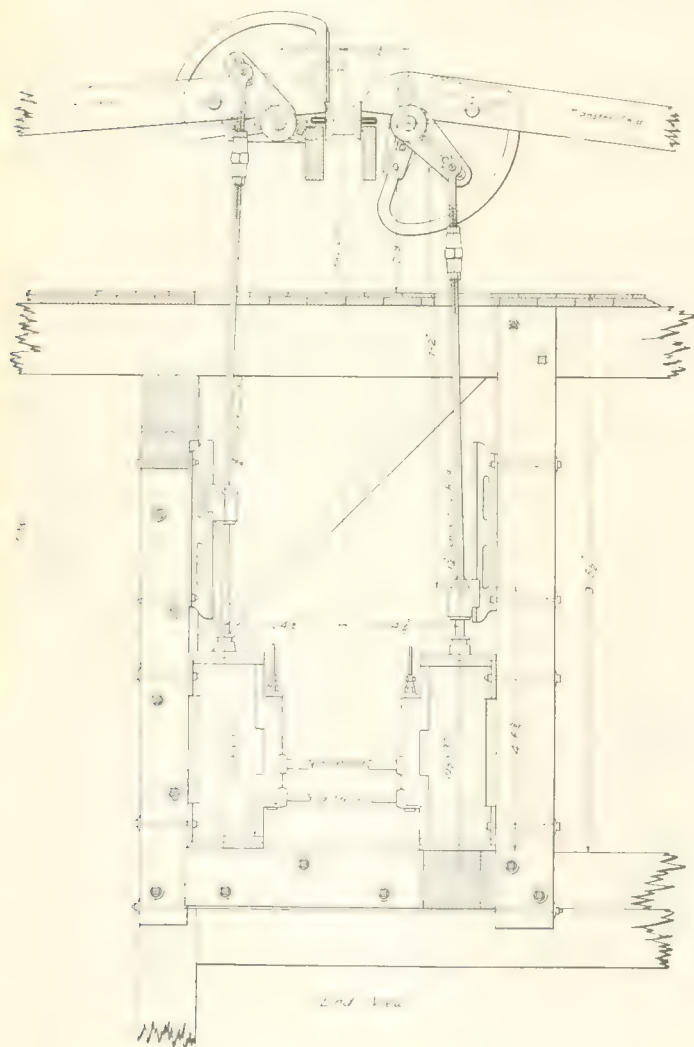
points of interest. During a short stay at Waynesville, where our camping outfit was secured, some of the nearby lumber industries and the operations of the Champion Fiber Company were seen.

Sunburst, our summer camp and our present point of headquarters, is situated almost sixteen miles to the southeast of Waynesville, and at a point where the west fork of the Pigeon river receives from the primeval woods its three main tributaries. Our opportunities here are almost ideal: the forests are well stocked with all kinds of hardwoods (five oaks, two magnolias, two hickories, two birches, two maples, yellow poplar, chestnut, beech, buckeye, ash, basswood, locust, cherry, dogwood, walnut, butternut, service tree, sourwood, silver-bell, sycamore, hornbeam, etc.), and hemlock. The higher ridges are covered with spruce and fir. In the next valley to the west are the operations of the Champion Fiber Company. Here everything taken out is cordwood (pulp and tannic acid wood), which supplies its gigantic plant at Canton. These operations are being carried on by means of chutes, flumes, splashdams and narrow gauge railroads. Between Sunburst and Waynesville the road leads through cut-over lands, abandoned fields or small farms.

Our field work has been varied, consisting of cruising and timber estimating, using the strip method, and also estimating the contents of individual trees; surveying, including the laying out of roads, use of the plane table and all the instruments necessary in this kind of work; stem analysis; form heights for spruce and fir; study in the field of various insect and fungus diseases; the growth in cut-over woodlands and on abandoned fields.

We are more than comfortably situated here, living in the houses of the Champion Fiber Company and eating more or less in groups, in about the same manner as was usual at the "Pink Beds." For these exceptional opportunities and accommodations we are indebted to the Champion Fiber Company.

During May, Dr. Schenck has been lecturing on forest production and Dr. House on plant physiology.



Annual Grand Rapids Association

The seventh annual meeting and banquet of the Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association was held Wednesday evening, June 1, at the Pantlind hotel. From clams to coffee and on through a program of enjoyable toasts to "America," the parting song, it was a conspicuous success. The entertainment committee, composed of H. J. Dudley, L. L. Skillman and Charles Dregge, covered themselves with glory.

Following the dinner came the business session. President Fred I. Nichols, whose efforts in the club's behalf have been so successful during the past year, read an exaugural which was in part as follows:

President's Address

One of the chief objects of our organization is to create and maintain among its members that friendly feeling and cooperation that should exist between all persons engaged in similar lines of trade. We all are apt to harbor wrong impressions about our competitors by keeping far apart from them, but by friendly association we are enabled to iron out all these mistaken ideas and know them as they are. None of us is so wise that he can not learn something from his competitors, and an interchange of ideas helps us as a body, and loses us nothing as individuals, for we receive more information than we give. I think this gathering this evening is good proof of our success in this respect.

We are today living in an age of organization. All branches of business and trades have their associations, organize to promote and protect their best interests, and as the varied industries are dependent more or less on one another, it behooves each to become well organized that he better may fight his battles and maintain his relative position with other branches of industry.

The lumbermen are hardly up to the times in organization. The lumber industry is second only in volume of freight tonnage in the United States, but I doubt if the industry receives from the railroads the consideration that this volume of business entitles it to. Several of our most active lumber associations have been trying for several years to get the railroad companies to furnish or pay for all car stakes, racks and binders made necessary for the safe transportation of lumber and forest products, but so far have been unsuccessful, and I think it is due largely to lack of organization. The coal, stock, horse and poultry shippers are all furnished by the carriers with especially equipped cars. The coal cars are even equipped to unload automatically in a few minutes' time, yet the demurrage rules apply to lumber and coal alike. These and other inequalities might be corrected by well directed effort. Therefore we find it necessary that local organizations should not only be more active but also affiliate with state and national organizations so that when a grievance arises it can be properly and forcibly presented and speedily corrected.

Thoughts and ideas amount to little unless crystallized into some definite accomplishment. It is easy to theorize and make plans at our meetings, but unless we are willing to carry them out by actual work, it is time lost. To the committees is assigned most of the hard work of this association, and I am gratified to say that they have been faithful to their trusts and have accomplished by hard and conscientious work many things which can not help proving of value to our association, not only to its members but to the community.

Our inspection rules committee has brought to our notice several wrong interpretations of the rules by incompetent or careless inspectors. This committee has also pointed out to us defects which now exist in our present rules under which we are working, and has referred them to the inspection rules committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, with the request to have them changed, which, if accomplished, will work to the best interests of both producers and consumers of hardwood lumber, and it is sincerely hoped that their request will be granted.

Our transportation committee has been successful, first, in securing from the Pere Marquette Railway Company a revision of its western Michigan stopoff tariff, which has worked to the mutual benefit of the railroad, our members and lumber shippers generally in this locality. Second, for their material assistance in securing the injunction to prevent the Michigan railroads from putting into effect, May 1, the very

drastic uniform demurrage rules which the Interstate Commerce Commission is trying to force upon the public, and I trust that the Michigan shippers will give our state railway commission the active support it deserves, so that it will result in making the injunction permanent. Third, in securing for our association the services of E. L. Ewing as traffic manager. With his wide knowledge and experience in this line, our association has the distinction of having and maintaining one of the best traffic departments of any similar organization in the country.

Our municipal affairs committee has for its aim "A Better Grand Rapids," and the effective work done proves that the object of our association is not entirely selfish. This committee investigates the qualifications of the various candidates seeking city offices and reports to our members who in its judgment are the ones best qualified. I regret to say that some of the timber they have had to choose from has been very defective, and in some cases certain candidates have been rejected as scots, which goes to show that we as a city are allowing some timber to be logged and brought into our municipal mill which is not worth considering.

In conclusion permit me to refer to one of the things I would like to see our association accomplish this year. This is to start a movement for the coalition of all lumber organizations through the United States, to be divided into local, state and national branches, but so affiliated that in questions of importance sufficient influence and pressure can be brought to bear quickly on any proposition at hand, so as to secure the best results for the industry we are engaged in.

Secretary's Annual Report

Retiring Secretary Charles Dregge presented his report in brief as follows:

In reviewing the events of the last year, the thought that stands out most prominently is the greatly increased interest the members are taking in the association work.

The membership enrollment and average attendance at the monthly meetings present striking proofs of this fact; the membership from January 1, 1909, has increased 28 per cent, while the average attendance at the monthly meeting has been a little better than two-thirds of the enrolled members and their representatives.

It is unnecessary for me to summarize the work accomplished, as this has already been covered by our president's report, but I can not pass by the opportunity to impress upon the association the possibilities of broadening our commercial horizon, and with this under way our ideals in other walks of life necessarily will seek a higher plane.

The personnel of our membership stands for large abilities, and it is therefore not surprising that we have realized that competition does not mean piracy in business and that the association represents a common ground for our mutual advancement; but the work has only begun. Our meetings are held only once a month, and this is not often enough. If the experience in my office entitles me to make a recommendation it would be that in some way the new administration arrange a more frequent getting together with less formality.

Grand Rapids lumbermen occupy an enviable position in the commercial world, but "still higher" should be our slogan.

We come next to the question of our duty toward civic questions, and if you wish to carry the thought further, toward the higher ideals of life that occupy the attention of all thinking men.

It is the privilege and duty of all men or associations of men to study our civic and social problems. It is safe to assume that if every organization in this city had given the thought and energy to conditions that have been shown to the lumbermen through the activities of our municipal affairs committee, there would be a more widespread knowledge of present needs, and with the knowledge at hand the remedy would quickly follow.

Let us place our ideals continuously higher, so that the results may not only content ourselves, but assure to all with whom we come in contact a broad and lasting benefit which will increase our dignity and usefulness.

The Finances

The report of the retiring treasurer, I. Preston Rice, showed receipts during the year of \$1,571.69 and disbursements of \$1,182.06, leaving a balance on hand May 31 of \$389.63, indicating that the association is in a most satisfactory financial condition.

L. L. Skillman of the Railroad and Transportation Committee reported success in getting the Pere Marquette to put into effect a very satisfactory resorting and reconsigning lumber tariff. A promise has been received from the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway to issue as soon as possible a new tariff to take the place of its G. F. D. No. 430. The report closed with suggestions as to the new committee's work.

Charles Dregge of the Membership Committee reported that when the committee took charge the association had an enrollment of 25 firms and about 20 possibilities for new members. Of the 20 possibilities 10 had been secured. There have been three resignations, which leaves a net membership of 32, the largest in the history of the association.

Carroll F. Sweet of the Committee on Municipal Affairs stated that the members of his committee had invariably given willingly of their time and judgment and in the committee's actions it has been guided solely by its best opinion of the needs of the case before it. It recommended that future advice, reports and the work of the committee be considered confidential by the membership, unless the case demands publicity.

Under the new system two sets of officers were placed on the ballots by the nominating committee. The result of the election was as follows:

President—H. J. Dudley, Dudley Lumber Company.

First Vice-president—H. P. Grover, Dregge-Grover Lumber Company.

Second Vice-president—Charles F. Perkins, Perkins Lumber Company.

Secretary—H. L. Foote, Nichols & Cox Lumber Company.

Treasurer—George B. Daniels, Winchester & Daniels.

The new officers were in turn called upon for remarks and made happy responses. Mr. Nichols then turned the meeting over to Carroll F. Sweet as toastmaster, whose witty introductions and clever stories kept the banqueters constantly amused.

The subject "Our Ladies" brought out a most entertaining response by Otis A. Felger of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company. He told many clever stories and proved himself well able to handle his inspiring subject creditably.

Eloquent responses by H. P. Grover on "Sentiment in Business," and by Rev. F. R. Godolphin on "Benefits of Organization" followed. F. A. Diggins of Cadillac, who was on the program, was unable to be present, and in his place Douglas Malloch of the AMERICAN LUMBERMAN gave an interesting talk.

The toastmaster read letters of regret from President Agler of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and Secretary Holmes of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, who were unable to be present. The following Grand Rapids concerns were represented at the banquet:

Dennis Bros. Salt & Lumber Company.
 Dregge-Grover Lumber Company.
 Dudley Lumber Company.
 Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Company.
 Grand Rapids Lumber Company.
 Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company.
 Nichols & Cox Lumber Company.
 Rice Veneer & Lumber Company.

Skillman Lumber Company.
 Stearns Company.
 VanKeulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company.
 J. W. Travis & Son.
 Wolf-Lockwood Lumber Company.
 Winchester & Daniels.
 Valley City Lumber Company.
 R. S. Woodbridge.

VENEERS

Cutting Veneers With Variable Speed Electric Drive

It will be recalled that in a recent issue the RECORD carried a story about the electric equipment supplied by the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Wis., to the W. D. Reeves Lumber Company at Helena, Ark. In this article especial reference was made to the variable speed electric motors that were driving the company's veneer mills. In a measure this installation was experimental, but it has proven a great success.

The W. D. Reeves Lumber Company reports the following as some of the best cuts made on its veneer mill. These blocks were of gum cut into 5/16 veneer on a No. 2-B White-Blakeslee lathe.

	Log scale, ft.	Hes run- ning time.	Blocks long, in.
July 24, 1909.....	31,430	9	28 & 31
Oct. 14, 1909.....	31,138	10	23
Nov. 2, 1909.....	30,200	9 1/2	28
Jan. 5, 1910.....	33,281	10	28
Jan. 22, 1910.....	38,496	10	25-28-31
Feb. 15, 1910.....	30,707	10	28
Feb. 16, 1910.....	31,469	10	28
Mar. 17, 1910.....	27,800	10	24
Mar. 18, 1910.....	29,500	10	21 & 24
Mar. 19, 1910.....	28,300	10	21 & 24
Mar. 23, 1910.....	29,800	10	24

The Walker Veneer & Panel Works of Chicago, writes that trade has been so rushing of late that the firm has been compelled to put another man on the road. Wm. J. Culley will take care of points in the Middle West.

R. S. Bacon of the R. S. Bacon Veneer Company, Chicago, and the Bacon-Underwood Veneer Company of Mobile, Ala., is visiting the plant of the latter concern. Mr. Bacon reports from Mobile that veneer mills in general have about all the business they can well handle, and states that the R. S. Bacon Veneer Company is also about as busy as it ever was.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Puget Sound Veneer Works of Tacoma, Wash. The incorporators are Fred and Ida M. Rossow and David Hill. The company will manufacture panel stock and mill work, also packing crates and fruit boxes.

The veneer plant of Sigler, Brorain & Co. at Parma, Mo., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be immediately rebuilt. W. G. Brorain, manager of the concern, expects to have the plant in full operation within a few weeks.

The New Hope Veneer Company, which was recently organized with \$20,000 capital stock, at Elkin, N. C., owns a fine body of hardwood timber which it will begin to cut shortly. It has not yet been definitely decided just where the mills will be located or what will be needed in the way of machinery, but the officials of the concern hope to have things straightened away shortly. R. L. Hubbard and A. G. Crick of the Elkin Veneer &

Manufacturing Company, have charge of the new enterprise.

The veneer plant operated by J. V. Hankinson at Franklin, Ohio, which was recently burned, has been rebuilt and is now in full operation. The factory turns out quarter-sawn white oak veneers, quartered oak lumber, hard maple, ash and poplar.

The Gemmer Veneer & Lumber Company of Indianapolis, Ind., is operating its veneer mill on full time, making a specialty of quarter-sawn oak stock. Of particular interest in this mill is a twenty-four foot carriage and stay-log for one of the veneer saws which allows the sawing of four flitches at one time. The company recently put a new saw-mill in operation. This plant is equipped with new machinery throughout, and is a model of its kind. It contains a Sinkers-Davis seven-foot band mill, driven by electric motor, and the edger, log turner, log pull, blower, cut-off saw and filing room machinery are all operated with individual motors. The Gemmer concern is one of the largest producers of hardwood lumber and veneers in the country.

A local paper contains a paragraph in regard to the arrest of Lorenzo D. Buck, president and manager of the Adrian Basket & Veneer Company of Adrian, Mich. Mr. Buck is charged with setting fire to the mill of the Saginaw Heading & Veneer Company, at Addison, in which he is a heavy stockholder. The mills, which were insured for \$2,350, with the contents were said to be valued at \$1,500 or, perhaps, more. The evidence against Buck is said to be largely circumstantial.

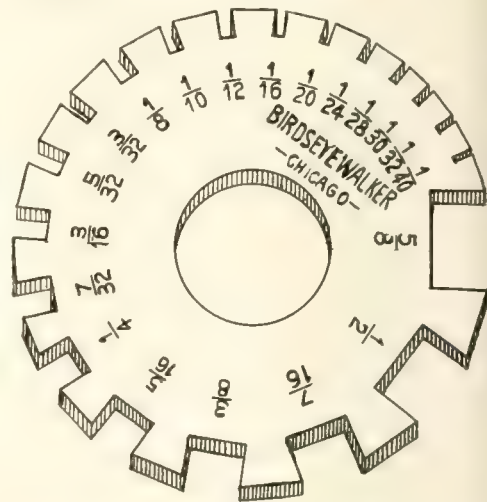
The Lexington Veneer Company, Lexington, Richland county, Ohio, was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. The company will manufacture veneers and boxes. Its incorporators are R., H. F. and C. Thompson, Howard S. Twitchell and J. F. Kramer.

The Linderman Box & Veneer Company of Eau Claire, Wis., has decided to rebuild its plant which was recently destroyed by fire. The new structure will be larger and in many respects a great improvement over the old plant.

The Holland Veneer Works of Holland, Mich., is in trouble, bankruptcy proceedings having been started by creditors in the United States court at Grand Rapids. The creditors, with their claims, include the following: Acme Lumber & Veneer Works, Cincinnati, \$3,143.15; Grand Rapids Veneer Works, \$349.75; Henry S. Holden, Grand Rapids, \$1,959.

Wilmington, N. C., is the location for the new Wilmington Veneer & Basket Company, capitalized at \$25,000.

The Campbell Veneer & Box Company of Edmonds, Wash., has been organized to manufacture veneers and boxes. The big plant of the Ohio Veneer Company, at Cincinnati, is running full time and is receiving a large consignment of veneer logs over the Southern railroad.



A Veneer Gauge

A neat steel circular veneer gauge is being marketed by "Birds Eye" Walker, Chicago. It contains all practical thicknesses, i. e., 1/40, 1/32, 1/30, 1/28, 1/24, 1/20, 1/16, 1/12, 1/10, 1/8, 3/32, 3/16, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8, 7/16, 1/2 inch. The gauge is made of best blue steel, very substantial, 1/2 inch thick and three inches in diameter. Since it has been placed on the market over 1,600 have been put in use and recently a dozen were shipped to New Zealand. The gauge is the invention of Mr. Walker. It is for sale only by "Birds Eye" Walker, Chicago, at the fixed price of \$2.

Lumbermen's Golf Association Tournament

The annual tournament of the Lumbermen's Golf Association will be held on Tuesday, June 14, at the Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, Ill. The trophies include the American Lumberman cup, the Hettler cup, a special cup given by the association and the Collins cup.

All members contesting for the Collins cup must report at first tee not later than 11 a. m., and all members contesting for other events must report at first tee not later than 3 p. m. the North Shore route to Glencoe.

Arrangements have been made with the Skokie Country Club for the use of the links and clubhouse by lumbermen members any day after June 5, except Saturdays and Sundays, to enable them to familiarize themselves with the course. Members will sign tickets for their caddies, meals, etc., with the notation, "Member Lumbermen's Golf Association," on tournament day and prior thereto, should they accept the courtesy of the club.

The annual dinner of the Lumbermen's Golf Association will be held at the Skokie clubhouse on the evening of June 14, and preparations are being made for a royal good time.

The officers of the Lumbermen's Golf Association are George J. Pope, president; Ben Collins, Jr., secretary, and V. F. Mashek, treasurer, and any man in good repute, over the age of twenty-one years, engaged in the lumber, sash, door or box business or connected with the lumber press is eligible for membership. Therefore the enrollment, which now totals about one hundred and fifty, should be increased to double that number during the present year.

Secretary Ben Collins, Jr., will be glad to receive applications for membership at his address, 193 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag

Terms of Sale

A good many lumber manufacturers are finding it imperative to shorten the time which has previously been allowed on lumber sales, and also in some instances to decrease the rate on cash discounts. As an example of this trend the following letter has been sent out to its customers by the Kneeland-Bigelow Company of Bay City, Mich.:

BAY CITY, MICH., May 24, 1910.—To the Trade: We wish to advise that from and after this date our terms of sale on all shipments of hardwood and hemlock lumber and lath will be as follows:

Freights, net cash.

Balance, 1½ per cent in fifteen days, or sixty-day note, from date of invoice.

Our reasons for adopting these terms, which we appreciate are not quite as liberal as those we have been giving heretofore, are that practically all of our expenditures are cash, on which we can obtain no discount whatsoever. We, therefore, feel we cannot allow a greater discount than 1½ per cent nor a longer time for payment than sixty days.

Feeling sure you will understand the circumstances and acquiesce in these terms, we are, yours very truly,

THE KNEELAND-BIGELOW COMPANY.

Undeniably under present conditions both the length of time on running accounts and the discount allowed for cash payments has been overliberal in the lumber trade. While the average lumberman has invoiced his stock, allowing cash discount in ten or fifteen days, many buyers have taken from thirty to sixty days and then discounted. Where sixty-day time has been allowed in a good many cases the buyer has taken from ninety days to four months. A good many organized efforts have been made to correct this apparent evil, and it is commendable in the Kneeland-Bigelow Company to take the stand it has single-handed.—EDITOR.

Eucalyptus Promotion

BOSTON, MASS., May 26.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: It occurs to us that you possibly may be in a position to give us some information regarding the propositions which are being offered for the promotion of the growth of eucalyptus trees in California. Some of our friends have been approached regarding same, and if you can give us any information as to its being feasible and if it is possible for the timber to be grown and developed in the manner which they claim.—LAWRENCE & WIGGIN.

The RECORD expressed its opinion fully on the subject of eucalyptus promotion enterprises in its issue of December 10 last. It regards eucalyptus growing by the individual in isolated and exceptional cases of some possible commercial profit, but it can see no chance for investors in the general run of such enterprises.

There are hundreds of reforestry propositions that promise better results in regions where irrigation is not a necessity. Again, the value of eucalyptus is much overestimated by the wily promoters of these games. Circulars attempting to induce sales of stock estimate the value of the wood at a hundred dollars a thousand feet and upwards, which is a

statement that is not at all warranted by the facts.—EDITOR.

Appreciates Philadelphia Exploitation

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 27.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are in receipt of HARDWOOD RECORD of May 25 with the special article on the Philadelphia trade. This is very nicely gotten up and with credit to your journal. It certainly will be appreciated by the traders and certainly is by us.—WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO.

Wants Information About Box Elder

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you give me any information regarding box elder for the manufacture of furniture, including the preferred methods of handling the species in the kiln? If you can refer me to firms who have used or experimented with this method, I would appreciate it very much.—O. F. SWAN, Acting in Charge of Products, U. S. Forest Service.

The use of box elder in furniture manufacture is extremely limited and its physical quality renders it adaptable only to the manufacture of cheap lines. It is also used to a limited extent in making woodenware, interior finish and wood pulp.

If any RECORD readers have further and more specific information relative to the use of this wood, it would be a favor to the RECORD to have them communicate with it.—EDITOR.

Hardwood Parquetry Strips vs. Tongued and Grooved Flooring

The RECORD is in receipt of the following interesting letter from W. J. Eckman, vice-president of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company of Cincinnati. The M. B. Farrin Lumber Company is one of the foremost producers of hardwood flooring in the United States and the authoritative information contained in Mr. Eckman's letter, the expert of the company, is well worth perusal.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: The controversy that has arisen and as published in your paper relative to the merits of parquetry strips and the regular tongued and grooved flooring is of interest to many of the manufacturers.

The increased demand for tongued and grooved stock speaks well for the progressive rather than the retrogressive spirit that the intelligent users of hardwood flooring display. The contrast is almost equal to that between the old wooden shoe and hand-sewed, up-to-date footwear.

The tongue and groove was only one of the advanced ideas, and later came the end-matched condition. They form tight joints and make the surface almost a unit.

It is quite true that the professional floor layer may prefer to lay the parquetry strips, for he has an opportunity to lay it with less cost to himself and as much as four to six strips can be laid at a time. In most cases it is improperly laid.

Parquetry strips properly laid should be nailed on both edges and both ends to hold securely. The constant springing of the flooring then only tends to work the nails loose, which are driven straight, and loosens the putty. It does not take long for this condition to exist, and the result is that the flooring, which is punctured like a sieve, has the resemblance of a bad case of smallpox. From a floor-layer's point of view this may be a good fault, for it furnishes him

additional work in the refinishing and he can then find it necessary to reset the nailing. This time it is very likely they will be driven clean through the strip.

There should be no better argument of the advantages of the tongued and grooved stock over the parquetry than from a comparison of the increased demand. In the past year the demand has increased over one hundred per cent in the item of ¾ tongued and grooved flooring. While on the other hand the demand for parquetry strips has lessened.

What popularized the parquetry strips was the possibility of making varied designs in a wood mosaic floor, this being more easily accomplished with the parquetry strips than with the tongued and grooved stock.

Time has shown that the more practical floor is the one of the simplest patterns, such as is easily made with tongued and grooved stock.

THE M. B. FARRIN LUMBER COMPANY.

W. J. Eckman, Vice-President.

Next National Hardwood Lumber Association Annual

The following circular letter has been sent out by J. L. Scheve, chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the St. Louis Lumbermen's Club, which is attempting to secure the 1911 annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association:

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 28, 1910.—Dear Sir: The undersigned committee have the work in charge to secure the National Hardwood Lumber Association convention for St. Louis in 1911. We suppose that you undoubtedly will attend the meeting on June 9 and 10 at Louisville, and will ask you to co-operate with us in securing the meeting in 1911. Our claims for the meeting are based on having twenty-nine members of the association in St. Louis, with about twenty-five more that are eligible that are not members, and it is our earnest desire to bring the meeting here and endeavor to increase our membership here. Our worthy secretary, Mr. Fish, will gladly verify the statement that the inspection bureau of the association inspects more lumber here than in any other market. There are a number of other reasons why the 1911 convention should be held here that we will set forth at the time of the Louisville meeting. The committee have raised the necessary funds to entertain the convention properly and our arrangements are complete in every detail; therefore, we earnestly solicit your co-operation in securing the convention for St. Louis.

Thanking you for your consideration and hoping to hear from you favorably, we are, yours respectfully,

J. L. SCHEVE, Chairman.

St. Louis has been a candidate for entertaining the National Hardwood Lumber Association for the past three years and it is now attempting to put up such a strong fight for the next convention as to land it.—EDITOR.

In the Market for Black Walnut

BOSTON, MASS., May 24.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have a job on hand that will require some very long quarter-inch and one-inch black walnut, and if you can furnish us with the address of any mill or manufacturer who could supply us with a quantity of this running up to 22 feet long, we would appreciate the information.

COMPANY.

The writer of the above letter is the purchasing agent of a foremost manufacturing concern, and has been supplied with a list of the best known walnut producers in the country. Anyone else desiring to figure with this company on the walnut wanted can have the name by addressing this office.—EDITOR.

Utilization of Hardwoods

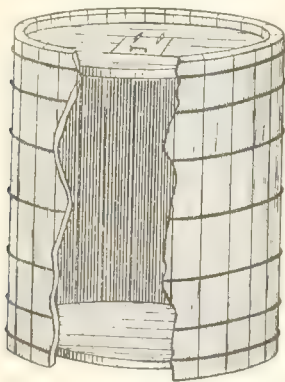
ARTICLE XLII

WOODEN TANKS AND SILOS

The woods used for the construction of tanks, silos, vats and similar articles, according to the Eagle Tank Company of Chicago, include both hard and soft varieties, though probably more of the former is used than of the latter.

Of the soft woods Washington fir and white pine have always found greatest favor, the consumption of fir showing a constant and rapid increase, and that of pine falling off year by year. This can be attributed to the fact that clear pine is now very difficult to secure, and, as the grade of "tank" demands clearness of material, it is doomed to follow the same path in this industry as it has in others—gradually being substituted by other species and ultimately being discarded entirely.

Of the so-called hardwoods Louisiana cypress easily holds the front rank, by virtue of its familiar qualities of endurance and resistance to water, as well as to the ease with which it is worked, and to the fact that stock of excellent grade and width is readily obtainable. After cypress, plain white oak probably is the next in importance, being used, however, more for special work, and



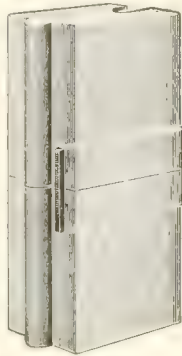
USUAL TANK CONSTRUCTION.

usually cut two and one-half to three inches thick. While poplar has found no inconsiderable use for the manufacture of tanks, it does not now command an important position, by reason of the prohibitive price of suitable stuff, more than from any other cause. In the manufacture of a certain line of goods, such as bakers' dough-tanks, maple is quite often employed, though for water tanks it is not well suited. For the first-named purpose, clear lumber two inches thick is generally employed. In this connection it might be apropos to state that two-inch lumber is, as a general thing, used in tanks having staves up to twelve and fourteen feet in length. Larger tanks are of three-inch material.

The ordinary tank is either open at the top or fitted with a loose cover. For purposes requiring air-tight or dirt-proof receptacles, such as brewing, vinegar making, distilling, rectifying and paper making, a permanent,

tight top, similar to the bottom, is provided.

All tank lumber must be well seasoned, requiring no re-drying, generally six inches and up in width, and of standard lengths. Upon receipt of shipment the lumber is all dressed on four sides preparatory to manufacture, the various phases of which are generally taken care of by separate gangs. With the exception of special orders all tanks are made to standard dimensions, and staves and



SILO SIDING, SHOWING TONGUE AND GROOVE AND ENDLESS JOINTING WITH SPLINE.

heading stuff are cut in lengths which will minimize waste to as great an extent as possible, an ordinary trimmer being used for the purpose.

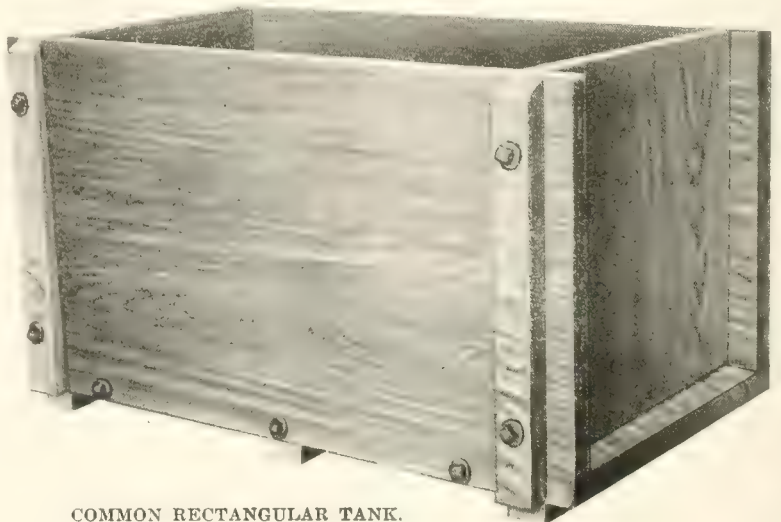
The construction of top and bottom headings might properly be considered the first step in the general process. Planks of approximately the right length, and selected for uniformity of manufacture, are laid together edge to edge. As there is no special waterproofing or preserving preparation applied between joints, it is of paramount importance that the adjacent edges fit absolutely flat against each other; hence, a re-dressing by hand is essential before marking for cutting. When properly jointed the planks are marked at one operation, with a compass

stick, and are then separately band-sawed to the required circumference. Following this, the edges are bored and fitted with maple dowel-pins, and the pieces are reassembled for finishing. Joints which show unevenness are planed down by hand, and the edge is beveled off all the way around, this method of construction providing a more rigid article than the square edge.

The first operation in stave construction is cutting to the required length. From the trimmer-saw, the pieces are placed on the stave machine, a simple arrangement with a carriage, designed to give the proper bevels at one operation. The machine in use by the Eagle Tank Company is especially constructed for long jointing, and is so placed that at the end of the operation the carriage will have reached a position near enough to the crozing machine to allow of the operator taking the piece off and placing it directly upon his table. The crozer employed by the Eagle company is also a departure from the ordinary type, it being so constructed as to cut a bevel croze, which the company advocates as being more efficient than the ordinary square cut. As with the stave jointer, the crozer is capable of adjustment for the various types and sizes of tanks, vats, etc., turned out.

While manholes, lugs and similar patented standard accessory parts are purchased outside, all hoops, both flat and round, are manufactured and fitted in the shop, and shipped with the tanks. This is an important branch of construction, as the hoops are the only means by which the assembled parts are held in place, and inefficiency of material or construction might result seriously.

The manufacture of square or rectangular tanks is a more simple operation, consisting merely of proper sawing and fitting. Receptacles of this type are completed in the shop and shipped out entire. On the other hand, silos are more difficult of construction and require several features not embodied in the regular tanks. Besides the fact that stock of especially large dimensions is used, all staves are similarly manufactured and are



COMMON RECTANGULAR TANK.

consequently interchangeable. In addition, they are provided with heavy tongue and grooving and where it is necessary to end-joint two pieces, they are put together with a spline, which insures a solid joint. Cypress, naturally, is largely used in silo construction, a perfectly clear grade being necessary.

Except on special orders, and in the case of rectangular tanks, shipments are usually

made in knocked-down state, special mechanics being sent for erection. The purchasers of silos are required to do their own erecting, all parts being usually guaranteed to fit perfectly. In building the supports for tanks, proper head-joists must be provided, as no pressure should be allowed to come on the ends of the staves. The final preparation and only protection or waterproofing is, in most cases, a thorough painting of exposed parts.

Our Export Trade with Argentina

The Argentine Republic is a country toward which many manufacturers of the United States are now looking with longing eyes. They are hearing much of its valuable but undeveloped resources, its vast and increasing requirements of foreign supplies with which to develop them, its great financial wealth—and are beginning to think that they want to “get in on the ground floor” where commercial relations are concerned.

However, the manufacturer in any line, who has an ambition to break into the export trade and work up for himself a steady and lucrative foreign business, must make up his mind to a number of propositions which to him will prove startling innovations at first, and which in many instances discourage the new exporter out of trying, but which the man who is successful is obliged to come to in due course.

One of the things he is sure to find necessary is to spend money—“lose money” is the expression most often applied; and so indeed it proves to be where the exporter is not over-serious in his desire to build up a trade; where he goes into it temporarily during passing dullness in the domestic market; where he has insufficient knowledge of requirements and does not trouble to study them out; or where he has inadequate resources for handling such a business.

Manufacturers of the United States, in all lines, are too prone to imagine that they are making the only goods on earth worth having, and that consequently merchants in an “out-of-the-way place” like Argentina need only have the products explained to them and be shown a catalogue or two, or at most some samples—to realize at once that they have heretofore been living in darkness, and bow down in admiration before these revelations of Yankee ingenuity!

These notions “listen well,” but, alas! they are not true. For once the would-be exporter makes a personal visit or sends a competent representative to this field—as he certainly should do in order that he may not receive second-hand the essential information without which he cannot hope to succeed—what an awakening! Perhaps he has thought that he was working in new and undeveloped country where it is too soon for formidable competition to exist, where trade is an unsettled condition, and the people have as yet no very strongly established customs and prejudices. If so he will be very much aston-

ished to see that while home manufacturers have been busy with domestic affairs, or have been concentrating their attention on already overworked foreign markets, the French, Italians, Germans and English—particularly the two latter, have secured a strong and widespread foothold in the Argentine.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of a manufacturer visiting this field before attempting to do much business here. Such a trip may convince him that it will not pay him to undertake such trade at all. On the other hand, if he finds he can easily enter into it, he will gather a fund of information as to requirements, prejudices, etc., which will be invaluable to him in catering to Argentine buyers, on his return.

In either case it will be money well invested, as it is sure to prevent loss; in the first instance by keeping the manufacturer out of something which can only result unsatisfactorily to all concerned; in the second, by enabling him to equip and instruct his factory in such a manner that his very first shipments will turn out as they should, rather than arrive at this desideratum by a long series of blundering and costly experiences! For unless a manufacturer makes up his mind to go into this export business seriously, and stick to it—he had far better keep out entirely; and whether or not he will care to do this can only be determined by personal inspection of the market.

If this visiting manufacturer has imagined that the chief duty of an agent in Buenos Aires, for instance, is to stroll leisurely into his office about 10 a. m., open the mail and dispose of numerous inquiries, step out for a few calls and gather up orders which are awaiting his appearance, return home for breakfast and take two hours for a little “siesta,” then repeat the morning program until time for the afternoon promenade-drive, he will do well to accompany constantly for a few days, some salesman who really represents his house.

On calling at many offices it is common to be told that “about seven in the morning or evening is the best time to catch the manager”—so that it is not at all unusual to have appointments at 7 a. m. or p. m.! On the other hand, most houses close up for a couple hours while all the employees go home for lunch, so that it is quite impossible to do outside work in the middle of the day. Again, this is a great “mañana” (tomorrow)

country; every newcomer in the foreign business colony is exasperated beyond measure by being told repeatedly to call again tomorrow, or that perhaps tomorrow a certain matter will be decided. But although he repeats his visit as suggested, he is told the same thing again and again, with the same unembarrassed politeness! The motto “Do It Now”—be the matter ever so small—never finds place in an Argentine office.

Each order of importance thus means many calls of the salesman before and after securing; it means figuring against strong competition; shaving bottom prices to the very limit; endless figuring and comparisons with other quotations; discussion and hair-splitting on every detail of marking, packing, etc. Moreover, it means that after all this, should goods on arrival deviate somewhat from the exact type ordered—though just as good in every respect—a disagreeable claim and perhaps a heavy loss will follow.

American manufacturers claim that the French, German and English have “spoiled” the trade in this market by catering to unimportant details, but whether or not this is so, the fact remains that they have secured the bulk of it through their careful study of, and attention to, all the needs and requests of buyers here. Generally speaking, they furnish exactly what is stipulated on orders, or state frankly that they cannot do so. They do no substituting of unused and hence unwanted patterns. They pay the most careful attention to packing, marking, etc., putting up their products in the securest, neatest and most attractive form. They give measurements, sizes, etc., based on the metric system, which is used exclusively here, and is therefore the only really acceptable one. They furnish printed matter in Spanish. They fill the majority of orders within the time agreed. They extend much longer credit, and figure less interest. And, above all, they make few errors in shipments!

Taking up these points in order, just the opposite holds true of the majority of American exporters. If they cannot furnish what is stipulated, they will attempt to come somewhere near the mark, and let it go at that—rather than first communicate with the customer. They will, unauthorized, substitute goods which are never used in this market, on the supposition that they would sell readily at home and hence will do so here—a hypothesis which is entirely incorrect.

Apropos of this was a recent shipment of bathtubs from the United States to a prominent dealer here, ordered with “outside fixtures,” but which came in the ordinary style, with combination nickel faucets inside. Now the custom here is to set these in the wall above the tub; and so clients absolutely refused these goods—which finally had to be sold at auction—on the grounds that “Persons bathing are liable to be seriously injured by having faucets inside the tub!”

Idiotic as this reasoning may be, it is not the business of exporters to question it; it is not for them to deny the Argentine house-

vate the sight of her pretty tile walls hacked and cracked in all directions, and bedecked on the outside with the ugliest of lead pipe; nor of mopping the entire room after each bath, because the bulk of the water from the short faucets in the wall seeks the floor through the crack between wall and tub!

With these matters the exporter has nothing whatever to do. It is clearly a case of "His not to reason why—his but to do or die."

Again, American manufacturers are noted for their careless marking of shipments of all kinds, plastering them over with unnecessary and unintelligible figures, such as names and numbers of factory, trade-marks, measurements, sizes, etc., instead of the one thing necessary, viz., weights, mark and number, as given in bill of lading. They are usually put on in such a fantastic style that they more nearly resemble the ancient hieroglyphics, so that the easy-going custom house workmen are quite warranted in saying they cannot find the marks; and thus delivery is retarded perhaps a month or two, until one day they are divined by somebody, quite accidentally! All of which is highly annoying to the buyer, especially when he is urgently in need of the goods, and has before him examples of the artistic packing and marking with stencils done by Germany, for instance—facilitating in no small degree prompt delivery of the goods, and in fine condition.

One of the most frequent and serious complaints, heard on every side, is the great delay before receipt of many shipments from the States. An American manufacturer may accept an export order for prompt delivery, but should the domestic market suddenly pick up, he will perhaps shelve it until quite convenient to fill—which may be six months or more! Worse still, goods which have turned out defective, or which have been refused by a domestic buyer, are often palmed off on some distant exporter, with the idea that by the time he finds it out payment will have been made and distance is so great that negotiations for claim will not be very lively. In many instances where no deceit is intended, quality for some reason or other is not up to standard. It would seem that manufacturers might realize the importance of paying special attention to goods intended for export, not only because negotiations at a distance and by translation from one language into another are difficult—but lest they themselves suffer heavy loss through well-grounded claims; and goods left on one's hands in a foreign country prove very troublesome of disposal.

The writer observed some American opera chairs in one of the theaters recently, which had been in use less than five months. The bottoms were composed of layers of basswood, inserted under the framework surrounding the seat. Already the bottoms on many have swollen and sagged away from their frames, which apparently confined only a very narrow margin of the wood, and by means of glue probably poorly

applied. Naturally, when a certain stage is reached, the thin layers of wood split into strips and hang down, permitting a corresponding sinking of the leather upholstery above. Each seat has to be reinforced here at a cost of \$1.50, and new ones are breaking down every day! The disgust of the proprietor may easily be imagined.

Such instances are by no means rare, and get noised about very quickly; in fact, they happen so frequently that buyers are exceedingly wary of Americans and things American, while in many houses the word is a synonym for error! Not only do they work a great hardship on buyers and prevent the manufacturer who perpetrates them from getting further business, but they arouse new antagonism and prejudice for the really serious and careful exporter to overcome. That there are a few of this description in the States is evidenced by the fact that the handle trade, for instance, is practically controlled by a well-known concern, which has the reputation of always furnishing high-grade stock of the desired patterns, and its goods are therefore always in demand. The same may be said of the trade in axes, and one firm has the bulk of demand in South America. Again, the popular logging machinery is that furnished by a well-known New York house, whose trade is rapidly growing with the development of the timber industry, and who will undoubtedly have the future call for this apparatus, owing to the satisfaction which its product is giving.

Another source of annoyance is that the

majority of manufacturers supply their agents with too little printed matter—catalogues, posters, etc., and what they do supply is usually in English, which is absurd on the face of it! While in many cases there are people in an Argentine business house who understand English well—nevertheless they may not be connected with the department in which printed matter would be most used. As to explanations of illustrations, types and functions—to say nothing of directions for setting up complicated machines, etc.—it is ridiculous to suppose that because one or more persons in the house have a knowledge of English, they are to be called upon to translate every time recourse is had to any printed matter; nor may their knowledge extend to technical terms; and certainly workmen and artisans whose advice may be very valuable in placing orders, and who will handle the goods when received, are not usually linguists. Incidentally, many a house has been known to send quantities of Spanish advertising matter to Buenos Aires and Rio Janiero as well, evidently not knowing that the language of Brazil is not Spanish, but Portuguese!

If manufacturers are to get anything like their share of the trade, they must eliminate all the egotism and ridiculous notions cited, and remedy these serious faults which result in dissatisfaction to both exporter and importer, and make the ability to decry American methods and excellent stock in trade for the more accommodating and hence successful European competitors.

A. E. G.

Comparison of Quarter-sawing Methods

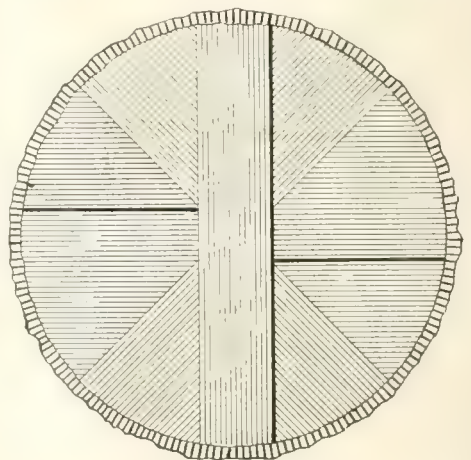
There are scarcely two experts on the quarter-sawing of oak logs who will agree exactly as to the best methods of sawing. The head of one large oak-manufacturing institution has made repeated tests of various systems, and has repeatedly employed the methods illustrated in the two diagrams accompanying this article.

In the method illustrated in Figure No. 1 the log is split one side of the heart, and the minor portion dropped onto the log deck. Four to seven or eight boards are then cut through the center of the log; the half section is again split in halves, and the quarter thrown onto the deck. The remaining quarter is then sawn; then the half section is split and the same process ensues. Many advocates of this system contend that a larger amount of wide stock, and less waste results than by any other means.

In the second method, illustrated in Figure No. 2, the log is split absolutely in the center and the half dropped onto the log deck and each half is sawn without removal from the carriage.

The gentleman referred to has made repeated tests of these two methods and his de-

duction is that method No. 2 affords the best net result in quality and economy of time in sawing. These results are indicated in the following tables and show very closely what has been achieved in scores of tests. It will be noted that the prices shown are lower than the present average values on quarter-sawed stock, but the comparison is just as valuable.



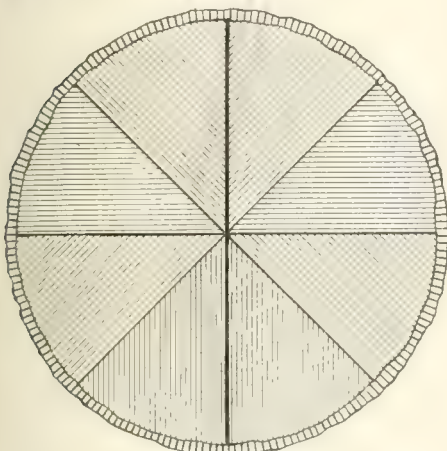
METHOD NO. 1.

METHOD No. 1

Log 12' long, 43" diameter, containing..	1,046 ft.
Lumber cut.....	810 ft.
Loss, 22.5%.....	236 ft.
1 & 2—58 pcs., aver. 11.9", 689' @ \$75..	85%
No. 1 com.—15 pcs., aver. 6.5", 95' @ \$45..	12%
No. 2 com.—9 pcs., aver. 3.2", 26' @ \$25..	3%
Value of lumber.....	\$52.74
Average price, log scale.....	50.40
Average price, lumber scale.....	65.10
Time sawing.....	35 min.

Product

Width.	—1 & 2—		No. 1 Com.		No. 3 Com.	
	10 ft.	12 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.
3"					4	3
4"					2	
5"			1	3		
6"				1		
7"			6			
8"			7			
9"			4			
10"			4			
11"			3			
12"			3			
13"	2	2				
14"		2				
15"		6				
16"		8				
17"		4				
18"		3				



METHOD NO. 2.

METHOD No. 2

Log 12' long, 42" diameter, containing..	1,007 ft.
Lumber cut.....	801 ft.
Loss, 20.4%.....	206 ft.
1 & 2—64 pcs., aver. 11.5", 729' @ \$75..	91%
No. 1 com.—11 pcs., aver. 5", 54' @ \$45..	7%
No. 2 com.—6 pcs., aver. 3", 18' @ \$25..	2%
Value of lumber.....	\$55.55
Average price, log scale.....	50.00
Average price, lumber scale.....	69.30
Time sawing.....	30 min.

Product

Width.	—1 & 2—		No. 1 Com.		No. 2 Com.	
	10 ft.	12 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.
3"					5	
4"					1	
5"				5		
6"				4		
7"			2			
8"			6			
9"			4			
10"			8			
11"			9			
12"			8			
13"	1	3				
14"		2				
15"		4				
16"	1	2				
17"		1				
18"		4				
19"		2				

Opening Session Thirteenth Annual National Association

As HARDWOOD RECORD goes to press the thirteenth annual of the National Hardwood Lumber Association is in session at Louisville, Ky. The convention was opened with about 300 members and guests present in the Seelbach Hotel on the morning of June 9. President Agler presided and Secretary Fish was at his post.

An interesting speech of welcome was given by Mayor W. O. Head of Louisville,

and the Hon. John M. Woods of Boston responded in his usual entertaining manner. The attendants were welcomed on behalf of the Louisville Lumbermen's Club, which acts as host on this occasion, by Capt. A. E. Norman, president of the organization. Response to Capt. Norman's address was made by Maj. W. R. Barksdale of Memphis.

President Agler then gave his annual address, which was devoted largely to a history of the association's work and efforts up to the present time. President Agler endorsed the present aims and methods of the organization and recommended no changes in the policy of the association.

A nominating committee of five to name officers for the ensuing year was appointed, and also a resolutions committee of five.

On motion of W. H. Russe the remaining sessions of the convention were made executive in character.

Secretary Fish then delivered his annual report, which went into all the details of the business of the association during the past year. His report showed that 114,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber had been inspected under official certificate plans, and gave the financial resources of the association to be about \$11,000 net. During the past year Secretary Fish stated there had been an increase in membership of 116, making the total enrollment 584. The estimated worth of the members of the association was given as between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000, and the annual business they transact was placed at between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

The June 25 issue of the RECORD will contain full proceedings of the meeting.

Meeting Memphis Lumbermen's Club

At a meeting of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis held at the Hotel Gayoso, May 28, it was decided that Memphis should make a fight for the 1911 annual of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and a committee of twelve was appointed to do everything it could to secure the gathering. W. R. Barksdale is chairman of the committee and J. W. Thompson is vice-chairman. Memphis is to send a large delegation to the annual at Louisville this year, and it is the understanding that every delegate is to be an ex-officio member of the steering committee. It was practically decided at a previous meeting that Memphis would not be in the running for the 1911 annual, but the subject was reconsidered on the suggestion of Mr. Barksdale and Mr. Thompson, with the result shown. It is the opinion of the club that Memphis is the logical place for the 1911 annual, and it was further shown at this meeting that a number of cities having large membership in the association were in favor of holding the next meeting there.

One of the features of the forthcoming convention at Louisville will probably be a baseball game between the team of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis and a team from some other club. John W. McClure, manager of the Memphis team, has sent a challenge to F. F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, offering to play any similarly organized club during the Louisville meeting, the winner to take sixty per cent of the gate receipts and the loser forty per cent and each team to pay its own expenses. As yet no replies have been received to this challenge and nothing definite has been arranged in connection with the game.

The baseball team of the Lumbermen's Club will play a game with the team of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company at Charleston, Miss., June 18. The contest will be at Charleston. A large delegation will go down from Memphis to Charleston on that occasion and a gala time is expected.

It was announced at the meeting that games would be played some time during the season with Nashville and Cincinnati, the time for the contests to be arranged later.

Another boat ride on the Mississippi and a moonlight picnic at Riverside Park is planned for some time this summer, the entertainment committee to decide on the date.

Four new members were admitted into the club on the active list, as follows: L. E. Brown of George C. Brown & Co., and Messrs. Bowman, Moffett and Rush of Moffett, Bowman & Rush.

This was the last meeting of the season unless there is some special reason for a called meeting. It was for this reason that it was held in the evening and that it was on a rather more elaborate scale than usual. The attendance was large and the banquet hall of the Gayoso was handsomely decorated. President S. C. Major was in the chair.

The Statistics Committee of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis has formally submitted its report to John W. McClure, first vice-president, in the absence of President S. C. Major, who is in Louisville looking after the interests of the Memphis delegation in its efforts to secure the next annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. This report has been compiled after much strenuous effort on the part of the members of the committee and presents the first statistics that have been compiled since 1906. It will be noted that the showing is a most excellent one and that, by comparison with four years ago, substantial increases are shown all along the line. The total amount of lumber manufactured or handled by Memphis firms reached 640,000,000 feet, with a value of more than \$16,500,000, while the amount consumed by woodworking industries of the city exceeded 106,000,000 feet, or almost as much as the entire cut of Memphis sawmills in 1906. In fact, the most suggestive feature of the report is the rapid increase in woodworking enterprises.

The detailed report was as follows:

	Total feet	Total value
Amount of lumber manufactured in Memphis..	129,978,023	\$ 4,083,251
Amount of lumber manufactured by Memphis firms outside of Memphis	266,471,934	5,425,145
Amount of lumber handled through Memphis yards not included in amount manufactured..	87,031,105	2,785,161
Amount of lumber handled on direct shipment from mills and yards outside of Memphis, not included in amount manufactured	157,134,327	4,577,760
Total handled by Memphis firms ..	640,615,389	\$16,871,317
Amount of lumber exported by Memphis firms	21,166,884	708,445
Amount of lumber exported from outside points by Memphis firms	25,246,865	895,226
Amount of logs received in Memphis by rail...	91,850,318	2,102,146
By river	45,540,956	502,569
Total logs received..	137,391,274	\$2,604,715
Amount of wages paid in Memphis		1,882,461
Amount of logs and bolts received at Memphis and manufactured into slack cooperage stock..	7,040,956	172,000
Amount of logs and rough material received and manufactured by Memphis firms into vehicle and implement stock, turned work and pump rods	19,738,067	475,084

Amount of lumber consumed by furniture factories, coffin factories, box factories, planing mills, flooring plants, etc., in Memphis, 1909. \$0,218,517 1,668,938

Amount of lumber handled by retail yards (mostly yellow pine). 111,209,000 2,001,757

The report of the committee also sets forth the fact that there are the following number of lumber and woodworking industries in Memphis at the present time:

Eighty-three manufacturing and wholesale hardwood firms.

Twenty-seven hardwood saw mills.

Twenty-five wholesale hardwood distributing yards.

Five box factories.

Five veneer factories.

Four dimension stock plants.

Nine handle, spoke and hardwood specialties plants.

Three slack cooperage stock factories.

Four tight cooperage stock factories.

Two wagon and carriage factories.

Three furniture factories.

Two column factories.

One coffin factory.

One hardwood flooring factory.

Thirteen planing mills.

Twenty retail lumber yards.

The committee in its report also emphasizes the fact that the figures represent a healthy increase all along the line, but that it should be taken into consideration that, but for the fact that 1909 was considerably below the average as a business year, the showing would have been at least twenty-five per cent larger.

The committee is composed of George C. Ehemann, chairman; A. G. Fritchey, D. F. Heuer, O. M. Krebs and W. A. Stark.

Meeting Hickory Handle Association

At the meeting of the Hickory Handle Manufacturers' Association at Memphis on May 26, a special committee was appointed to investigate the matter of standard patterns to be used in the manufacture of handles, and to draw up such a plan of action as will most expeditiously accomplish the adoption of such specifications.

Other committees appointed were for the purpose of drawing up standard grading rules, and in this connection it was decided to adopt the standard price list proposed at Little Rock several months ago.

The attendance represented a daily output of 14,000 dozen handles, there being fifteen members present. President T. R. Clendenin of the Missouri Handle Company presided, and Secretary J. E. Duffield of J. E. Duffield & Co., St. Louis, recorded. The Hartsell Handle Company of Memphis acted as host to the visiting delegates, who were entertained at luncheon at the Gayoso.

Meeting Chicago Hardwood Exchange

A meeting of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange was held in the College Room of the Hotel La Salle, on Friday, May 27. Following the regular luncheon the meeting was called to order by President F. L. Brown, who explained that Secretary McMullen was absent in Detroit at a meeting of Yale graduates. Gus Larsen of the Fink-Heldler Lumber Company was appointed secretary pro tem. There was an attendance of forty members and guests. After the reading of the minutes of the meeting held on April 23, which were approved, a letter was read from George E. Hibbard, president of the Hardwood Lumber Exchange of St. Louis, requesting that the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange support St. Louis in its efforts to land the 1911 convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Several of the members present signified their willingness to do this as St. Louis has been actively at work to secure this meet-

ing for some time and has been unsuccessful the past two years in its efforts to secure the National annual.

J. S. Trainer, chairman of the Market Conditions Committee, presented his report, which on motion was approved and adopted.

Joseph Dion, chairman of the Membership Committee, reported a meeting of his committee on May 6, with all members present but two, and stated that assignments of all concerns eligible had been made to each member of his committee. He reported a very favorable outlook for substantial increase in membership. Two new applications were presented and accepted.

Harvey S. Haydon, chairman of the Publicity Committee, reported that no definite action had been taken by his committee and that action had been delayed owing to the proposed reconstruction of the charter. He referred to the proposed consolidation of all lumber interests of Chicago, suggesting that until this was definitely decided it was deemed inadvisable to make the proposed change in the constitution and by-laws. Chairman Haydon read a number of letters from members received by President Brown since the meeting of April 23, which were written in reply to the president's request for suggestions from members. In substance these letters demonstrated a determination on the part of the membership to keep the standard of the Chicago hardwood market on a high plane and the plan of a square deal to all—shipper, dealer and consumer, and to improve the business methods and establish a greater degree of confidence, was praised in all of the letters presented.

Report of the Trade Relations Committee, of which O. O. Agler is chairman, was not presented owing to the absence of Mr. Agler, but the secretary read a letter from him regarding the recent meeting of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and their protest against the proposed advance in freight rates, and the contemplated plan of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to levy an assessment against all organizations participating in the proposed litigation in order to secure about \$50,000 for litigation and other expenses.

E. F. Dodge spoke at length on the present switching charges in Chicago and the per diem charge. Following a general discussion of this subject a motion prevailed that the entire matter be referred to the Trade Relations Committee, with the request that they confer with other Chicago lumber organizations and bring in recommendations for the consideration of the membership at the next regular meeting. President Brown pledged to the membership his personal interest and attention to this important matter and stated there would be a meeting of the Board of Directors prior to the next regular meeting of the exchange.

President Brown called attention to the coming convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, to be held at Louisville on June 9 and 10, and to the fact that President Agler's term of office as president of the association would expire at that time. Theo. Fathauer offered a motion that the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange express full appreciation of the able conduct of the National Association's affairs by Mr. Agler during the past two years, which reflected credit on Mr. Agler and the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange, which had indorsed his candidacy. This motion was seconded by W. O. King and unanimously carried. The secretary was instructed to mail a copy of the resolution to Mr. Agler.

The program of the coming convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was commended, and President Brown urged upon the members the importance of attending this meeting. The discussion which followed showed that the delegation, which will represent Chicago at the Louisville convention, will probably be the largest that has ever attended a National Association annual. On motion the meeting then adjourned.

Meeting Philadelphia Exchange

The Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia held its regular monthly meeting on June 2, Franklin A. Smith, president, in the chair. It was resolved at this meeting that the office and entertainment committee make arrangements for the usual annual outing the latter part of September. The report of committee on inspection rules for shortleaf pine, sizes and dimension was adopted, and a committee previously appointed on spruce grading was instructed to confer with the Spruce Manufacturers' Association, taking its committee's report as a basis, and report at next meeting of the exchange.

A communication was received from the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange, asking the co-operation of the Philadelphia exchange in securing the 1912 convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association for that city.

Samuel B. Vrooman was elected to succeed the late William M. McCormick on the committee on the relief fund.

Frederick S. Underhill, William L. Rice and Henry Riley discussed at length the extensive use which is being made of paper as a substitute for wood for packing boxes, and the impending detriment to the lumber industries and the box business thereby; especially as the railroads seem disposed to encourage the adoption. It was suggested that a proper classification be made for packages of paper or other similar material. The matter will come up before the next meeting.

The members of the exchange were requested at this meeting to have printed on their stationery the legend, "We are members of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia."

It was also announced that the retail lumber yards would close at noon on Saturdays during July, August and September. George F. Craig made the following motion, which was adopted: That the chair be authorized to appoint a committee of five to examine the rules for grading hardwood lumber as prepared by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States and the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and to present its recommendation to the exchange at the next meeting.

The following resolutions relative to the death of William M. McCormick, a member of the exchange, were then passed:

Whereas, It is with the deepest sorrow we record the death of Mr. William M. McCormick, a prominent member of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, who won the highest regard and respect of all by his straightforward and honest business methods and whose wise counsel and genial companionship we shall miss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the exchange, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy and condolence, also that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

The news of the death of Mr. McCormick brought sorrow to every member of the exchange. Of a sometimes blunt exterior, all knew that within his breast was a heart as tender as a child's and as charity as broad as the heavens. The grave has won and closed upon him, but every member of the exchange will hold his memory dear and feel the poorer that Death has stricken forever his name from their roll.

Entered the Trade at Kansas City

E. B. Nettleton, formerly sales manager of the Du Bois interests, with headquarters at Philadelphia, has started in the wholesale commission business in the Massachusetts Building, Kansas City, Mo., specializing in Pacific Coast lumber and shingles.

Mr. Nettleton has had long experience in lumber affairs and is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy in all particulars, and should achieve success in his new undertaking.

Meeting Nashville Lumberman's Club and Hoo-Hoo Concatenation.

The regular meeting of the Nashville Lumbermen's Club, preceded by a Hoo-Hoo concatenation, was held a few days ago. The meeting

was called to order by President John W. Love, who asked for the report of the Transportation Committee. Chairman Arthur Ransom said the committee was unable to report at that time, but hoped to announce better conditions with the railroads before the time of the next meeting. A subject which was discussed at length was the lumbermen's baseball team. It was finally decided that the ball team be fitted out at the expense of the club and the management of the team was given the right to draft into service any player that looked good enough. Wade Kirkpatrick, who is managing the baseball end of it, opined that he would give the lumbermen a team that would be about the "best ever." Recently it has been determined that Nashville and Memphis should play a great ball game, and the date has been fixed for just two days prior to the meeting of Jeffries and Johnson, or, to be exact, on July 2. The place has not been determined as yet, but it will be either Nashville or Memphis. Clarence Dews is captain of the Nashville team.

The concatenation was an unqualified success. Some fifty "cats" were on hand to lend their aid to the initiation, and the following "kittens" were initiated: C. M. Morford, T. B. Johnson, Olin White, J. R. McIlvane, C. R. Boyd, A. L. Fry, S. T. Myers, F. G. Fetzer, M. S. Roberts, Jr., W. M. Farris, L. H. Farris, B. H. Mocker, W. E. Hagan, Hickman Beckner, R. R. Thrasher, C. E. Dews, L. G. Lewis, T. R. Leseuer, all of Nashville; L. D. Patterson of Johnsonville, Tenn., and J. F. Craig of Franklin, Tenn. Following the concatenation a Dutch supper was served. The Entertainment Committee on this occasion was composed of C. L. McConnell, Olin White and Frank C. Guthrie.

Meeting Baltimore Exchange

The Baltimore Lumber Exchange held its quarterly meeting on June 6, followed by a dinner, which was served at the Merchants' Club. There was rather more than the usual amount of business to transact, among the matters taken up being the report of the special committee on trade relations, which was appointed at the last annual meeting in December, 1909. The appointment of this committee was prompted by complaints on the part of yard men that wholesalers were ignoring them and selling direct to consumers. This assertion brought out the charge from some of the wholesalers that the yards, instead of recognizing the wholesalers, placed orders direct with the mills. It was alleged by retailers that their business was being injured by the operations of scapiers, who, with the connivance of wholesalers, would sell lumber direct to consumers on a small commission, and that such practice was being encouraged by certain wholesalers. The wholesalers again asserted that retailers would buy from the salesman sent out by the mills, thinking that they would get lumber more cheaply than if they bought through a wholesaler, when, as a matter of fact, the wholesaler's knowledge of trade conditions enabled him to supply the retailer at the same or even lower price than he was paying, and in addition gave the retailer the advantage of his experience and furnished a better grade of lumber. This committee was also directed to pass upon the claims of certain concerns to be classed as retailers, wholesalers or consumers, and it has been at work ever since formulating a report. The report went over the whole situation and was listened to with close attention. President John L. Alcock occupied the chair.

The Little Things Which Cause Mill Fires

In bulletin No. 36 U. S. Epperson & Co., Kansas City, attorney and manager for the Lumberman's Underwriting Alliance, points out the various causes of sawmill fires, which, owing to their commonplace nature, are usually overlooked by mill owners. These suggestions are particularly pertinent at this time of the year,

when high winds and dry weather make a formidable combination in favor of fires.

Spontaneous combustion, among other things, is a frequent and unnecessary cause of many fires. When once any discarded machinery or refuse of any nature is put away in a corner, this corner will soon become a dump heap for all sorts of cast-offs. In the course of time, if there is any old clothing, overalls, or similar garments among the refuse, sufficient heat will be generated to cause spontaneous combustion. Fire of this sort usually smolders for some time and is as liable as not to break out in the dead of night when there is no assistance at hand to suppress it. Well ventilated clothes-closets should be provided, and anything which is not in use should be properly disposed of.

Many a serious fire has been caused by a parlor match ignited by mice or by the heel of an employee. Workmen should be especially warned to use all due care to prevent fires of this nature. Matches should never be left in the pockets of work-clothes or any other place where they are liable to fall to the floor, or to be visited by rodents.

Watchmen's lamps of inferior make are often responsible for conflagrations. There are so many different kinds of absolutely safe lamps, burning non-explosive oils, that accidents of this sort appear inexcusable.

Carelessness in boiler houses is very often responsible for a great deal of trouble. Fuel is frequently piled entirely too close to the boiler front, a sudden back draft emitting sparks which, unless promptly extinguished, might easily start a serious blaze. Firemen are not always careful to see that feed-pipes are removed from fire holes in the boilers the instant they are not in actual use, or whenever fans are stopped. In this way sparks frequently run back to dust collectors. Dust accumulated on boiler tops is very often known to dry out and char to such an extent as to ignite and spread fire to surrounding woodwork.

Frequently fires are caused by friction from overheated bearings. The danger from this source is so evident as to require but little discussion. Proper oiling and examination for frictional irregularities is about the only remedy.

The small fire-fighting apparatus usually found in connection with a sawmill should always be kept in complete repair. Not only should the main parts be kept ready for immediate use, but such small things as hose couplings, wrenches and nozzles should be frequently examined. Rusty iron nipples on hydrants can be put in proper shape with kerosene oil or, better still, they should be replaced by brass nipples. Hose should always be kept attached to the hydrant, and an extra supply be conveniently near for immediate use.

Scattered or badly piled timber in yards or sheds is not only unnecessary, but a dangerous proposition. Sparks are always more or less in evidence in the atmosphere around a sawmill, and the more compact the piles are the less danger there is of ignition.

As a final suggestion, this bulletin states that more time and labor is lost each year in filling empty barrels, from which water has been lost by evaporation or by other causes, such as stock drinking or by trash accumulating in the barrel, than would be consumed in providing suitable covers for all.

Death of Prominent Michigan Lumberman

William Douglas, junior member of the Buckley & Douglas Lumber Company of Manistee, Mich., died at the Palmer House, Chicago, on June 4. Mr. Douglas had long been a sufferer from asthma and last fall went South for his health. He was on his way home from this trip and stopped in Chicago for a short visit, when he was stricken with a complication of troubles which resulted in his death. His body was taken to Manistee for interment.

Mr. Douglas was born at Chatham, Ontario, in 1848, and went to Manistee in 1870. About

ten years later, with Edward Buckley, he established the Buckley & Douglas Lumber Company, which has continued to grow until it is now one of the largest concerns in the country. Mr. Douglas was also interested in other lines of business and was one of the prominent capitalists of the state. The Buckley-Douglas interests own the Manistee & Northeastern railroad, one of the prosperous lines of upper Michigan, of which Mr. Douglas was president. Mr. Douglas leaves a widow and four sisters to mourn his loss.

Building Operations for May

Official returns from forty-four cities throughout the country regularly reported to the American Contractor, Chicago, show an aggregate loss for May, 1910, of seventeen per cent as compared with May, 1909. The decrease in the great building centers, New York and Chicago, some twelve million dollars, must accept nearly all the blame for the shortage. One-half of the cities represented in the table show a loss of from one to seventy-three per cent, others show a gain of from two to 199 per cent. Cities showing a gain of fifty per cent or over are: Birmingham, 199; Columbus, 59; Denver, 96; Los Angeles, 79; Portland, Ore., 57; Wilkesbarre, 175. The particulars are given in the following table:

City.	May. Cost. 1910.	May. Cost. 1909.	Gain. Loss. Per Cent
Atlanta	\$ 683,627	\$ 546,462	25 ..
Baltimore	955,419	972,769	.. 1
Birmingham	320,487	116,660	190 ..
Bridgeport	294,755	431,776	.. 31
Buffalo	839,000	757,000	13 ..
Chicago	7,450,000	12,609,400	.. 40
Chicagoland	1,258,488	1,828,539	.. 31
Columbus	576,167	361,160	59 ..
Dallas	356,754	412,987	.. 12
Denver	1,615,060	824,000	96 ..
Des Moines	252,105	424,575	.. 40
Detroit	1,343,450	1,182,000	18 ..
Duluth	283,399	262,525	8 ..
Grand Rapids	387,468	492,716	.. 21
Hartford	498,561	668,920	.. 25
Indianapolis	653,780	1,029,365	.. 36
Kansas City	1,418,385	1,306,325	8 ..
Los Angeles	1,811,160	1,006,764	79 ..
Louisville	298,030	255,002	17 ..
Memphis	370,002	291,251	27 ..
Minneapolis	1,836,190	1,535,965	19 ..
Nashville	433,250	39,335	10 ..
Newark	993,440	3,715,881	.. 73
New Haven	375,124	371,092	2 ..
New Orleans	459,816	385,145	19 ..
Manhattan	13,378,926	16,006,346	.. 16
Brooklyn	3,353,925	6,610,350	.. 49
Bronx	3,975,810	4,519,995	.. 12
New York	20,708,661	27,136,691	.. 23
Oakland	536,819	528,183	2 ..
*Omaha	859,760	1,362,195	.. 36
Paterson	205,244	175,077	17 ..
Philadelphia	4,482,515	4,974,260	.. 9
Portland, Ore.	1,803,645	1,142,400	57 ..
Rochester	1,119,084	872,073	28 ..
St. Paul	1,263,048	1,324,287	.. 4
St. Louis	1,551,717	1,829,926	.. 13
Salt Lake City	474,050	592,000	.. 20
San Francisco	140,247	352,125	.. 62
Seattle	1,327,750	1,690,045	.. 16
Spokane	824,425	807,225	2 ..
Toledo	423,950	565,350	.. 25
Wilkes Barre	275,089	100,000	175 ..
Worcester	344,105	361,245	.. 4
Total	\$61,804,356	\$75,494,057	.. 17

*Omaha one permit of \$1,000,000 May, 1909.

The Use of Hickory in the United States

The United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the National Hickory Association, has recently completed a canvass of the chief users of hickory in this country to ascertain the annual consumption of this wood.

The rapidly decreasing supply in recent years has caused no little alarm among the manufacturers of products requiring hickory; however, it has been impossible up to the present to get statistics which could be considered authentic, either as to the yearly consumption or the total remaining stand of this wood. This can be attributed partly to the large number of small mills, which after cutting all the hickory within a reasonable distance, are either sold or moved to new localities. The large amount split into billets for spokes, handles, etc., instead of being

sawed into lumber, is also the cause of considerable trouble among the census takers.

While it is not claimed by the department that the figures recently compiled are complete, they at least give an indication of the prevailing conditions. All lines of manufacture requiring a strong, tough material are regular and large users of hickory stock. Under this heading can be quoted the manufacturers of vehicles of all sorts, and of handles and similar articles. The figures compiled by the department state that the estimated amount of hickory used by these establishments in the manufacture of their special products is annually about 131,600,000 board feet.

In addition there are about 200,000,000 feet sawed into hickory lumber each year, and it can be said that most of this stock is remanufactured. The total amount, therefore, consumed annually in the United States is about 330,000,000 board feet. According to the Census Bureau reports, hickory lumber sells at an average figure, at the mills, of \$30 per thousand, while selected stock, used in the special industries, is worth a minimum of \$50 a thousand. The hickory industry, therefore, is annually productive of about \$12,000,000.

While hickory is one of the most useful woods of the North American forests, it constitutes only from two to five per cent of the total stand. As was the case with various other hardwoods of quality, the favorite source of production, and the locality in which the best and most abundant stock was found, was formerly Indiana and Ohio. The supply in these states, however, has been very materially reduced, so that, while the tree is found generally throughout the eastern hardwood forests, the state of Arkansas at present furnishes by far the largest yearly shipments of hickory. Next in order of importance can be named Tennessee, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio.

European Railroad Mileage

Recently compiled statistics show the railroad mileage of fourteen leading European countries to be a little less than 150,000 miles, which does not quite reach the total mileage in the United States. The year 1907 showed the greatest increase in railroad construction, 4.55 per cent. Germany, Austria and Hungary show an increase of about 1,000 miles each during this period, and Russia about 7,000 miles. Most of the mileage of foreign roads is owned by the government or subject to its control. This is especially so in Switzerland, where more than half of the total length of railroads is either owned or operated by the government.

Properties of Quarter-Sawed Gum

Whatever tendency there is in wood to swell and shrink is practically all in the direction of the rings of growth, says Veneers, and consequently when a wood is made into veneers for lumber by quarter cutting the tendency to distortion is minimized, the inclination being towards the thickness. It is obvious from this that the correct way to cut veneer for fine face work is to quarter it, this being entirely aside from the added value of the figure thus obtained.

The paper further states that this fact is merely in connection with an inquiry as to what is being done toward promoting quartered gum in face veneer. This wood has always been a more or less important item in the export and domestic trades, but it seems that there might be opportunity for building up a very desirable business along these lines.

Postal Savings Bank

Now that the recommendation of President Taft, relative to the establishment of the postal savings bank system, has become an actuality, it is interesting to surmise to just what extent the new department will influence the various sections of the country. There has been a long-felt need among the remote lumber producing

sections for some steadying influence which would enable the lumber companies employing labor to be reasonably sure of holding their help from one season to another, or indeed from one month to another. It has long been the custom among the lumber jacks to pull up stakes after working for a month or so and move to some other locality. It has been suggested that the new postal savings bank system will accelerate the uncertainty of rural life and industry, and will tend to further demoralize social conditions in those sections, the reason given being that the sums deposited in the local postoffices will be diverted to outside sources instead of being invested locally. The same authority claims that the farmers' money has heretofore been invested by the local bank in local enterprises, and thus aided in the development of the country. It seems more probable, however, and more reasonable to suppose that the new institution will result in a great industrial development in that it will work against the hoarding of money, thus withdrawing it from usefulness. The money will always be accessible and it merely means that the small rural depositor will be enabled to accumulate enough money to make investments profitably. This most strikingly applies in connection with lumber camps, where the only possible way of saving without hoarding is through the postoffices. The new legislation should be welcomed by mill owners in that it will tend to cause their employees to deposit their wages where they cannot be squandered, and by so starting a bank account the employees will be more or less bound to the locality, and will become steadier and more proficient and valuable. At the same time, by acquiring even a small account of their own, they will acquire with it a greater degree of self-respect.

Prominent Lumberman Dead

William E. Kelley, president of the William E. Kelley Lumber Company, son of one of Chicago's pioneer families, died on May 28 at his summer home in Wisconsin, following an illness of more than a year. The business of the Kelley Lumber Company will be taken care of by his two sons, who have for some time been in active charge of the affairs in Idaho.

Mr. Kelley was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Asa P. Kelley. He was born August 27, 1850. His early education was obtained in Chicago, and from there he entered Yale University. Upon graduation from Yale Mr. Kelley returned to Chicago and engaged in the lumber business with his father, acquiring extensive timber lands in Wisconsin and Idaho. Mr. Kelley was a member of the Union League Club and of the Horticultural Society.

Radical Changes in Rail Bill

It has been a difficult matter for the last couple of weeks to form any definite idea of the progress and probable outcome of the pending railway regulation bill in Congress. The measure has been a source of constant wrangle and debate in both houses, the regulars in both the Senate and House having to combat the combined forces of democrats and insurgents on a good many points. As the bill stands now, and as it is very likely to be passed, it shows some radical departures from the original bill mapped out by the President, but contains points which will be of unusual interest to the manufacturing trades and of great value in securing a square deal from the railroads for the shippers and consumers.

The commerce court feature of the bill seems to have come through about as originally suggested by President Taft. The object of this court will be to enforce the orders and decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It will be composed of five judges, designated by the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and from it appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. In all cases coming before this new tribunal, the at-

torney-general will control the interests of the government, but the Interstate Commerce Commission and any concerned parties may appear on behalf of the contesting sides.

As it now stands, the long and short haul clause will become a fixed feature, and provides that no roads shall charge any greater compensation for a shorter than for a longer haul, except in cases where such action is authorized by investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Just and reasonable individual or joint rates as the maximum to be charged are to be determined and prescribed by the commission upon receipt of complaint from any shipper. The commission may suspend the operation of any new rates, classification, regulation, or practice for a period not exceeding 120 days. If at the end of that time no opinion has been arrived at the period can be extended for another six months, after which time a new rate, etc., will become effective, unless the commission rules to the contrary. This paragraph was the source of heated debate, and the final amendment, the Jones amendment to the Cummins amendment, was strongly endorsed by lumbermen throughout the country and by special representatives who appeared in Washington in behalf of the lumber trade.

The trade will be particularly interested in the new legislation governing routing, in which the shipper is given the right to designate one of many through routes by which his merchandise can be transported. All waybills on interstate shipments where increased rates apply must show the date, charge and other details. This provision was added in the event of the increased rate being found unreasonable, when the carrier is compelled to refund to the shippers the difference between the two tariffs.

New Dennis Concern

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Dennis Lumber Company, Inc., with headquarters at Grand Rapids, Mich. The company is capitalized at \$10,000, and is headed by Elmer E. Dennis, who is well known to the hardwood trade of the country in his former positions as president of the Kelsey-Dennis Lumber Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y., secretary of the Dennis Brothers Salt & Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, and a member of the firm of Dennis Brothers. The other officers in the concern are: K. M. Dennis, treasurer; R. E. Dennis, vice-president, and E. A. Liddle, secretary. The company will manufacture and sell at wholesale. Its line will include hardwood lumber, lath, shingles and maple flooring.

Wooden Boxes Score

A communication from R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, states that he recently received a letter from Leonard Bronson, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in which Mr. Bronson observed that a large cereal concern recently instructed its salesmen to offer its product in either wooden or fiber containers at the option of the customer. This concern, up to a short time ago, had used fiber boxes exclusively. The change of attitude should materially encourage the box-manufacturing trade, especially as the matter has been presented through such an influential source. Mr. Bronson suggests that the secretaries of the various associations communicate with all members running commissaries in connection with their operations, suggesting that they demand that wooden boxes be used entirely for shipments consigned to them, and when ordering goods of any character to make specific notation on the order, in a conspicuous manner, that goods will not be received unless packed in a wooden container.

Under the same cover Mr. Kellogg mailed a tabulated list of the responses received from communications he addressed on May 15 to the various members of his association, requesting

them to furnish a list of stock of low-grade lumber now on hand. The results indicate a somewhat lighter stock of low grade than at this time a year ago. Altogether twenty-seven firms report smaller stocks and seventeen firms report an increase in the amount of No. 3 hardwood on hand. Thirty-one firms have a smaller supply of No. 3 hemlock and fourteen firms have larger stocks on hand than a year ago. There is a more noticeable difference in the lowest grades of pine and hardwoods, and six firms have the same supply of low-grade hardwoods as they usually carry.

Apparent Victory for Shippers in Rate Controversy

For years with the gradual increase in cost of production and of materials in all lines the railroads throughout the country have advanced freight rates, stating that they merely followed the general advance in operating expenses. In reviewing the records it becomes immediately apparent that these advances have always been widespread, and have outdistanced the apparent increase in other lines, thus netting at each advance a slight extra profit to the railroad over that which they formerly enjoyed.

Up to this time there has been no concerted action on the part of the shippers to combat the frequent and material advances in railroad tariffs. Not until the recent threat of the railroads to make an increase in tariffs approximating \$100,000,000 yearly were the shippers sufficiently aroused to get together on the issue. This means that the rates on various commodities affected will be increased from eight to twenty-five per cent in Official Classification territory, a majority of the new tariffs to become effective about the first of July. The position of the shippers has been rather difficult, for after the first announcement the roads have withheld the specific increase, with a view to preventing action in opposition. Toward the end of May the exact percentages were filed, and at that time a delegation representing the shippers of the western territory, where the Western Trunk Lines Committee controls the situation, journeyed to Washington and placed the matter before Attorney Wickersham. The result of this action was the now famous injunction issued by District Judge David P. Dyer of Hannibal, Mo., as a result of which the lines controlled by the Western Trunk Lines Committee were enjoined from putting the new rates into effect, pending inquiry by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This action signals a new line of procedure on the part of the government in the regulation of common carriers. Heretofore it has always been the policy to withhold action until after new rates were actually in force, and at that time to place the burden of proof upon the government, who had to show cause why the new rates were not reasonable and lawful. The action of President Taft, however, took the roads entirely off their guard, and places the burden of proof exactly in the opposite direction.

The investigation will continue along similar lines in the various sections of the country and will in the course of time undoubtedly cover the whole transportation system. It will be attempted to prove that such combinations for tariff agreements as the Western Trunk Lines Committee are illegal combinations in restraint of trade, and as such are subject to prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law. Attorney-General Wickersham will endeavor to compel the roads to show cause why the temporary injunction shall not be made permanent.

Shippers on the eastern lines have not so far been so fortunate as the western contingent. The roads have already filed new tariffs, action being hastened by the western shippers' victory and by prospective adverse legislation in the pending railway bill. Upon the first intimation of the raise in rates, a meeting was called in Chicago on March 17, as recorded in the last issue of

the RECORD. At this meeting resolutions were passed with a view to arbitration, it being believed that this would be the most expeditious and economic method of settling the controversy. Provision was made, however, for a vigorous opposition in the event of the roads refusing, as they subsequently did, to arbitrate. It is reasonable to suppose that action similar to that in the western rate question will be taken regarding the situation in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, where the threatened increase will go into effect July 1. As in the other cases, the roads will undoubtedly be enjoined indefinitely, pending investigation.

The investigation as to the legality or illegality of such combinations as the Western Trunk Lines Committee, and the question of their dissolution under the Sherman anti-trust law, is probably of more far-reaching importance than the actual injunction granted. It has been shown that the western committee, composed of the freight officials of the various roads, had regular meetings. At these meetings any proposition advanced by one of the representatives with a view to increasing or in any way regulating tariffs was placed before the body for their consideration. A caucus was not taken until the next meeting, and only upon unanimous vote was any measure passed. With the abolition of such associations much of the power of the roads for concerted action and the attending evils will be eliminated.

President Brown of the New York Central Lines states in behalf of the roads that their credit, already shattered by adverse legislation, will be completely ruined by successful action by the government along the lines proposed. The New York Central company has decided to retrench on the proposed \$5,000,000 improvements, pending government action, and will endeavor to cancel its recent order for freight cars to the value of \$3,000,000.

This action is undoubtedly a bluff to endeavor to adversely affect industry throughout the country and to depress business in general, the policy being to enlist popular sentiment against government action adverse to the railroads. There has already been a notable falling off in railroad securities throughout the country.

There is no doubt but that the railroads are affected by the increased cost of material and operation, but it is equally true that advances have always been vastly out of keeping, both as to frequency and proportion, with the general increase in expenses. Figures recently compiled by the New York Financial Chronicle give the action of the roads a decidedly unjustifiable aspect; a reduction seems justified, rather than an increase. It is shown in these figures that 739 railroad companies earned in March \$234,884,449 gross, which represents an increase of \$31,583,854, or 15.4 per cent. The net earnings of the same lines aggregated \$76,858,961, an increase of 11.62 per cent. The following is a summary of the consolidated account for March:

	1910	1909	Increase
Miles of road...	230,263	226,965	3,298
Gross earnings...	\$234,804,349	\$203,220,395	\$31,583,954
Oper. expenses...	157,945,488	134,361,862	23,583,626
Net earnings...	\$ 76,858,961	\$ 68,858,733	\$ 8,000,228
Net earnings in March for 1900, 1909 and 1910 follow.			

		Increase
1900.....	\$26,782,183	\$ 2,881,403
1909.....	69,613,713	14,303,842
1910.....	76,858,961	8,000,228

Secretary Glenn of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association has recently issued a communication reviewing the situation and urgently requesting members to wire representatives in Washington to urge Attorney-General Wickersham to follow the same procedure in the eastern situation as in the West. Quick and drastic action is necessary to offset the action of the roads, who, having filed the tariffs, are in a strong position.

Since the above was written a conference at the White House between the President and

representatives of the twenty-four railroads in the Western Trunk Line Association has had these results:

1. The railroads have agreed to cancel all increases in rates which were to have gone into effect on or after June 1.

2. The railroads will file no further increases in rates until after Congress has acted upon the pending railroad legislation.

3. In consideration of this agreement the President has promised to cancel the injunction suit restraining the increases in rates when the pending railroad bill shall be enacted into law.

4. The government has abandoned its attack upon the traffic committees and traffic associations.

While this has no direct effect on the roads in Official Classification territory, those roads will without doubt be subjected to the same ruling. A conference between the President and the heads of the New York Central and Pennsylvania lines is scheduled for an early date, and at that time the eastern controversy will be settled.

Dodge Water Softener

To anyone interested in securing pure, clean, soft water for boiler use in connection with manufacturing plants, two panels recently issued by the Dodge Manufacturing Company of Mishawaka, Ind., illustrating its Eureka Water Softener, will be of more than usual interest. The drawings are not only mechanically excellent, but are truly artistic in coloring and general design. One shows the exterior of the plant, suitably colored, each color indicating a certain part, and the other shows a longitudinal section, the same color scheme being employed to graphically explain the workings of the various parts.

Water must necessarily be treated to prevent boiler scale and the Dodge company guarantees that treatment with its softener will absolutely prevent incrustation. The system is not new, thousands of the softeners being now in operation. Two tanks are employed, one containing a lime solution which flows from it into the other and larger tank, where it is mixed with the raw water and a reagent. From there it goes to the decanting chamber in which the circulation is from the bottom up. In this way the sludge is deposited and the water, ascending, passes through a filter and then out in an absolutely pure state.

Miscellaneous Notes

The Wisconsin Cabinet Company of Fond du Lac recently dissolved.

A new concern for Proctor, Ark., is the Pemiscot Lumber Company, capitalized at \$50,000.

The Plumbers Woodwork Company has recently increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$65,000.

The Vehicle City Lumber Company of Flint, Mich., reports having increased its capital stock to \$40,000.

The John Fish Lumber Company has been organized with \$5,000 capital to operate at Summerset, Ky.

A new concern at Minneapolis, Minn., is the Carpenter-Webster Company, which has a capital of \$200,000.

Arcadia, Mich., is the location of the new Arcadia Lumber Company, which has a capital stock of \$30,000.

T. M. Talcott, Jr., has been appointed receiver for the Barrett-Mitchell Lumber Company of South Bend, Ind.

G. F. Schneider and J. J. Moore have formed a partnership and will operate a hardwood sawmill at Bradford, Ark.

Texarkana, Ark., is the location of Turned Woodenware Company, recently incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock.

The Chicago Lumber Company is a new concern for Hammond, Ind., with an authorized capital stock of \$25,000.

The Newton-McArthur Lumber Company was recently organized at Elizabethtown, N. C. It has a capital stock of \$100,000.

Oscar Gartner, well-known exporter of New Orleans, has been succeeded by Herbert Gartner, who will continue along the same lines.

The Holliday Lumber & Furniture Company of Holliday, Tex., was recently capitalized at \$20,000 by L. E. Neale, W. M. Brown and W. T. Finley.

A new Arkansas corporation is the John M. Davis Lumber Company with \$50,000 capital. It will be located at Helena. John M. Davis is president.

The factory of the Hawkeye Cabinet Company of Davenport, Ia., was almost completely destroyed by fire on May 14. The loss is estimated at \$5,000.

A new concern for Seattle, Wash., is the International Lumber Company, capitalized at \$50,000 by Thomas F. Lee, J. D. Miller and Joseph Griffin.

The Leatherwood Lumber Company, manufacturer of oak and poplar lumber, has recently removed its business from Morocco, W. Va., to Aultman, Hill P. O., W. Va.

The Haverty Furniture Company of Dallas, Tex., has been organized with \$25,000 capital stock by J. J. Haverty, Clarence Haverty, T. J. Frazier and Ben T. Stanford.

The Rugg-Hayward Lumber Company, manufacturer and wholesaler of hardwood lumber at Marietta, O., has incorporated under the same name with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Wilmington Lumber Company was recently organized at Wilmington, N. C., with \$50,000 capital stock. The incorporators are L. B. Orrell, Alex. Boone and T. R. Orrell.

Articles of incorporation were recently filed by the Jaeger Lumber Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. The capital stock is \$100,000 and Edmund J. Jaeger and others are interested in the concern.

The Fall Lumber & Coal Company was recently incorporated at Port Clinton, O., by E. H. Fall, H. B. Magruder, E. R. Sorenson, Louis T. Johnson and Scott Staul. Its capital stock is \$10,000.

On May 21 fire destroyed the woodworking plant of Hall Brothers & Wood at Philadelphia, Pa. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000. Some valuable machinery and a number of blue prints and papers in the office were destroyed.

Trenton, Tenn., has an addition to its lumber fraternity in the Dodd Lumber Company, capitalized at \$10,000. The incorporators are T. K. Happel, E. W. Heaton, W. A. Jones, R. R. Collins, W. H. Dodd, B. F. Lemon and M. H. Taylor.

The Ohio River Lumber Company of Ironton recently increased its capital from \$15,000 to \$50,000. The company has been enjoying a growing business of late and the increase in its capital will enable it to operate with greater facility.

The Judson Lumber Corporation is a new company at Franklin, Va., to enter the lumber business. The company is capitalized at \$100,000 and has for its president and treasurer R. J. Camp; vice-president, E. D. Camp, and secretary, R. C. Camp, all of Franklin.

Ground has been broken for a fine new factory building for the Gray Furniture Company, which for the past two years has been operating in quarters most too small for its requirements. The working capacity of the concern will be greatly enlarged by this building.

The Virginia-Carolina Lumber Company, an organization under the laws of the state of

South Carolina, has recently taken out a license to do business in Virginia. The capital is \$60,000 and Richard T. Yates of Lynchburg will represent the company in Virginia.

The plant of the International Lumber & Creosote Company at Texarkana, Ark., with 125,000 gallons of creosote, twenty-eight loads of creosoted cross ties and a large quantity of raw material was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is said to be in the neighborhood of \$750,000.

The Wisconsin Chair Company's plant at Evansville, Ind., is being dismantled and the machinery moved to Mound City, Ill., where the company's plant was recently burned. The Evansville branch had been shut down for about six months owing to the company's uncertainty as to the advisability of continuing operations at that point.

Involuntary petition in bankruptcy was recently filed against the Albert Haas Lumber Company of Atlanta, Ga. The petitioners and their claims are Reid & Bean of Rutherfordton, N. C., \$502.56; Hawkinsville Stave & Lumber Company, Hawkinsville, Ga., \$92.31, and the Campbell & Damm Manufacturing Company of Tennessee, \$74.64.

A recent storm caused the destruction of the historic Blunston oak at Darby, Pa. The tree was about 400 years old and was of large size. Its history dates back to the days when Washington and his soldiers rested under its branches in 1777. Several years ago the hollows in the tree were filled with cement and great care was taken to prolong its life.

Fry Brothers have built a new hardwood sawmill about two miles from Atkins, Ark., on the Iron Mountain railroad. The mill recently started to cut from the supply of timber which the firm has secured and which, it is said, will last for six or seven years. The factory is

about two miles from the main line of the Iron Mountain and a spur is being constructed to the factory site.

Fire on May 30 damaged the plant and yard of the East Peoria Hardwood Lumber Company at East Peoria, Ill., badly. The origin of the fire is unknown and as yet the loss has not been definitely ascertained. The plant was worth about \$20,000, and only recently some fine new machinery was installed, the loss upon which will be heavy. M. Pfeiffer of Peoria, owner of the yards, estimated the loss at about \$10,000.

The growing demand for its product has necessitated the erection of additional storage room by the Spencer Table Company of Marion, Ind. An immense warehouse of brick has been erected which will be used for the shipping department and as storage room for the large stock of tables which the company always carries on hand ready for delivery. The company recently increased its capital stock to \$100,000 and it is now one of the largest table factories in the country.

The Mansfield Hardwood Lumber Company of Mansfield, La., has recently formed a contract with the Tremont & Gulf Lumber Company, large yellow pine operator, to cut the hardwood from its holdings. The concern will build a seven-foot band mill at a convenient point, the selection being between Winfield, Jonesboro or Rochelle. The Tremont & Gulf company operates large mills at each of these places and will supply the hardwood mill in connection with its pine logging operations. The stumpage holdings from which the Mansfield concern will cut amounts to about 190,000 acres, and it has been estimated will yield about 100,000,000 feet. The president of this company, A. S. Johnson, who will have active charge of the operations, is an experienced hardwood man, having operated a sawmill at Stamps, Ark., for a number of years.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

Alexander L. Howard of W. W. Howard & Bro., London dealers in mahogany logs, was a visitor in the Chicago market last week and left on Sunday for Memphis.

W. H. Bower, the hardwood lumberman of Kurtz, Ind., was a Chicago visitor last week and called on his customers in this city. Mr. Bower states that he has nearly exhausted the oak timber from his part of Indiana, and also is well nigh cut out on his Kentucky holdings, but expects soon to make another timber purchase and operate further in the South.

Max L. Pease of the Galloway-Pease Company, Saginaw, Mich., was a RECORD caller on May 26. The Galloway-Pease Company operates several sawmills near Johnson City, Tenn., and also has a large sawmill plant at Poplar Bluff, Mo., the latter of which is in Mr. Pease's direct charge. Mr. Pease reports having had a very satisfactory trade in poplar, oak and chestnut, and the quality of his stock makes it a prime favorite.

W. B. Morgan, secretary of the Anderson-Tully Company, Memphis, Tenn., was a Chicago visitor the first of the week and left Wednesday night on the Monon special with the Chicago contingent for the National Association annual at Louisville.

Charles Willey, manager of the big hardwood sawmill and veneer plant of his father at Memphis, Tenn., was a visitor at the home institution in Chicago last week. The big Willey plants at Memphis are running on full time and in addition to a daily lumber output of about 80,000 feet are manufacturing sixteen to twenty cars of gum, oak and ash veneers monthly.

The Monarch Lumber Company of the Harrison building, Philadelphia, Pa., is sending out postal card pictures of its new band mill at Beechwood, N. C. This mill is engaged in the production of oak, poplar, chestnut and other hardwoods.

C. L. Willey is on a trip to Memphis, inspecting his big sawmill and veneer plant there.

R. M. Carrier, president of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Sardis, Miss., and of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, was a Chicago visitor on Monday.

J. D. Lacey and son-in-law, Victor Thrane, of the big timber house of J. D. Lacey & Co., Chicago, New Orleans and Seattle, arrived in Chicago last week for their summer stay at headquarters in the Old Colony building. Messrs. Lacey and Thrane and their families traveled via Mr. Lacey's handsome yacht Tonopah from New Orleans, up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers and the Illinois canal. The big yacht is now in the harbor of the Chicago Yacht Club, of which Mr. Lacey is a member.

It has just come to light that H. S. Sackett, assistant forester in charge of the Chicago headquarters of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in the Fisher building, is a benedict, having been married at Batavia, Ill., on May 4, to Miss Louise Christy Dreier. Mr. Sackett is well known for his efficient work in connection with the Forest Service, and his bride is almost equally as well known as a magazine writer. Here is happiness and long life to the newly wedded pair!

G. C. Pratt of G. C. Pratt Lumber & Tie Company, Chicago, has left for a trip to the northern woods, where he is interested in lumber properties.

F. B. McMullin, Chicago representative of the

Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, South Bend, Ind., recently made a short trip to the mills of that concern.

In accordance with a recent action of the Chicago Hardwood Exchange, pledging the support of the Chicago trade to St. Louis at the coming national convention at Louisville, a large delegation of Chicago lumbermen have left for Louisville, where they will work to secure the 1911 convention for that city.

The Emerson Company, well-known manufacturers of dry kilns, announce the removal of their offices from Baltimore to New York City. Commodious quarters have been secured in the Flatiron building, to which address all communications should hereafter be directed. Baltimore will continue to be the company's shipping point, as heretofore.

The editor acknowledges receipt of an invitation to the seventh annual banquet of the Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association, which was held at the Pantlind hotel, Grand Rapids, May 31. Owing to press of business he was unable to attend, which was much regretted, as the hospitality of the lumbermen of Grand Rapids is proverbial and on this occasion seems to have even surpassed its reputation.

The Garstson-Graison Lumber Company of St. Louis is sending out to its customers and friends a useful little novelty which serves as an excellent advertisement for the company's well-known high-grade quarter-sawn oak. A strong and durable key-chain bearing the concern's trade mark, a log on the end of which is inscribed "1/4-sawn oak," is an acceptable reminder of this company's product.

C. M. Hamlin recently formed a connection with the Wood-Mosaic Company, manufacturer of parquetry, hardwood flooring, veneers and lumber at New Albany, Ind., and has charge of the company's lumber sales. This well-known concern has mills at New Albany, Ind., at Rochester, N. Y., and Louisville, Ky. The quality of its product is generally appreciated by the trade.

Chicago lumbermen were well represented by their draft horses in the first annual work-horse parade which was held on May 30. Among those who carried off prizes were two teams entered by the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company. The first prize team were matched sorrels, six and seven years old, each weighing 1,500 pounds and sixteen hands two inches in height. Both are of the Percheron breed. The second prize for doubles was awarded to the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company's team of black Percherons, which were sixteen hands three inches high and weighed each 1,500 pounds. In entering these teams there was considerable competition among the company's drivers, as each of the concern's thirty teams is exceptional in many respects.

Notice is given that the Charles A. Street Lumber Company of Chicago has dissolved.

The Irving Park Lumber Company took out papers of incorporation at Springfield recently to do a general lumber business in Chicago. The incorporators are Charles E. Cremieux, Thomas Burnes and Joseph G. Sheldon; the capital is \$5,000.

The Rayfield Motor Car Company was capitalized in Springfield last week at \$150,000. The firm will manufacture automobiles and is composed of J. F. Miller, E. E. Staley and Burke Vancil.

The Reliance Construction Company has been capitalized in Chicago for a general business in building material and building construction. The subscribed capital is \$10,000, the members of the firm being H. M. Seligman, F. L. Brooks and S. Murphy.

The Already Box Company of Danville, Ill., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, with headquarters in Chicago, has decreased its capital stock by \$2,000,000, the new capitalization being \$500,000.

Schmidt & Schultz, Chicago, have been succeeded in the store fixture business by the United Bank & Store Fixture Company.

The National Woodenware & Supply Company of Chicago has changed its name to the Edwin C. Price Company.

The Pulaski Sash & Door Company was recently petitioned into bankruptcy; the claims against the concern are the Struthers Mill Company, \$392.56; the True & True Door Company, \$615.01; the Morgan Sash & Door Company, \$222.14.

Crandall & Brown of South Center street, Chicago, recently sent around to the trade a complete telephone and street directory of the Chicago lumber firms. The directory is printed on both sides of a card, on which are shown in red the various specialties handled by this firm. It is an attractive and yet practical advertising feature.

Edward Hines of Edward Hines Lumber Company, Chicago, was in Washington a short time ago representing the National association in behalf of the lumber trade in general. Mr. Hines was especially interested in the six months' suspension clause in the railroad bill, and also did all he could to combat the lumber trust rumor now current in official circles.

Among the eastern lumbermen who visited Chicago Wednesday, June 8, en route to the Louisville convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association were Gouveneur E. Smith of Gouveneur E. Smith & Co. of New York City, and Stuart D. Walker of the same concern; also E. F. Perry, secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, New York City.

A welcome caller at the RECORD office, June 7, was J. H. Hill, Jr., manager of the Fearon & Martel Company of Cartagena, S. A., with offices at 96 Wall street, New York City.

NEW YORK

George C. Lavery has succeeded D. B. Collins as president of Collins, Lavery & Co., the large Jersey City lumber and woodwork house, with sales headquarters in the Hudson Terminal building, city, and the board of directors has been changed in accordance therewith. Mr. Collins has been ill for some time and while he retains an interest in the company, no announcement has been made as to his future activities.

Louis H. Parker, the newly appointed deputy attorney manager for the Lumber Underwriters, the well-known fire insuring organization of 66 Broadway, Manhattan, has taken up his active duties at local headquarters. This organization makes a specialty of reduced fire insurance rates to lumbermen and wood workers and, with the large experience in and knowledge of the insurance business which Mr. Parker possesses, the affairs of the organization should prosper generously under his management as assistant to General Attorney E. F. Perry.

Charles E. Page has retired from the wholesale house of Page Brothers, Manhattan, to organize the Page-Westervelt Lumber Company, wholesalers, with headquarters at 39 East 28th street, in which partnership he has been joined by Frank I. Westervelt, late of the J. H. Westervelt Lumber Company, at Paterson, N. J. Frank Page, also of Page Brothers, continues on his own account.

Manager W. W. Schupner, of the bureau of information of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, is celebrating the advent into his household of another little girl, making him the proud possessor of two daughters and a son.

E. M. Kenna, wholesale Pacific coast lumber supplies, headquarters 111 Broadway, and distributing warehouse in Brooklyn, returned during the fortnight from a business trip to the Coast, where he rounded out matters for his ensuing year's business.

E. V. Babcock, of E. V. Babcock & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., has been spending several days in town with Manager H. J. Gott, of the local office, in connection with their business here.

M. B. Nelson, general sales agent for the Long-Bell Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo., passed through the city during the fortnight on a business trip through the eastern centers.

W. W. Lockwood, of the Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, returned from a brief vacation at Atlantic City, N. J.

H. D. Billmeyer, Billmeyer Lumber Company, Cumberland, Md., and Floyd Day, of the Swann-Day Lumber Company, Winchester, Ky., were recent prominent hardwood visitors.

The Bacon Piano Company has been incorporated at Bronxville, N. Y., with a capital of \$65,000, to manufacture pianos. The incorporators are C. M. Tremaine, of Westfield, N. J.; F. E. Mygatt and C. A. Brooks, of New York City.

The Charles Soble Lumber Company has been incorporated in this city with headquarters at 1 Madison avenue, to conduct a general wholesale hardwood business by Charles Soble, W. J. Hein and H. I. Soble, of Brooklyn. The capital is \$10,000. The above mentioned Messrs. Soble were formerly identified with the Soble Brothers Lumber Company of this city.

John J. Linehan, Linehan Lumber Company, hardwood manufacturer of Pittsburg, Pa., spent several days in town during the fortnight in the interest of business, which he reports is very satisfactory considering all conditions of the present market.

The Emerson Company, manufacturers of the Emerson Dry Kilns, has removed its office headquarters from Baltimore, Md., to Room 1018 Flatiron building, New York City, where Manager H. E. Wofford will make his headquarters in the solicitation of the trade. The clerical work will be done at this office, but Baltimore will continue to be the shipping point for its dry kiln purposes as formerly.

The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, of Coal Grove, Ohio, announces that Henri Isaacson, 561 First street, Brooklyn, telephone 680 South, is representing it in this territory in a selling capacity.

BUFFALO

There is a good prospect of large attendance at the hardwood convention in Louisville. The direction pleases everybody, for if there is need of more stock in any line it will be easy to drop off here or there, or go on a little further and pick up what is wanted. Furthermore, it is astonishing how large the Buffalo interest in sawmills and timber tracts is in the Southwest, not to mention the taking of the cut of mills, while still other interests include fine yards that have been rounded out here and there below the Ohio, to be drawn on when there is demand for the stock.

It has been hard to do business in Buffalo yards of late on account of the cold, wet weather, which seems to have been doing its worst to get even with itself for giving us summer in March. June ought to do better by us.

The hardwood trade by lake is small this year for prices are so high on account of small supply and big western demand that it is not safe to buy much in that direction.

The sudden death of James T. Hurd at his new home at Ontonagon, Mich., where he located a short time ago, in order to manage a big hardwood timber and sawmill operation, was a great shock to lumbermen here, where he had lived since his birth in 1846. He was president of the Hurd Brothers Lumber Company since its incorporation. The Buffalo business is white and yellow pine, but some years ago Mr. Hurd bought an interest in the Lumber & Cedar Company at Ontonagon, on the south shore of Lake

Superior, and he had spent much of his time of late there. The product is mostly hardwood. Heart disease, complicated with other difficulties, was the cause of his death. On receipt of the news of his illness his son, Burton H. Hurd, started for Ontonagon, but did not reach there before the father's decease. Mr. Hurd was married last winter to Mrs. Margaret Stephenson of Ontonagon. By a former wife he leaves five sons and a daughter, the older sons being connected with him in the business here.

Scatcherd & Son are not piling up lumber very fast in the Buffalo yard, as it is used mostly as an overflow point, but they are active in Memphis and will be turning out a very large amount of oak lumber as soon as the mills are refitted.

A. E. Davenport, secretary of the Pascola Lumber Company, is spending much time getting ready to entertain the Lumber Exchange at the Canoe Club up the lake, as he is chairman of the outing committee of the exchange this year.

I. N. Stewart is a member of all the publicity and banquet committees that come up of late, and may, in a left-handed way, be reconciled to the quiet condition of the hardwood trade. The yard is selling oak and ash at a good rate for all that.

F. W. Vetter gets hold of hardwood stock so that he is able to sell all sorts much at the same rate, though he has to keep pretty busy hunting after white ash to get a good assortment of it.

A. Miller is also in the committee line and knows how to pick up cash for public purposes as well as for himself. He finds plenty of hardwood stock in Canada as well as southward, and keeps it moving out as well as into the yard.

A. W. Kreinheder gives quite an amount of time to his new dry kilns, and the yard and table mills of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company are getting a full share of the benefit of the purchase.

O. E. Yeager is planning to make a long trip, going to his sawmills in Kentucky on the 5th and swinging up at Louisville in time for the directors' meeting before the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association is due.

The yard of T. Sullivan & Co. is preparing for an arrival of Pacific coast fir by lake soon and in the meantime is getting in a lot of elm and basswood from connections that have been kept up in Canada.

A. J. Elias is chairman of the insurance committee of the Lumber Exchange, although that is hardly because his yard has of late been in the hands of insurance people. The rebuild from the fire includes considerable enlargement.

The office of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company finds trade not so rushing as it was when it was not safe to sell all the oak that was demanded, but the outlook is quite good enough to keep the mills running on oak as hard as ever.

Plans for opening the big tract owned in British Columbia by members of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company and others are maturing, but there are no details ready yet.

PHILADELPHIA

Frank H. Hawkins of the Kirby & Hawkins Company says things are moving along with a pleasing regularity. The hardwood lines are not being pushed just now, but in railroad ties, etc., the company has been busy right along.

The Monarch Lumber Company reports a considerable increase in orders. Howard B. France, secretary and treasurer, adds a favorable report. John J. Rumbarger, president, is on a business trip through West Virginia and Ohio. He will take in the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association to be held at Louisville, Ky., on June 9 and 10.

Ralph Souder of Eli B. Hallowell & Co. states

that they are shipping a respectable quantity of goods, but trading is a trifle less responsive than had been anticipated. Little concern is felt, however, as a comparative slackening is not unusual as the summer approaches. J. T. Robbinhold of this house has just returned from a five weeks' buying trip in Virginia, North and South Carolina.

The J. S. Kent Company testifies to a well-sustained business, the total amount so far being ahead of the same period of last year. Thomas B. Hoffman of the hardwood department is making a business trip to the mill districts of Virginia and North Carolina.

A number of the members of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, Eastern Pennsylvania, were the guests of Vicegerent Snark Jerome H. Sheip at a dinner given at Boothby's Hotel on May 26. Matters relative to the future of Hoo-Hoo in this territory were discussed with ardor. Messages were sent by absent members regretting their inability to be present, because of unavoidable previous engagements. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested at this meeting, the result of which was the appointment of a concatenation for June 24.

Jerome H. Sheip is on a business trip through the lumber camps of Alabama and Tennessee.

The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company is apparently satisfied with the year's business so far. Last month's trading, especially, it states, was good. A little lull is on just now. R. L. Gilliam, Philadelphia representative, is making a short stay at the company's mill at Mortimer, N. C., looking into stock conditions.

Charles G. Blake, manager E. V. Babcock & Co., says trading has relaxed to some extent during the last few weeks, but hitherto it has been of fair advance and of good character.

Owen M. Bruner, of Owen M. Bruner Company, reports a satisfactory volume of business all along the line and is glowingly optimistic as to outlook. Mr. Bruner will attend the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Louisville, Ky.

G. C. Burkholder, Philadelphia representative of Beecher & Barr, of Pottsville, Pa., has abundant faith in the business situation. He reports an increase of trading every month since January 1 and holds that the outlook contains nothing to discourage, but much to inspire confidence in the business man.

Haddock-France Lumber Company is now thoroughly established in its offices, 807 Harrison building. The company has planing mill facilities and a band mill at Beechwood, N. C., with a capacity of 40,000 feet per day, running full force on orders. Howard B. France, secretary and treasurer, says that some of the finest soft yellow poplar ever marketed is being turned out.

Thomas B. Hammer, manufacturer and wholesaler, reports liberal orders, mills all running full capacity, but stock is not allowed to over-accumulate at mill ends. Mr. Hammer controls sawmills at Little River, S. C., and Clarks, N. C.; saw and planing mills at Gunberry, N. C., and Willard, N. C., and shingle mills in Horry county, S. C.

Orders for locomotives have been received by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the railroads, Iowa Central, 10; Minneapolis & St. Louis, 12; Chicago & Alton, 10; Lehigh Valley, 5. The Lehigh Valley is said to be in the market for eight coaches and four combination cars. The Baltimore & Ohio is asking bids on 80 locomotives and for from 2,500 to 5,000 box cars and 2,000 coke cars.

Thomas J. Lalley, for twenty-five years in the lumber and piling business, offices Land Title building, died on May 25 at his home, 66th avenue and 11th street, Oak Lane.

Fire destroyed the woodworking mill of Hall Brothers & Wood on May 2, entailing a loss of about \$5,000. The firm has a lumber yard extending from 54th to 56th street, on Lancaster avenue, and a square back to the Pennsyl-

vania railroad main line. Two million feet of seasoned lumber stored in the sheds and worth about \$250,000 were saved.

The Dean Lumber Company's plant, Elmira, N. Y., suffered a loss by fire on May 2 of \$100,000.

Creditors filed a petition to have Elias Brunswick, of this city, adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. The petitioning creditors and the amounts of their claims are: Louis Daniels, \$600; Enterprising Furniture Company, Inc., \$44; Hancock Bros., \$33.85.

The Pinellas Lumber & Development Company, Philadelphia, was incorporated May 20 under Delaware laws; capital, \$50,000.

The Falcon Motor Car Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J., obtained charter on May 23 under New Jersey laws; capital, \$125,000.

The Neary-Martin Lumber Company, Newark, chartered on May 23 under New Jersey laws; capital, \$25,000.

The Mattison Box & Lumber Company, Newark, was incorporated on May 23 under New Jersey laws; capital, \$25,000.

The Baldwin Motor Service Company, Hackensack, obtained charter on May 23 under New Jersey laws. The company will manufacture automobiles and has a capital stock of \$250,000.

The Haffett-McNulty Table Company, Canton, chartered May 26 under Pennsylvania laws; capital, \$50,000.

The Berwind Lumber Company, Camden, obtained charter May 26 under New Jersey laws. It has a capital of \$250,000.

The Tiedermann Convertible Chair Company is a new concern for Wilmington, Del., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The James Lumber Company, Franklin, Pa., was recently chartered under Pennsylvania laws. It has a capital stock of \$30,000.

The Hoboken Planing Mill Company, Hoboken, was chartered May 27 under New Jersey laws; capital, \$25,000.

The Lorraine Motor Company, Camden, N. J., was recently organized to manufacture and sell motorcycles; capital stock is placed at \$60,000.

The G. W. Foster Lumber Company, Mays Landing, was incorporated June 3 under New Jersey laws, with a capital of \$50,000.

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Motor Car Company, Scranton, obtained a charter under Delaware laws, June 3. It is capitalized at \$500,000.

PITTSBURG

R. A. McDonald, president of the McDonald Lumber Company, is down in West Virginia this week looking over stocks. J. W. Hulise, office manager of the same company, is back from quite an extensive trip through the East, where he found things moving somewhat better than a few months ago.

The Palmer & Semans Lumber Company has been obliged to enlarge its office space in the Oliver building and now has three of the most desirable rooms in the building on the Smithfield street front. Manager I. F. Balsley of this concern reports more business doing in maple, but says the trade is chiefly in Michigan and the Northwest.

The Goodwin Lumber Company announces a flattering trade in manufacturing and planing mill lumber considering the general times. Ohio has sent over a bunch of business to this concern for most Ohio buyers are well known to Manager E. H. Shreiner, who is no mean hustler for lumber orders. Its trade down East is also very good.

President J. N. Woollett of the Aberdeen Lumber Company spent two days recently in the West and brought back some very good orders for early delivery. Gum and cottonwood, he says, are picking up in general demand so that the better stocks are now selling well.

The J. L. Lytle Lumber Company is not

complaining of the market at all in the past six weeks. It has a lot of Ohio orders which keeps it especially busy and prices which it has secured have been very satisfactory.

Harry Lombard, president of the Acorn Lumber Company, made a successful trip to Buffalo recently, bringing back some good orders. Since his removal to the Oliver building he has been "taking them over" right along and booked a fine lot of business last month.

The Furnace Run Sawmill & Lumber Company has many more inquiries on its books this month so far than last. President Nelson Bell says that the good lumber seller now is the man who cuts prices hard and goes after business with a vengeance. William Hunter of the company is spending this week in Cleveland among the hardwood men.

J. W. Henninger, who presided over the destinies of the Reliance Lumber Company prior to its failure, recently has allied himself with the Brown Brothers Lumber Company at Rhineland, Wis., and is very busy hustling out its pine and hardwoods.

The Pittsburgh Lumber Company, which recently purchased about 8,000 acres of virgin forest land near Hampton, Va., is getting ready to begin active operations. The company is backed by former State Senator William Flinn, his son, A. Rex Flinn, D. O. Jones and John S. Weller, all of Pittsburgh and has a capital of \$300,000. It will build a big band sawmill and prepare to cut 50,000 feet per day. A branch line of the E. T. & W. N. C. railroad will probably be constructed from Hampton to the lumber, a distance of eight miles.

The H. V. Curll Lumber Company feels especially strong on the poplar situation this spring, for Mr. Curll says that he never saw conditions at the manufacturing end favor a strong, high market so much as they do now. This concern is increasing its operations in West Virginia steadily, its latest move being to build several miles more tram road to penetrate a new part of its timber.

The F. W. Crane Lumber Company has started shipments from the stocks of the Yale Lumber Company at Yale, Ky., and is hurrying its lumber into eastern markets as fast as possible. Mr. Curll returned from the East Saturday and brought back with him a nice bunch of business. In general, the company has little complaint to make of present conditions, although in some sections demand is very quiet.

The Allegheny Lumber Company is doing a fair business. Up to within the past two or three weeks its business has been A1. The slump in orders is attributed by Secretary Rogers to several causes, among which the weather, politics and the railroad tangle are uppermost. A. M. Turner of this company is over at the mill at Endeavor, Pa., this week.

The Pittsburgh Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, under the active direction of Carl Van der Voort, is making exceptionally good progress in getting its head up among the winners. Very few companies have had such a low percentage of bad risks since their formation, and it is due chiefly to the scrupulous attention which Mr. Van der Voort gives to every application for business. He recently made a successful trip through the Altoona district.

The beginning of Pittsburgh's big expenditures for public improvements is seen in the ordinance recently passed for \$130,000 worth of new city bonds to be used for building the point bridge at the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. Contracts for the bridge will be awarded as soon as specifications can be prepared. The matter of removing the hump, raising the Allegheny river bridges and doing a large amount of street leveling in the downtown district is held up temporarily in the courts so that it is not likely any contracts for these projects will be awarded this year.

The West Virginia Lumber Company, accord-

ing to office manager, B. W. Cross, is moving along very steadily and earnestly hoping for more business. Its mills in northern Pennsylvania are running and its stocks there are just the kind that a shrewd buyer would wish to secure, as they are dry and well selected. W. W. Dickey of this concern is down East for a few weeks' trip.

Secretary J. H. Henderson of the Kendall Lumber Company reports the coal and coke trade very quiet. General business is more or less irregular, he announces. The railroads are insisting upon prompt shipment, which has been a good sign. The company's dealings with the B. & O. traction companies and its big yard trade has kept it busy all the spring.

The Flint, Erving & Stoner Lumber Company shipped about 200 cars of lumber from its operation at Dunlevie, W. Va., last week. President J. B. Flint announces that much of this was shipped on old orders as new business is not coming in as rapidly as the company's officials desire. Mr. Flint spends much of his time at the Dunlevie operation.

Pittsburg made an excellent showing last month in comparison with other big cities of this country in the matter of new buildings, her position in the ranks of about thirty-five big cities being sixth. Her gain in building last month over May, 1909, was thirty-six per cent, the totals being \$1,885,811 for May, 1910, and \$1,185,123 for May, 1909.

The Pittsburgh wholesale lumbermen will hold their annual picnic at Keystone Park, Pa., June 25. The location is near Glenshaw, on the P. & W. railroad, and is one of the finest outing spots in Allegheny county. The committee in charge of the event includes J. B. Montgomery, vice-president of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company; J. H. Henderson, secretary of the Kendall Lumber Company, and President L. L. Sattler of the L. L. Sattler Lumber Company. Appropriate prizes will be awarded for sporting events and at the close the committee will spring a big surprise by awarding a prize of exceptional value to the winner of the most points in the different contests.

HUNTINGTON

W. E. Minter of the Kenova Lumber & Supply Company of Kenova, W. Va., advises business very satisfactory and that his firm will soon be in shape to take care of orders from its planing mill and yards at Kenova. The company has built a large factory building and lumber sheds, and will make a specialty of shipping mixed cars of finished lumber and rough stock. It expects to carry a full line of porch columns and all builders' supplies.

C. A. Miller of the J. W. Johnson Company has returned from an extended business trip through the East. He reports business good and indications of a busy season for lumbermen. Mr. Miller received some desirable orders while on this trip and is much encouraged over the present conditions.

H. G. Erwin of the Erie Lumber Company of Erie, Pa., was a business visitor in our city this week. Mr. Erwin reports business good and advises that his company is experiencing more trouble in securing dry lumber for its customers than it does in getting orders. Mr. Erwin is on an extended trip through Kentucky and West Virginia looking after a number of orders and purchasing stock to be shipped by various mills.

W. H. Gilbert, representative of the Faxon Lumber Company of Swiss, W. Va., arrived in our lumbermen one day this week. He is making good reports on the present condition of business with his company. Its mill is in steady operation, manufacturing lumber of all grades and thicknesses.

R. G. Page, secretary of the Hickory River Lumber Company, was on a business trip to Cincinnati this week. His company is getting new

machinery and making a number of changes which will double its flooring capacity and enable it to handle more orders for oak interior finish, moulding, etc. Favorable reports are received from the company's office as to the present conditions. Plenty of orders come in for flooring. Prices are good. The band mill at Farmers, Ky., is in steady operation now, with enough timber and orders for a good long run.

BOSTON

Myrtle wharf, where the bulk of the shipments of lumber for South America are stored previous to being loaded, was recently damaged by fire, causing considerable loss to two companies engaged in export business. The fire started in one of the sheds owned by the Export Lumber Company and spread, destroying another of the company's sheds and office, as well as about 2,000,000 feet of Canadian and Michigan white pine. One shed belonging to the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company was badly damaged. The sheds, office and platforms of the Export Lumber company were damaged to the extent of about \$10,000 and the loss on its lumber was estimated at \$100,000. The Atlantic Coast Lumber Company lost about \$750,000 worth of lumber. It is believed that the fire was accidentally set by tramps.

The buildings and machinery of the Buckley Car Company, Worcester, Mass., have been purchased by John E. Mayhew, who is to manufacture all kinds of builders' finish. The plant is well equipped for this line of work. It was previously used for the manufacture of cars and lunch carts, and has been controlled by the Harris Car Company, of New York. The Buckley company was organized in 1902 by the late T. H. Buckley, who died in 1906. For the past year or two very little use has been made of the plant. The factory is equipped with modern machinery, which can be used in getting out builders' finish. In the plant are two large drying rooms; a spur track connects with the main railroad, which makes it easy to receive materials and to make shipments of the finished product.

The building contracts awarded in New England since the first of this year amount to over \$62,000,000, and are practically \$4,000,000 larger than a year ago at this time.

The time of the receivership of the Essex Wood Turning Company, Essex, Conn., has been extended to September 1. L. C. Parker is the receiver. It is believed that a new company will be organized inside of a few months.

The Associated Lumber Company has discontinued business in New Haven and its stock is to be shipped to New York, where the company has its headquarters. The company was incorporated in Massachusetts and later opened offices in New York and New Haven.

The Thames Lumber Company of New London, Conn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. The incorporators are: J. McLaughlin, C. M. Gershandt, E. A. Bent and F. J. Corrigan.

BALTIMORE

The Eisenhauser MacLean Company, which was on Central avenue at Canton avenue, was gutted by fire last February, when nearly its entire stock of pine hardwoods was destroyed. It has made such rapid progress in rebuilding that the sheds are now up and fully stocked. Nearly every trace of the fire has disappeared, and work is progressing rapidly on a brick office building just across Central avenue from the old office, which was of shingles. The yard on the other side of Central avenue was acquired a few days before the fire, and the new office is being erected on the north end of it. The building will have two stories and will afford room

for the private offices, containing also a board room and other apartments. It will be comfortably fitted up and will have every facility for the conduct of business.

Holger & Koppel, a hardwood exporter, intended to sail for his old home in Copenhagen, Denmark, on May 26, but an attack of illness compelled a change of program. He is still under the weather, having had a high fever and being required, for the first time in his life, to stay away from the office. He now expects to sail in about two weeks.

Godfrey Sanders, of the Foreign Hardwood Company of London, was a visitor in Baltimore last week. He had come to the United States for an extended tour of the lumbering sections in the South, and saw some of the hardwood men here.

Another visitor was Emanuel Nicole, of the Cargo Control, a Havre shipping concern, which undertakes to route lumber shipments to points in the interior of the continent. Mr. Nicole came here with a view to getting some business from the exporters.

The Maryland Lumber Company has been organized at Hagerstown, Md., to deal in timber and coal lands. It has a capital stock of \$250,000, and the incorporators are John A. Dennison, Daniel A. Stickell, Charles M. Danzer and John G. Ernst, of Hagerstown, Md., and David S. McNitt, of Lewistown, Pa. The company has purchased the property of the Chaffey-Wilson Lumber Company, in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, consisting of timber lands and mill, the deal involving considerably over a quarter of a million dollars, and will at once begin the manufacture of lumber on the tract.

F. R. Babcock of E. V. Babcock & Co. of Pittsburg and Johnstown, Pa., was in Baltimore recently, calling on a number of firms here. He stated that during April his company had done the largest month's business in its history, having handled not less than \$400,000 worth of lumber.

H. L. Bowman of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company is back at his desk after a ten days' trip to the company's mill on Eagle Creek, Swain county, N. C. He went primarily for his health, and was much benefited. Mr. Bowman is general sales manager of the company.

Henry C. Stuart, the candidate for congress in Virginia, who was held up in New York by the customs authorities on the charge that he had failed to declare dutiable goods brought into the United States by his wife after an absence of more than two years in Europe, and who afterward paid duties amounting to about \$2,000, is president of the Elk Garden Lumber Company, and one of the best known members of the trade. Mr. Stuart has been doing business with Baltimore firms for years, and is known as a high-minded man. As reported in the papers, Mr. Stuart proved conclusively absence of intent to smuggle. He showed that he was acting on the advice of a United States consul when he failed to declare the goods in question, that official having informed him that the articles need not be declared. The official as well as Mr. Stuart were ignorant of the fact that the ruling on which the consul based his opinion had been repealed, and Mr. Stuart was consequently permitted to redeem the goods without the payment of a penalty. Mr. Stuart owns 35,000 acres of the finest land in Virginia, his holdings being located in Lebanon and Tazewell counties, Virginia. He is an extensive breeder of live stock, and is accounted a wealthy man. At present he is making a three-cornered fight for congress, and it is predicted by his friends that he will be the next governor of the Old Dominion. The station of the Elk Garden Lumber Company, which manufactures chiefly yellow poplar and hardwoods, is Blackfoot.

J. G. M. Rietbergen of the firm of Oscar Peschardt & Co., of 35 Vimmelskafte, Copenhagen, Denmark, was a visitor in Baltimore last

Saturday a week ago. He called on R. P. Baer & Co., among other firms, and was the recipient of social attentions. Mr. Rietbergen is a member of the firm and is visiting the United States to study the conditions of lumber supply.

R. P. Baer, senior member of the hardwood firm of R. P. Baer & Co., is on a business trip to New York and other eastern points. He reports that orders are coming in quite freely, and that the demand for stocks is quite good.

COLUMBUS

The Fayette County Lumber Company of Washington Court House, O., has opened a branch yard at Middletown.

J. E. Cummins, general manager of the Columbus Saw Mill Company, reports a steady trade in hardwoods of most varieties. He says the trade is not booming but satisfactory under existing conditions. The concern has recently shipped several large consignments to the Hamburg, Germany, market.

The Fall Lumber & Coal Company of Port Clinton, O., was incorporated recently with an authorized capital of \$50,000 to carry on a lumber business. The incorporators were E. H. Fall, H. B. Magruder, E. B. Sarensen, Louis F. Johnson and Scott Stohl.

The Napoleon Lumber & Handle Company of Napoleon, O., was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 to carry on a lumber business and manufacture handles. Charles F. Ferguson is at the head of the concern.

A branch of the Breeze Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Portsmouth, O., will be established at Selma, Ala., to furnish the hardwood supply to the Portsmouth concern.

C. T. Nelson of the C. T. Nelson Column Company reports a steady run of orders with prices remaining unchanged. He says that the prospects for the future are bright.

D. W. Kerr of the W. L. Whitacre Lumber Company reports a steady trade in hardwoods. He reports prices in most varieties remaining steady. W. L. Whitacre of the concern left recently for a ten-days' business trip through several southern states.

John R. Gobey, head of the company bearing his name, reports a good market in hardwoods when the weather conditions are taken into consideration. He says trade is not as bad as might be expected under the circumstances. Mr. Gobey's wife, who recently underwent an operation, is now almost completely recovered.

J. J. Sexton, head of the Osborn & Sexton Machinery Company, reports a steady run of orders and inquiries. Mr. Sexton was recently called to northern Ohio cities on business.

W. E. Hyde, receiver for the Rood Lumber Company, located on Buttes avenue, is making an effort to further a reorganization which is projected. The company's box factory has been in operation for several months with good results. If the concern is not reorganized it will be offered for sale.

F. Everson Powell of the Powell Lumber Company reports a slow market in most directions, although business is not as bad as might be expected under the circumstances.

H. W. Putnam, president of the General Lumber Company, reports a steady market with a slight falling off in the demand from manufacturing establishments. He says that prices are unchanged. Mr. Putnam recently visited Dayton, O., where he witnessed several flights of the Wrights in their aeroplanes.

A. C. Davis of the A. C. Davis Lumber Company, reports the trade in hardwoods a little slow, due to unfavorable weather conditions. He says the yard demand is better than the factory demand. Prices, however, have not weakened materially under the slow buying.

H. C. Bard of the Middle States Lumber Company finds business in hardwood circles quiet,

with prices unsettled. D. O. McFarland of the firm was called to northern Ohio on business recently.

The American Fork & Hoe Company of Cleveland was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$10,000 to manufacture agricultural implements. The incorporators are George Cook Ford, N. J. Webster, M. G. McAleman, John H. Watson, Jr., and B. E. Robertson.

R. W. Horton of the sales department of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company reports a good month in hardwoods during May, despite the unfavorable weather. Prices are holding their own and in one instance there has been an advance. He says that sales are fairly well distributed over the country, with the Middle West showing up the best. The higher grades are in better demand than the lower grades.

David Meridith of Donithon, Wayne county, O., has completed the delivery of 40,000 cross ties to C. C. Clark & Co. at Ironton. The ties were brought down the river in twenty-three rafts. General Frazier of Wayne county also rafted down the river 40,000 ties, which were sold to Holden & Co.

L. A. Brasher of the H. D. Brasher Lumber Company reports a pretty fair demand for most varieties, with an increased number of inquiries for timbers and special bills. H. D. Brasher was called to Detroit on business early in June.

C. G. McLaughlin, general manager of the McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company, says the greatest falling off has been in the yard trade. He is of the opinion that the weather is responsible for the lull. He says that there is a peculiar situation, as it is both difficult to buy and sell.

What is believed to be one of the largest white oak logs ever marketed in Ohio was sold at Portsmouth recently to the Mechlin mills at Winchester by A. J. Beckman of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company. The log measured 55 inches in diameter and is valued at \$300.

Columbus lumber jobbers have interested themselves in the "Made in Columbus" Exposition to be held on the Ohio State Fair Grounds, June 21 to July 4. The exposition will be under the auspices of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and indications point to one of the largest displays of its kind in the Middle West.

CINCINNATI

The ground occupied by the lumber yard of T. P. Scott & Co., on McLean avenue, which is part of the yards of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, was sold at auction last week. Frank Scott has been given sixty days in which to remove the lumber in the yard. He has secured a larger tract of land at the foot of Dayton street, extending through the block to Bank street, which is being put in shape for the handling of lumber. His concern is arranging to have a switch from the Southern railroad run into the new yards.

The River & Rail Committee of the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati will take an active part in the fight being made by the receivers and shippers of this territory against the advance in freight rates by the railroads, which was scheduled to be effective June 2.

What may give additional strength to Cincinnati as a hardwood market, the opening of a permanent exhibition building for the sale of furniture, is now a material fact. W. R. Fiske, the promoter, announces that the building will be complete on July 1; 110,000 square feet of exhibition space will be covered by exhibits of manufactured stock. This will bring a large number of furniture manufacturers to Cincinnati to dispose of their product, and at the same time enable them to secure the advantages of the buying of lumber stock in the greatest hardwood market.

B. F. Dulweber, head of John Dulweber & Co.,

says that the business of the past two weeks has been rather slow and unsatisfactory, but that on the whole, however, the business of May was a record breaker for that month. Work on the new auxiliary yard on the Southern railroad line, north of Bank street, is being pushed and the grading and new switches will soon be completed. Already a large stock of lumber is being piled in bulk and on stick in the new yards. The original yard at Findlay and McLean avenue has every inch of space occupied.

Dwight Hinckley of the Dwight Hinckley Lumber Company says that there is a noted improvement in the volume of business in yellow pine at his plant since the closing of the carpenters' strike, and the active resumption of building operations. The past week has witnessed the closing of some heavy transactions, while the prospects for business for the immediate future is excellent.

The baseball situation between Cincinnati and Memphis is getting into the sizzling degree, insofar as correspondence goes. J. W. McClure, manager of the Memphis team, and Dwight Hinckley, manager of the Cincinnati champions, have been indulging in "tabasco" letters on the merits of their respective teams, but have not yet arranged for a date for their warriors to meet upon the gladiatorial diamond and determine the question of supremacy in actual strife. Play ball! and play with bat and ball, not with pen and ink. It has been suggested that when this game is pulled off that either John L. Sullivan or Boling Arthur Johnson be selected as umpire.

Last week the Cincinnati office of C. Crane & Co. received notice that 50,000 of their logs in the Guyandotte river had broke away and were running wild, the head of the great mass getting out into the Ohio river. Immediately every available craft in the vicinity got up steam and commenced to "tie up" the logs. The runaway was rounded up without the loss of but few logs. The salvage of fifty cents per log allowed by Ohio and Kentucky laws for logs tied up to the bank was all that was necessary to enlist an army of willing workers.

On June 3 President Cliff S. Walker of the Bayou Land & Lumber Company received a letter from Vice-President Sam Conn that a movement was on foot to extend the Mississippi railroad for five miles through one of the tracts of the Bayou company. This will place its mill at Etta Bena convenient to switching facilities direct to Natchez and New Orleans. A large Chicago lumber concern is said to be responsible for the building of the new road.

Section 5 of the constitution of the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati, known as the "Square Deal" section, has steadily proved its value and is increasing in popularity. Already three important cases which would have resulted in open disagreement, and possibly have reached the courts, have been most amicably adjusted. The propriety of this class of legislation was for a while questioned, but the working of the new arrangement is proving eminently satisfactory and will result in Cincinnati becoming the best hardwood market for both buyers and sellers to deal in.

W. A. Bennett of Bennett & Witte has been displaying his old-time energy during the spring. After several weeks spent in Memphis and the South, he returned to Cincinnati and in a few days disposed of the accumulated business which Office Manager Thoman thought needed his personal inspection, and immediately left for the East, where he remained for several weeks, most of which was spent in New York City. Last week he returned to Cincinnati to transact important business, which needed his personal attention, and returned to New York City, where he still remains. Mr. Bennett said that his business was very satisfactory, and the conditions for the future were bright. E. J. Thoman has been kept very busy attending to the busi-

ness during Mr. Bennett's absence, having but little time to spare for casual callers.

The Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville railroad has applied to Service Director Sundmaker of Cincinnati for leave to lay more tracks in their terminal at the foot of Eighth street, owing to the heavy increase in business. The big yards of the E. L. Edwards Lumber Company and the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company are on the borders of the C., C. & L. railroad yard and they operate switches from the line.

The Carriage Makers' Club held its annual outing at the Laughery Club recently. The steamer Kentucky conveyed the party down the river in the morning and returned at night. A most enjoyable day was spent. A number of local lumbermen attended.

Col. S. B. Stanberry, the local representative of the Chicago Coal & Lumber Company, is one of the active commissioners of the Ohio Valley Exposition. He says work on the buildings is being pushed with all expedition, as the commissioners are having all the immense building work done under their own supervision, thus saving the builders' profits. The Miami & Erie canal is being covered with wood buildings for several blocks, and millions of feet of yellow pine and other building lumber will be consumed in their construction. The Colonel says that the business of his office has been active during the past spring, and he has not been able to devote much of his time to the work of the exposition commission. He is the head of the publicity division, but that department is in the hands of paid specialists, who look after the detail work.

Secretary Lewis Doster of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, after his return from the Cypress Manufacturers' Association meeting at New Orleans, adjusted the affairs of the local headquarters and departed for the East, where he will spend some time looking after the interests of the Manufacturers' association in that section.

W. Durham, connected with the lumber interests for many years as a timber cruiser, returned last week from an extended trip over the lands acquired in a great timber and coal deal in Tennessee, in which local capital is interested.

At the Bayou Land & Lumber Company's local office were received letters from France during the past week congratulating Cliff Walker on his re-election as president of the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati. Mr. Walker said he did not know that being president of the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati would put him in the international limelight. Since the completion of his elegant new home in Covington, Mr. Walker has become a devoted horticulturist, florist and fruit farmer. After several weeks of hard labor his back yard farm has been planted with a peach tree, some onions, lettuce, raspberries and strawberries.

C. L. Wilkinson, manager of the sawmill of the Bayou Land & Lumber Company at Etta Bena, Miss., last week attended the funeral of a brother who died at his home in Hartwell. After a few days spent with his mourning family and friends he returned to the Mississippi plant.

Fred Duling, representing the Graham Lumber Company, has just returned from a trip through the hardwood consuming district of Indiana. He said the trip was fairly successful, but not entirely satisfactory.

Harold Robinson of the Frank Spangler Company of Toledo, O., was a visitor to the lumbermen of the Queen City last week and spent some time among the local offices.

C. E. Champlin of the Cincinnati office of Bennett & Witte has been transferred temporarily to the Memphis office, where the accumulation of business necessitated additional help.

A new representative of the Bennett & Witte house for the eastern territory has been started out on the road the first of the month. Oscar Henry will now look after this field.

E. B. Chester, a manufacturer of hardwood dimension stock of Brownsville, Tenn., was one of the visitors to the local market.

Executive Clerk Heaton of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association is recovering from the strenuous work of the headquarters entailed in getting out the annual reports and the new codification of the grading rules. J. J. Linehan of the Linehan Lumber Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., dropped into headquarters last week. Frank B. Pryor, western sales manager of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Chicago, was also a visitor.

The McLean avenue mill of the Freiberg Lumber Company received another large consignment of Mexican mahogany logs. The great log yard of the company is piled high with the valuable lumber. The present consignment contains a large number of valuable veneer logs, which will be cut into flitches for the veneer department of the company. The office of the Freiberg Lumber Company has just been refitted and desks and furniture made of Mexican mahogany in the natural finish, and the effect is to make this about the brightest and most attractive lumber office in the Queen City.

T. J. Moffett of Maley, Thompson & Moffett in a recent talk said that the lumber department of his plant was busy, but that the veneer end of the business had not been so active. The demand for mahogany veneers was only fair. Quartered oak veneers, of which a specialty is made, are not very active. The mill of this company is one solid piece of concrete construction and is as near fireproof as it is possible to make a sawmill.

A. M. Lewin, one of the heaviest manufacturers of yellow pine and cypress planing mill and building material products, says that the business at his Evanston plant is excellent. Since the close of the carpenters' strike the business has steadily increased.

Robert Becker, who has been connected with various lumber concerns in this city, is now selling lumber on his own account.

Desk manufacturers are enjoying a good volume of trade in the export line. The South American trade is showing strong improvement, while there is a better outlook from the European field. The domestic trade, however, is only fair.

Cincinnati lumbermen will be well represented at the convention of the National Hardwood Association at Louisville on June 9-10.

Chairman Joseph Bolser of the Entertainment Committee of the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati, is busy arranging for the annual outing of the club. Every effort is being made to make this the most enjoyable outing ever given by the club. Joe has several novelties up his sleeve and is on the still hunt for other attractions.

The Duhlmeier Brothers have extended their yards over the land formerly occupied by Samuel Taft as a lumber yard on McLean avenue, giving them greatly improved switching facilities to the Cincinnati Southern railroad tracks.

Information was received in Cincinnati on June 3 to the effect that George Claypoole, young son of Harrison Claypoole of Ingo, was cut to pieces on Thursday in Menline & Hyre's sawmill. He was filing a bearing when his feet slipped and he fell on the carriage, being carried to the saw before the machinery could be stopped.

Local lumbermen interested in mills in Kentucky along the Kentucky and Cumberland and tributary streams report that the rains which have been frequent along the main stream of the Ohio valley have not to any extent been beneficial along those streams. On the Kentucky river a few thousand logs were brought out, but the tide was not sufficient to bring out the entire cut.

W. E. DeLaney of the Kentucky Lumber Company spent some time in New York last week on business connected with his company.

TOLEDO

With the month of May 1st somewhat below what was anticipated, so far as building operations were concerned, hardwood dealers have no fault to find with general conditions, as the outlook adds to the fact made up by the unusually brisk demand for heavy pine. Building operations picked up considerably the past week despite bad, rainy weather, and there is plenty of optimism among local hardwood dealers, who profess to see some splendid business ahead which will probably last during the balance of the season. Conditions are about ripe for a change in the general situation, and that change will be for the better.

A large lumber-carrying boat was just turned out by the Toledo Shipbuilding Company. It will be known as the Edwin L. Fisher and has a capacity of 1,500,000 feet of lumber. It is 236 feet long, of 40 foot beam and is 17 feet deep. The finishing touches will be put on within a few weeks.

Twenty lumbermen of Toledo were recently entertained at a banquet and social evening at the Business Men's Club by H. A. Conlin and the Goulet Lumber Company.

Local hardwood dealers and shippers are much interested in the recent developments in connection with the car demurrage question, which for a long time has been working a gross injustice in many instances. The matter was the subject of considerable discussion at the recent meeting of the Ohio Shipper's Association at Columbus, where the following resolution was adopted without dissent: "We reiterate our former position regarding jurisdiction of car demurrage, believing that statutes, as amended, should give to the Ohio Railroad Commission complete jurisdiction over all car demurrage, inasmuch as it is not connected in any manner with the transportation feature covered by the tariffs of the various carriers, and we recommend to the executive committee that it takes such action as may be necessary to secure the adoption of the rules promulgated by the Ohio Railroad Commission on all traffic, irrespective of points of origin or destination."

The Napoleon Lumber & Handle Company, of Napoleon, O., was recently incorporated by Charles F. Ferguson, M. H. Ferguson, John Dourty, Mrs. T. F. Dourty and Alex. Bissonette. The concern has a capital stock of \$10,000.

Suit has been filed in the federal court at Toledo by the Columbus Grove Lumber Company of Columbus Grove, O., against the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroad, asking for damages to the amount of \$36,200 resulting from a fire originating from sparks from a passing locomotive.

One hundred citizens of Montpelier, O., have pledged themselves a security for a \$1,000 loan for the W. C. Heller Box Factory of that city, which was considering a proposition to remove to Huntington Ind. The plant was to be improved and enlarged.

Clay McIntyre, a prominent young lumber dealer at Fremont, O., was joined in marriage last week to Miss Catherine Strickler of Sandusky.

Samuel P. Sauer was last week appointed receiver for the Travis-Baden Lumber Company. The concern is a manufacturer of hardwood lumber, is capitalized at \$75,000 and owns among other holdings valuable tracts of timberland in Missouri. Debt is said to be \$4,000 and assets approximately \$100,000.

INDIANAPOLIS

E. H. Greer has returned from an extensive business trip through Indiana.

John Hillenbrand, who founded the American Lumber Company at Batesville, died at his

home in that city on May 27 at the age of sixty-eight.

The H. Lauter Company, large manufacturer of furniture, is building a four-story brick addition to its plant at a cost of \$48,000.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company, Mishawaka, a few days ago established a new record for the plant by cutting 30,000 feet of hardwood timber in one day. The average run of the plant is from 16,000 to 17,000 feet.

With an authorized capitalization of \$15,000, the G. W. White Lumber Company has been organized at Martinsville. Those interested include George W. White, H. B. White and Claude Hill. The company will manufacture and sell hardwoods and other lumber.

Under the auspices of the Indianapolis Trade Association, 130 local manufacturers and other business men made a trade extension trip through northern Indiana, visiting thirty cities and towns, June 1, 2 and 3. Business men of the places visited were talked with and much literature advertising the business interests of Indianapolis distributed. The party traveled in four special interurban cars and six automobiles. Men identified with the lumber industry who accompanied the party were: C. O. Rogers, O. T. Haskell and C. C. Drischell of the Adams-Carr Company; H. T. Benham, Frank Wells and G. Cunningham of E. C. Atkins & Co.; C. H. Morrison of the Foster Lumber Company; H. H. McCloud of the Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Company; P. S. Brown of the Interior Hardwood Company.

BRISTOL

William S. Whiting, in charge of all the operations of the Whiting Manufacturing Company, was a visitor in Bristol this week. From here he went to Abingdon to look after his company's band mill at that place. The Whiting company is rapidly extending its already extensive operations throughout this section by installing additional plants.

R. E. Wood of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company of Baltimore, was in Bristol this week on his return to Baltimore, from Buladeen, Carter county, Tenn., where he paid a visit to his company's band mill. He says he found things moving along well.

J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., Philadelphia, and D. D. Hartlove, representing W. O. Price of Baltimore, recently spent several days with the local hardwood men.

Considerable damage was sustained by the lumbermen and timber owners of this section by the destructive storm which swept through this section on June 4. Standing timber was greatly damaged, many trees being broken off or uprooted and many logs washed away. The Bristol Door & Lumber Company and the Stone-Huling Lumber Company both had the large smoke stacks at their Bristol plants blown down.

Assurances that the steel rolling mills and iron furnaces in Bristol, two big industries which have been idle for many months, may be started again within the next few weeks was given a delegation of the Bristol Board of Trade that called on General Manager John B. Newton of the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company at Roanoke, a few days ago. Mr. Newton said his company expected to start its furnaces generally in the South just as soon as the iron market got in a little better condition.

Fred K. Paxton and T. W. Lewis of the Paxton Lumber Company, have just returned from a visit to the mills in western North Carolina and report activity in manufacturing in that region.

One million feet of high-grade export oak, cut to order, was purchased last week by J. A. Wilkinson of this city from a large band mill at Mobile, Ala. He will use the entire stock for his export trade.

Mr. Spearing of Stephens, Spearing & Co., of

Lock Haven, Pa., was a visitor on the Bristol market this week and left some orders with local lumbermen.

The mills in this section are pretty well supplied with logs. Most of them are in operation, especially the larger plants, with enough orders to carry them through the dull season. The car supply is good.

Lumbermen here are discussing on every hand the new railroad measure before Congress and the effect it will have on business in general and the lumber industry in particular. The opinion seems to be that it will have a disturbing effect in placing rates on a strictly mileage basis, though it is not believed that it will be seriously detrimental to business, even at the start, if at all.

MEMPHIS

Lee Wilson & Co. has awarded the contract for a band mill which is to be constructed at Wilson, Ark., replacing the one burned there a few months ago. It was secured by the McDonough Manufacturing Company and work will begin thereon at once. The band mill will have a capacity of about 75,000 feet per day and the plant will be of steel and concrete construction, making destruction by fire practically impossible. The band saw and re-saw will be driven by steam and the veneer machinery, edgers, planers, trimmers and other equipment will be motor driven. The plant when completed will be one of the most elaborate in this section. It is expected by the management that it will be in operation by November 1. The company, which has its headquarters in Memphis, has been operating a circular mill at Wilson for some time, cutting up the timber which was in the yard before the fire occurred. It was announced some time ago that the new plant would be equipped with fire-fighting apparatus, but this idea has been abandoned since the decision to construct the plant of concrete and steel.

J. F. McIntyre, until recently vice-president of the McIntyre Veneer & Lumber Company, has removed to Pine Bluff, Ark., and is now engaged in the construction of a mill at that point, which is to be operated under the name of J. F. McIntyre & Son. The site for this plant has already been purchased and it is understood that work on the mill will be begun at once. Temporary offices have been established with the Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company at Pine Bluff. Mr. McIntyre is one of the best known lumbermen in this city or section and extreme regret is expressed in lumber circles over the fact that he has decided to remove from Memphis. Prior to his connection with the McIntyre Veneer & Lumber Company, Mr. McIntyre was manager of the Memphis Rim & Bow Company, which had extensive holdings in Memphis and Mississippi.

It is announced that the new electric unloading docks of the Illinois Central at Nonconah Yards will be placed in operation by the 20th of this month. Construction on these docks has been pushed as rapidly as possible and Memphis now has the distinction of having the only complete plant of this kind in operation on the entire system of the Illinois Central. These docks are equipped with electrical cranes of enormous power, which will be used in unloading direct from barges and steamboats cotton, cotton seed, staves, logs, butts and other freight into or on freight cars on the Illinois Central. The work by machinery can be carried on very much faster than by hand and for this reason lumber and logging interests are very much pleased with the more extensive facilities which have been provided. The Illinois Central operates its own belt line and in addition to this it has physical connection with the belt line of the Union Railway. This is only another way of saying that distribution to any of the receive-

ing points of Memphis may be made at a most moderate cost and with greater facility than ever before.

Information has reached here to the effect that the Nashville Lumber Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Memphis, Dallas & Gulf Railroad Company, and the Grayson-McLeod Lumber Company, Graysonia, Ark., will be merged under the name of the Graysonia Lumber Company. Reorganization is now under way and the new company will have a capital stock of \$2,000,000. The Nashville Lumber Company operates a large mill at Nashville and the Grayson-McLeod Lumber Company has its plant at Graysonia. Both plants will be operated by the Graysonia Lumber Company under the reorganization. W. W. Brown, of Camden, is president; W. E. Grayson, of St. Louis, is vice-president, and A. C. Ramsey is general manager.

A Vicksburg syndicate has purchased through one of the real estate firms in Memphis 800 acres of hardwood timber land in Lee county, Arkansas, and the statement is made that steps will be taken at an early date for the development of these holdings. It is also reported that these gentlemen are after additional timber land in that section and that they will operate on a large scale when they secure as much property as they desire.

Announcement is made that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has effected a traffic agreement with the Louisville & Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway whereby it is to secure entrance into Memphis and other cities on the lines of this system. A bridge will be built across the Ohio river at Metropolis, Ill., and connection will be made with the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad at or near Paducah, Ky. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has been after an outlet at tidewater on the south for some time and there are several plans under discussion to this end. However, it may be stated that no definite decision has been reached.

Moffett, Bowman & Rush, who recently came to Memphis from Indiana, have about completed their hardwood band mill here and this will be placed in operation early next week. It was the intention of the company to have this plant going some days ago, but there have been the usual delays in getting everything satisfactorily adjusted. The plant will cut about 25,000 feet per day and will be operated steadily. The firm has already secured a good supply of timber and anticipates no difficulty in connection with raw material supply. It has bought no timber lands but will purchase its needs in the open market. All three members of the firm were admitted to membership in the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis at the meeting held May 28.

The Pine Bluff & Northern Railway Company, which is capitalized at \$1,600,000 and which proposes to build a line of railway from Pine Bluff to Searcy, Ark., has been granted a charter under the laws of that state. The road will run through Lonoke, Jefferson, Prairie and White counties in a northeasterly direction from Pine Bluff. At Searcy connection will be made with the Missouri & North Arkansas. The line will run via McCreanor and that portion of the road between Pine Bluff and McCreanor is to be completed by fall, when work will begin on the northern end between McCreanor and Searcy. W. J. Miller of Lamar, Mo., is president of the company, while W. M. Kavanaugh of Little Rock is first vice-president. The road will run through a section rich in agricultural and timber resources and will be an important factor in the development of the latter.

Lumber shippers of Memphis who, through the Lumbermen's Club, at a recent meeting, entered strong protest against the proposed general advance in freight rates on the part of the trunk lines of the country, are very much pleased with the issuance of an injunction by

the United States government restraining the roads from putting this general advance into effect. The railroads claim that they are entitled to higher rates for the service rendered shippers of lumber as well as all other commodities, while shippers insist that rates are now as high as, if not higher than, they ought to be. The club declared at the meeting in question that any advance now was unjustifiable and the several gatherings of shippers have reached the same conclusion and have been able to get the ear of the government in such manner as to effectually checkmate the carriers at least for the present.

Plans are actively under way for the reorganization of the Nolan Brothers Lumber Company. The creditors have agreed that the company may increase its capital stock to \$150,000 and that, as soon as \$70,000 of the stock has been sold, they are to receive payment for their claims, half in cash and half in stock of the company as reorganized. The Nolan Brothers Lumber Company, however, will be given the privilege of repurchasing all stock thus given in payment. P. A. Ryan, who was appointed receiver, is now looking after the affairs of the company in the interest of the creditors. The operation of the company will be continued for a period of several months. Among the firms which signed the agreement looking to reorganization were the following: Memphis Hardwood Flooring Company, Anderson-Tully Company, Goodlander-Robinson Lumber Company, Lee Wilson & Co., J. W. Dickson Lumber Company, Banks Lumber Company and the George C. Brown Lumber Company. Lou Nolan and his brother are actively at work in the effort to place the stock under the reorganization plan.

Robert Parkinson, president of the Wabash Lumber Company, Mt. Carmel, Ill., is negotiating for the purchase of the plant of the Moro Lumber & Stave Company, Fordyce, Ark., which is reported to have been closed down for several months. It is located several miles from Fordyce and will be placed in operation if the negotiations are successful.

The Benton Lumber Company has been granted a charter under the laws of Arkansas, with headquarters at Bentonville. The capital stock is \$15,000, while H. G. Gorum, J. D. Covey and J. N. Covey are the principal incorporators.

John Penrod, president of the American Walnut Corporation, Kansas City, Mo., and interested in a number of southern lumber concerns, spent some time here last week as the guest of J. W. Thompson, E. T. Bennett and others. Mr. Penrod is quite a frequent visitor to Memphis. W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess returned recently from a business trip to Houston, Tex., and other points.

W. L. Crenshaw, president of the Bellgrade Lumber and the Memphis Hardwood Flooring Companies, has been spending some time recently at the plant of the former at Belzoni, Miss. He will not return until the latter portion of the week.

R. J. Lockwood, secretary and general manager of the Memphis Hardwood Flooring Company, is back from a business trip to Belzoni, Miss.

On Wednesday, June 1, at six o'clock, occurred the marriage of Miss Mabel Isabelle Solly and James Robert Blair at the Grace Episcopal church. Mr. Blair is prominently identified with hardwood lumber interests of Memphis. He is western manager for the L. H. Gage Lumber Company and is also in charge of the interests of the Crittenden Lumber Company, which has its offices in Memphis and its mill at Earle, Ark. Among the wedding gifts was a handsome chest of silver presented by the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, of which Mr. Blair is a member. Mr. and Mrs. Blair left the same evening for a trip to the North and East. They will return about July 10.

NASHVILLE

The secretary of state has granted charters to the following companies: The John Heilman Lumber Company, Cocke county, capital stock \$100,000; incorporators, E. F. Layberger, J. B. Heilman, Elmer Jones and W. W. Layberger. Trenton Lumber Company, capital stock \$15,000; incorporators, Mack Morris, W. T. Ingram, T. Harlan, Paul S. Harlan and D. Weiss.

Nashville is to lose a live citizen and the local lumber field a progressive member in the departure of John S. Denton for Texas. Mr. Denton is vice-president of the Southern Lumber & Box Manufacturing Company. He proposes to locate at El Paso, or near there, at which point he hopes his health will be improved. Should the climate agree with him, he will probably move his family to Texas. Mr. Denton is at present city councilman from the Seventeenth ward. He was private secretary to ex-Governor Benton McMillin and has been a member of the Davidson County Democratic Executive Committee for some months.

Nashville recently made a ten-strike in securing the Southern Motor Car Company of Jackson, Tenn., capitalized at \$400,000. The company had been at Jackson for some time, but a number of prominent Nashville people, among them John W. Love and Arthur Ransom, have become interested in the concern, and it will do an even bigger business here than at its former location. It will occupy the plant of the old Phoenix Cotton Mills. The capacity of the plant will be increased from about 250 cars a year to about 400 or 500. The Marathon car is the leading product of the company. Exile Burkette, manager of the plant at Jackson, will continue here as its manager.

Hamilton Love of Love, Boyd & Co. is making a great hit with the hardwood code he recently got out. Inquiries regarding the code are coming in from all over the country and even from abroad, and exporters from the Atlantic coast and New York City are asking about it. The adoption of the code by this branch of the business, it is believed, would do much to standardize its use.

Hunt, Washington & Smith have recently moved their yards from their former site to a new one they purchased from the Davidson, Hicks & Greene Company.

The cyclone that recently blew over the central portion of Nashville was particularly destructive in the region of the lumber yard of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien. Just beyond the lumber yard, looking south, a number of big trees were blown down and lumber stacks in the yard were badly disarranged by the high wind.

The Davidson, Hicks & Greene Company is extending its railroad into Fentress and Overton counties to large timber holdings there. The line will be four miles or over long. The output of the company for this year will be about 40,000,000 feet. The company has been granted a permit to erect a big warehouse at the corner of Sixth and Crutcher streets. It will cost about \$8,000.

Judge E. T. Sanford of the Federal court here has handed down an opinion overruling demurrers to the indictments formerly returned against W. B. Earthman, the Murfreesboro lumberman. These indictments charged him with using his official position as president of a bank at Murfreesboro in lending the credit of the bank to lumber enterprises in which he was interested. The attorneys for Earthman in making their argument to sustain the demurrers contended that it was not shown in the indictments that the acts complained of were committed by Earthman without the knowledge and consent of the board of directors of the bank or their agents. Mr. Earthman's cases will come up at the October term of the federal court.

J. H. Gentry, a sawmill man of Baxter, Tenn., believes he has hit upon a great thing for sawmills in a patented clasp he has made for cross-cut saws. The clasp holds the saw with a catch firmly against the handle and can be put on or taken off in a moment.

John B. Ransom & Co. have filed an amendment to their charter, increasing their capital stock from half a million to \$600,000. The increase in the capital is stated to be for the purpose of augmenting the business of the company, which is already one of the largest in the country. The directors are: Arthur B. Ransom, Richard T. Wilson, Marvin M. Ransom, John B. Ransom, Jr., and McEwen Ransom.

John M. Smith, manager of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company at Dickson, Tenn., is back from a business trip through the Northwest. He reports trade in that section good.

Baker, Jacobs & Co. report business good with them and no complaints to make.

The Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company is well satisfied with present conditions. Last month was a big improvement over May of 1909.

Clyde Bellamy, for many years treasurer of the Union Lumber Company, has resigned his position to go in business for himself. The Davidson, Hicks & Greene Company, by reason of its large holdings in the Union Lumber Company, will take over that concern, but it will continue operation at the former location. It will be in charge of C. G. Sutherland, a trained lumberman, and who has been vice-president of the Union Lumber Company for some years.

LOUISVILLE

Though the members of the Louisville Hardwood Club have been kept pretty busy during the past few weeks preparing for the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, they have had plenty to do in connection with their individual businesses. Trade conditions have been satisfactory, and a lot of lumber has been moving.

The high price of timber and logs has been causing a good deal of discussion. It has developed that the log sales held at river points following the tides which brought down the season's cut from the mountains brought out the highest prices for oak and poplar logs paid in years. The reason is the growing scarcity and the increased demand for logs. In view of the high prices which the raw material is commanding, lumbermen believe that lumber should advance also. It is not regarded as likely that this will be done, however, until next fall.

A. E. Norman of the Norman Lumber Company announced that he expects to be in his new yard at Ninth and Magnolia streets by the end of this month. Preparations are moving rapidly in this direction, and it is likely that the change will be completed in short order. Mr. Norman reports business good.

Decoration day, May 30, closed most of the offices and yards of Louisville hardwood men. The holiday was for half the day and came at a time when the lumbermen would have preferred to work and get out lumber. Good weather seems to have been permanently established, however, so that it is expected that there will be no more interference by long periods of rain.

J. C. Wickliffe, secretary of the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company, is expected to return to Louisville early in July after having been in Europe for several months looking after the business of the company. He spent the last few weeks in Russia. Mr. Wickliffe is an expert linguist and has had little difficulty in dealing with foreign lumbermen.

Edward L. Shippen of the Louisville Point Lumber Company has returned from Catlettsburg, where he went to attend a sale of logs brought down the Big Sandy river. He reported prices

much higher than they have been for a long time heretofore.

E. B. Norman & Co. have received a good many logs lately from up the Ohio river. Business with the company is good, though the demand for boxes is rather quiet just now. Barry Norman was asked what he thought of the "lumber trust" proceedings which it has been reported will be begun by the department of justice. "All I have to say," said Mr. Norman, smiling, "is that if they ever succeed in forming such a trust I want to be in on it."

The Mengel Box Company has moved into its new offices at Twelfth and Ormsby streets. This location is better than the old one at Eleventh and Kentucky streets, because it is just opposite the box factory. The building is one of the handsomest in the city and is well lighted, the roof being of the saw-tooth variety. C. E. Davis, who is in charge of the hardwood department of the company, is in Mengelwood, one of the Tennessee timber points in which the company is interested.

Claude Sears is getting to be an automobile expert. Ever since the Edward L. Davis Lumber Company invested in a Cadillac Thirty he has been spending most of his time at the office of the Kentucky Automobile Company, having the true inwardness of the contraption explained to him. Both mills of the company are running and they are turning out quartered oak of the fine variety usually handled by the company.

T. M. and J. G. Brown of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company have returned from Indianapolis, where they attended the automobile races on the Speedway. The Browns are originally Indianapolis boys, and they are very proud of the great development of the motor industry there. They declared that the sport is great and even beats the horse racing they have been taking in out at Churchill Downs.

Barry Norman, Jr., made a hit in the dancing exhibition given by Miss Meme Wastelle at Macauley's Theater recently. Young Norman appeared in a scene entitled "School Days" and did well enough to merit all the applause showered upon him.

It is understood in local lumber circles that the reduction in rates on numbered commodities on the Queen & Crescent ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective July 15, will not affect the local situation. It is said that the reductions apply principally to south-bound traffic and will therefore have little to do with the movement of lumber.

D. E. Kline of the Louisville Veneer Mills is planning to attend the National Veneer convention at St. Louis next week. He expects to bring up a discussion of the classification of veneers, with the idea of having the uniform classification commission, which is now at work, adopt a ruling with reference to veneers and panels that will do away with the present contradictory nomenclature employed by the various traffic associations. Mr. Kline reported business very good.

George Kretschmer of the Southern Veneer Company is getting things in shape for the erection of a big warehouse adjoining the present plant in Parkland. It will be on a lot 60x210 feet. Mr. Kretschmer recently made a big purchase of fine oak logs.

Mr. McCowan of Thompson, Thayer & McCowan of Evansville recently enjoyed the hospitality of the Hardwood Club. Another guest was Mr. Brown of the United States Lumber Company of Cincinnati.

Reports printed in the newspapers from mountain sections say that the timber run this year was far beyond the usual amount, and that the prices brought by logs will be sufficient to pay the mortgages and put the small timbermen in good financial condition.

A big deal in timberlands is reported from Letcher county. The Hamilton Realty Company disposed of a large part of its holdings to the

Berwind-White syndicate. The lands are in Letcher and Pike counties, and are along branches of the Big Sandy river.

Thomas B. Tucker, formerly a well-known lumberman, died in Shelbyville recently. He was seventy-three years old and was at one time associated in business with R. A. Long of Kansas City.

The Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke Company has started several hundred hands to work on a large timber section in the Big Black mountain above Stonega, Va., and along the Kentucky-Virginia border. A big band mill is being set up and work pushed. It is likely that it will take several years to cut all of the timber in the company's holdings.

The John Fish Lumber Company has been incorporated at Somerset with a capital stock of \$5,000. The incorporators are: Beeler Smith, Walter Smith, William Connellson and John Fish.

Lumbermen have learned with regret that the \$250,000 appropriation recommended to Congress for the improvement of Green river has been cut out of the rivers and harbors bill by the conferees, and that the work will therefore be postponed. It was announced, however, that the improvements on the Ohio river, for which money was recommended, will go through.

Following the action of Charles D. Gates of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Company, handle manufacturers, the Board of Trade succeeded in having the postal authorities take steps for the improvement of the mail service between Louisville and Pittsburg. Mr. Gates said that it put this city at a considerable disadvantage.

Another railroad is being surveyed in the eastern part of the state, the Ferguson Construction Company of Cincinnati having had several parties out. The road, it is reported, will run on Middle Fork in Leslie county. If the line is built it will go into an important timber section.

R. M. Carrier, president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, whose home is in Louisville, has purchased a Stanley gasoline car for the use of his folks here.

The Indian Creek & Pond River railroad is to be extended from Glamorgan, a lumber town in Wise county, Virginia, twelve miles to a point near Pound Gap, on the border between Kentucky and Virginia.

Members of the Hardwood Club are helping the Louisville Transportation Club in its membership campaign. The club is proving to be of value to shippers and is trying to build up a strong membership list.

The Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company has increased its capital stock from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000.

The L. & N.'s gross earnings for May, 1910, showed an increase of \$774,610 over the same month of 1909.

ASHLAND

The W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company reports an increase in the sale of low-grade stock. Orders are coming in more freely and with the amount of timber recently gotten out, prospects are bright.

The J. W. Kitchen Lumber Company reports trade good. Earle King of this concern is on a business trip through northern Ohio and Michigan. Mr. Kitchen says the company has been handicapped at its Wrigley, Ky., mill by the delay of equipment, but these improvements are now being completed and the stock is being shipped right along.

T. N. Fannin has just returned from a trip to his extensive lumber interests at Herndon, W. Va.

H. E. Summer of H. H. Salmon & Co., New York City, was a business visitor in Ashland last week.

The Wright-Kitchen Lumber Company received a good lot of timber on the recent high water

of the Big Sandy. It reports a better demand for plain and quartered oak at good prices and also notes a better movement in low-grade chestnut and poplar.

Vansant, Kitchen & Co. say the business situation is practically unchanged, although prospects are brighter. They are receiving plenty of orders for high-grade stock at good prices. The recent tides brought down a fair amount of timber, which will keep the mill running for at least two months.

The Whisler & Searcy Company of Ironton, O., has no complaint to offer regarding business. Its export trade with Liverpool has been very good the past few months. B. F. Searcy is at Farmers, Ky., looking after the company's plant there.

J. H. Kester, secretary of the Southern Hardwood Company, returned recently from an extended business trip through Tennessee. The company says business has improved.

S. M. Bradley, a lumberman of Morehead, Ky., was visiting with our millmen recently.

M. L. Thornton, Huntington, W. Va., agent for the American Car Foundry Company, called on the trade last week.

The W. R. Vansant Lumber Company has moved its office from this city to Rush, Ky., where its mill and timber interests are located.

ST. LOUIS

Building permits issued during May by the building commissioner aggregated \$1,581,717. Because of a few less big buildings, the aggregate is \$242,209 less than May of last year, but the building commissioner says the decrease does not indicate an unhealthy building condition. The contrary is nearer correct, because the increase of forty-six in the total number of permits indicates that a larger number of small buildings have been erected.

The following is a report of the movement of lumber at this market during May: Receipts by rail during May, 1910, were 17,976 cars; during May, 1909, there were 12,380 cars, an increase of 5,596 cars in 1910. Receipts by river during May, 1910, were 303,000 feet; during May, 1909, 176,000 feet, an increase of 127,000 feet this year. Shipments by rail during May, 1910, were 11,378 cars; shipments by rail during 1909 were 8,875 cars, an increase of 2,503 cars this year. Shipments by river during May, 1910, were 115,000 feet; during May, 1909, 39,000 feet, an increase of 76,000 feet this year.

In a letter received by Julius Seidel, chairman of the entertainment committee of the Lumbermen's Club, under date of May 14, written by P. S. Stahlnecker, secretary to Gifford Pinchot, he stated that Mr. Pinchot would arrive from Europe about the first of June and as soon as possible he would be able to give some information in regard to Mr. Pinchot's promised visit to the Ozark country and to address the Lumbermen's Club.

The following is the report for the month of May, of the number of feet of lumber measured and inspected by the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis, as furnished by Secretary A. H. Bush:

	Feet.
Oak, plain	330,330
Oak, quartered	6,196
Ash	40,396
Maple	29,352
Gum	70,122
Poplar	50,288
Cypress	110,047
Cottonwood	4,939
Chestnut	454
Hackberry	32
Yellow pine	14,831
Elm	171

Total .. 637,158

When the National Hardwood Lumber Asso-

ciation holds its convention in Louisville, Ky., next month, there will be a big delegation of St. Louis lumbermen present to try to get the association to hold its 1911 convention in St. Louis. Julius Scheve is at the head of the movement and is working hard to accomplish what he wants. The Lumbermen's Exchange and the Lumbermen's Club are helping Mr. Scheve.

An interesting event happened in the household of Dwight L. Dickinson, who has been the resident manager of the Houston, Texas, office of the Alf Bennett Lumber Company, since the office was established a few months ago. It was a boy and both the parents are receiving the congratulations of their friends.

An inventory of the estate of William A. Bonsack, president of the Bonsack Lumber Company, who was drowned in Lake Ponchartrain, La., on March 18, was filed a few weeks ago in the probate court. It described real estate at Main and Poplar, \$26,500 stock of the Bonsack company and \$41.80 cash.

Business is reported as being seasonable by Charles E. Thomas of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company. Mr. Thomas says that some of his competitors differ with him in regard to the trade conditions, but he finds them as reported.

George Luehrmann, of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, says there is a tendency for gum to advance. This kind of wood is one of the specialties of the company, so Mr. Luehrmann can be considered as being pretty well posted on the situation.

While business has naturally been a little dull, the general situation is much better than during a couple of weeks ago. This is the opinion expressed by George E. Cottrill, secretary of the American Hardwood Lumber Company.

Seventeen members of the Millmen's Association of this city had an automobile outing on the afternoon of Saturday, May 28. They went to Knabe's Grove, several miles from the city, where they had a chicken dinner. President Robert B. McConnell lead the party, which went out in four big automobiles.

MILWAUKEE

Jesse C. Bradley, styling himself as a "manager of manufacturing corporations," and president of the defunct Two Rivers (Wis.) Woodenware Company, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the office of Referee E. Q. Nye at Milwaukee. He fixes his liabilities at \$204,213.88 and his assets at \$21,990.13, of which it is claimed \$11,240 are exempt. Only \$55,300 of the liabilities are secured, according to the petition. The largest item in the list of liabilities is \$147,722.93 of endorsed notes and accommodation paper to the extent of \$1,000 also figure in the list. The assets consist largely of real estate, stock, notes and outstanding accounts.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state at Madison by the John Eller Lumber Company of Milwaukee. The capital stock of the concern is \$40,000 and the incorporators include: John, George E. and Stephen H. Eller.

The Milwaukee shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have received an order to commence immediately upon the construction of 700 automobile cars. These cars are especially constructed with double end doors for the convenient loading and unloading of automobiles.

The W. S. Seaman Company of Milwaukee, manufacturers of automobile bodies, has filed its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state at Madison. The concern is capitalized at \$50,000.

The Hornig Cabinet Company of Milwaukee, with a capital stock of \$10,000, has filed articles of incorporation at the state capital. The in-

corporators include: Charles A. Hornig, Edwin L. Klein and Hugo J. Trost.

Articles of organization of the F. P. Hiles Lumber Company of Milwaukee have been filed with the secretary of state at Madison. This concern has a capital stock of \$250,000 and the incorporators are: Franklin P. Hiles, Paul W. Rehfeld and Anna Rehfeld.

The Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee has received an order for the following equipment for a new sawmill being erected by the Schwager-Nettleton Mills of Seattle, Wash.: One band type mill with automatic apparatus; twenty-four induction motors ranging from 200 H. P. to 5 H. P.; one 750 K. V. A. steam turbo generator; one 35 K. W. exciter unit; two 15 K. V. A. lighting transformers and a switchboard.

The large sawmill of the H. W. Wright Lumber Company at Merrill, Wis., was totally destroyed by fire recently, entailing a loss of \$100,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire for a time threatened the lumber yards, but after much effort was confined to the sawmill. The firm has announced its intentions of rebuilding the mill at an early date. During the intervening time the W. G. Collar Lumber Company will saw the hardwood for the Wright company.

The Wisconsin Incubator Company and the Racine Boat Company, both of Racine, Wis., are preparing to erect new factories during the summer.

Hiram Dunfield, a well-known lumber cruiser of Wausau, Wis., died recently. While fishing from a log on the bank of the Plover river he was stricken with heart failure and fell into the water.

Much progress is being made in the construction of the new buildings which are being erected by the American Seating Company at Racine, Wis. The new power house is nearly completed and work has already commenced on the new dry kilns.

The E-Z Auto Go-Cart Company of Monroe, Wis., has filed an amendment to its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state, reducing its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$25,000.

The Gurney Refrigerator Company of Fond du Lac, Wis., is planning to institute many improvements in its plant during the summer. A large dry kiln is to be built and another story will be added to the main plant. The work will cost \$25,000.

The Central Upholstering Company of Sheboygan, Wis., is planning to occupy its new factory building before the end of the month. The construction work is practically finished and new machinery is now being installed.

The Kaukauna Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Kaukauna, Wis., has recently completed the erection of a two-story addition to its cabinet and bench-work room. An elevator has also been installed in the plant.

The sawmill of the Union Manufacturing Company at Oconto Falls, Wis., which has been undergoing repairs for the past month, has been placed in operation. The output for the coming season is expected to surpass all past records.

The North Star Lumber Company of Bloomer, Wis., has taken a contract to saw a large quantity of logs for Oscar Hooey of Rice Lake.

The W. G. Collar Lumber Company of Merrill, Wis., was the highest bidder for the logs which have been lost along the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road during the past winter. The logs, which were pooled for this sale, amounted to about 700,000 feet.

The Foster-Latimer Lumber Company of Melton, Wis., has opened its canal with which it hopes to control the floods of the Bad river.

Alexander Stewart of Wausau, one of Wisconsin's most prominent lumbermen, suffered a compound fracture of his right arm while visiting at the Marathon paper mill recently. Mr. Alexander is nearly eighty years of age.

The John H. Kaiser Lumber Company of Eau Claire, Wis., has announced that it will remove its large box factory from Muscatine, Ia., to Eau Claire.

The Case Company, subsidiary company of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company of Racine, Wis., has recently filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The concern will manufacture automobiles, wagons and various farm implements.

The Racine Sash & Door Company of Racine, Wis., has instituted an eleven-hour day in all of the various departments of its wagon works. This movement has been made necessary owing to the large volume of business which has been received by the concern.

The Northern Casket Company of Fond du Lac, Wis., is planning the erection of a \$25,000 addition to its plant. The addition will include a dry kiln, more working space and a new office. When this work has been completed the firm will commence the manufacture of solid mahogany, cedar and oak caskets.

Philip B. Hummel, secretary and treasurer of the Appleton Toy Company and a resident of Appleton for the past forty-two years, died recently after a short illness. He is survived by his wife, two sons, three brothers and a sister.

It has been reported at Manitowoc and Sheboygan that an effort is being made by the Wisconsin Chair Company to obtain the factory of the defunct Two Rivers Woodenware Company at Two Rivers, Wis.

The Marshfield Hardwood Company has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state at Madison, Wis. The company has a capital stock of \$10,000. Fred R. Pollard is president and general manager. The firm intends to do a general hardwood lumber business, with headquarters at Marshfield, Wis.

The Post-Gilkey Lumber Company has installed a large peeler in its plant at Suring, Wis. The machine has a capacity of 3,000 posts per day and will do the work of twelve men.

George W. Jones of the Jones Lumber Company has donated a large silver trophy cup to Lawrence University to be used as a prize for the interscholastic field meets which are held each spring under the auspices of the university.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Stoughton Wagon Company at Stoughton, Wis., the following officers were elected: President, E. J. Veal, vice-president, Henry Beattie; secretary, W. C. Hegelmeyer, and treasurer, M. M. J. Veal.

The Automatic File & Index Company of Green Bay, Wis., has commenced operations in its rebuilt factory building. The new structure, which takes the place of the one recently damaged by fire, is much larger and more commodious than the former one and will allow the concern to greatly increase its output.

The Appleton Chair Company of Appleton, Wis., has commenced the erection of a new factory building at Appleton Junction, a short distance from the city, but well located for railroad facilities.

The sawmill of M. J. Pell, which has been operated at Bellwood, Wis., for several years, is to be moved to Ashland, where a new mill is now being constructed.

The R. Connor Lumber Company of Marshfield, Wis., has purchased the timber lands owned by the Mosinee Land & Lumber Company in the town of Emmet. The land comprises about 3,000 acres of virgin forest. The Connor company will extend its logging road to Stratford so that the logs may be hauled to the mill there.

The plant of the Racine Piano Stool Company at Racine, Wis., is being run overtime as a result of the great rush in business. The company now has enough orders on hand to keep the plant running to full capacity until next fall.

The Wisconsin Manufacturing Company has

completed a three-story addition to its chair factory at Jefferson, Wis.

MINNEAPOLIS

This city promises to make a banner record for building operations among large cities of the country in 1910. The building permits issued for the first five months of the year show an increase of more than 50 per cent over the same months of last year, which was the largest year up to that time. The total for the five months was \$6,585,425, compared with \$4,369,825 for the same months last year. The May total was \$1,836,290, a gain of 20 per cent over May of last year. All this work is rushing sash and door factories and material men. St. Paul is also making a fine record this year.

The timber and land policy of the state of Minnesota was scored by representatives of thirty-one northern counties in a meeting at Crookston June 1, 2 and 3. The resolutions adopted call for a change in the laws, so that hereafter it will not be necessary to sell the timber from a piece of land and strip it of all that is of value, before the land itself can be put on the market for settlers. They also call for more frequent sales, and for state aid to roads and schools in sections where the state holds land. All the legislature representatives from these counties will be pledged to stand for such changes.

George S. Agnew, engaged in wholesale hardwood business here, has been tied down by service on the Hennepin county grand jury, an honor which he does not seem to appreciate.

E. Payson Smith, of the Payson Smith Lumber Company, has returned from a business trip to Illinois, Missouri and Iowa points. He reports that business for May was the largest the company has ever done.

P. M. Parker of Rice Lake, Wis., with the Parker-Kellogg Lumber Company, wholesale dealers in hardwoods, was a business visitor in Minneapolis a few days ago.

W. L. Joyce, of the Foster Lumber Company, this city, has been in Wisconsin looking over some stocks the company has been acquiring for this season's trade.

Charles Stevens, the well-known hardwood operator of Maiden Rock, Wis., has been here conferring with his business correspondents about hardwood and cooerage.

CADILLAC

The motor car business in Michigan is receiving much attention just now from the fact that the Continental Motor Manufacturing Company of Muskegon contemplates adding to its present force of 700 men a crew of 300 machinists, some to work nights and others days. This increase was demanded by the fact that the business has increased to such an extent that the present crew is not able to fill the orders received. The company has just completed an extensive addition to its plant.

The General Motor Company of Owosso has announced that within four months it will have completed four new buildings and will employ 1,700 men, the pay roll amounting to \$100,000. The company has purchased a brick yard and will manufacture its own brick for the construction of its new buildings. This is said to be the largest plant for the manufacture of motor trucks in the world.

The Cadillac Manufacturing Company one day last week with two machines turned out a record cut of maple heading, cutting 8,676 sets, which is the largest day's work of this kind known. It is just possible that a larger amount of headings have been turned out where soft woods are used, but this is thought to be a record in hardwood; 17,353 heads for barrels from hardwood in one day from two machines is the record.

Owing to the increased cost of living expenses the hardwood lumber manufacturers in Cadillac and vicinity have increased the wages of their employes in their sawmills, flooring plants, etc., from six to ten per cent.

A fire during the noon hour at the Cadillac Chemical Company's plant burned forty feet of the roof on the retort house. Fortunately the workmen were able to put the fire out without the aid of outside help and with slight damage to the property.

The Michigan Agricultural College will give the forestry students a chance to learn practical lumbering this summer. Professor J. Fred Baker, the head of this department, has long desired to have a summer school, but it was not until this year that the state board favored it. The camp will be located on the shores of Higgins lake, near Cold Springs, where the Michigan Public Domain Commission has placed 38,000 acres of the variously timbered state forest reserve at the disposal of the college. Two courses are offered each of the three weeks. Forest mensuration or the calculating of the volume of felled and standing timber and the determination of the increments of diameter, height and volume. Especial attention will be given to the methods of estimating standing timber on large forest areas. Work in surveying will also be given, which will be of a very practical nature. The students will live in tents and Professor Baker has outlined a strenuous schedule for the students. He expects about thirty students will take this course. Instructor F. A. Gaylord, who will soon be added to the forestry staff at M. A. C., will aid in the instructional work in the North.

The business men of Gaylord have formed a permanent organization for the purpose of building an automobile factory at that point. The new company is incorporated as the Gaylord Motor Car Company, with a capitalization of \$100,000, one-half of which has been paid in. The automobile that will be made is a general utility car designed by Guy L. Hamilton, Detroit, who will act as general manager of the company. It is stated the factory will be ready to commence activities within ninety days. The officers are: President, A. B. C. Comstock; vice-president, Frank A. Kramer; secretary, John L. Pelton; treasurer, J. Lee Morford.

Quite a number of lumber manufacturers from Cadillac will attend the thirteenth annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Louisville, Ky., June 9 and 10.

James Cameron, a pioneer lumberman of Central Lake, Mich., died at his home May 31. Mr. Cameron came to Central Lake when a young man and later started the Cameron Lumber Company, and also ran a general store. He was aided in these enterprises by two brothers. Of late years Mr. Cameron had retired from active business. He has many relatives living through the state.

J. C. Knox, Cadillac, attended the conference at Lansing relative to switching charges in Michigan before the Michigan Railroad Commission, June 8, in the interest of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

DETROIT

E. W. Leech and J. M. Clifford have gone to Louisville, Ky., to attend the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

J. H. P. Smith of Cincinnati and Mr. Peters of Columbus, O., were in Detroit on business last week.

The steamer Emma Thompson is at the docks of the Thomas Forman Company with a cargo of 250,000 feet of fine maple lumber from Alpena.

The baseball season is on in full swing and local lumbermen, who are enthusiastic fans, are happy. An illustration: RECORD man to W. W. Brownlee, "Anything doing?" Mr. Brownlee: "Yes," there should be a hot game between the

Tigers and the Athletics this afternoon—oh, you mean hardwood news? No, nothing special doing."

"Trade is a good deal better," says Thomas Forman. "The lull felt in May is disappearing and we are enjoying a large volume of inquiries and many orders."

A strong demand for birch, poplar and ash lumber is reported by the E. W. Leech Company.

Building operations in May showed an increase of eighteen per cent over the same month last year. Permits were issued for 376 new structures to cost \$1,228,870, and eighty-two additions to cost \$114,610, making a total of \$1,343,480 for the month.

The newly organized Standard Timber Company, which is capitalized at \$4,000,000, has established a fine suite of offices in the Ford building. Frank Filer, president, is now in the South, where most of the timber holdings of the company are located.

Many big lumber cargoes were received at local docks last week. The A. E. Hopkins brought 585,000 feet from Skanee; the Nelson Bloom, 488,000 from Black River, Ont., and the C. G. King, 600,000 feet from Emerson, Mich. Rainy weather delayed unloading of the boats, longshoremen refusing to work in the rain.

William Donovan, Sr., will be treasurer and active manager of the Donovan Lumber Company, which has taken over the property of the Burrows Mill Company of Aberdeen, Wash.

The Warren Motor Car Company has decided to make bodies for its cars and a department for this work will be included in the new plant now under course of construction.

A. V. Jackson, a Kentuckian, was in Detroit last week and sold a local automobile company a quantity of poplar grown in Breathitt county, Kentucky.

The Charlotte Lumber Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

GRAND RAPIDS

Trade conditions are not entirely satisfactory, still there is optimism among the lumbermen that better days are close at hand. In speaking of the situation President F. I. Nichols of the

Nichols & Cox Lumber Company said: "There seems to be an undercurrent of dissatisfaction in business circles throughout the country, but if all of us keep a stiff upper lip, things will come out all right. As far as our business is concerned, we can't complain at all. We are very busy all the time."

First samples for the July furniture exposition in this market are beginning to arrive. All space is taken in the five exhibition buildings and the display will be the largest ever made in Grand Rapids. Just now the local manufacturers are busy putting finishing touches on their sample lines and getting their showrooms ready. The season will open June 24 and manufacturers are looking forward to a busy fall in their factories.

Michigan is hit, too, so it is reported, in the rate-boosting game that railroads are playing. It is said that all Michigan points will be affected on freight from the East, the increase in the case of mahogany logs and lumber amounting to twenty-five per cent.

A brilliant wedding ceremony was performed June 1 at St. Mark's pro-cathedral, the contracting parties being Miss Helen Barnhart and James C. Everett. The bride is the daughter of Willard Barnhart, president of the Old National bank and head of the Nelson-Matter Furniture Company, while the groom is treasurer of the John D. Raab Chair Company. Gerald McCoy, secretary of the Rice Veneer & Lumber Company, was best man.

A party of about twenty-five lumbermen, several of them accompanied by their wives, left Grand Rapids June 8 at noon over the Pere Marquette road, via Chicago, for the Louisville convention. The private car "Forest" was placed at their disposal and the superintendent of the road's dining car service, as well as the district passenger agent, accompanied the party, insuring a most comfortable journey. The party will return home Saturday.

J. C. Knox of Cadillac, secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, attended the annual meeting of the Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Club on May 31.

Fifteen men graduated from the forestry department of the University of Michigan this year. Each one of them will enter the government forest service this fall.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

The legislation in Washington during the past few weeks seems to have had the same indirect, adverse influence on the Chicago lumber trade as in other lines of industry. Two weeks ago there was a decided slump, locally. At that time it was prophesied from many sources that conditions in a couple of weeks would be far more favorable, but this contention has not been borne out by actual developments. There is no decided change either one way or the other, but still a noticeable feeling of uncertainty and dissatisfaction with the situation. The principal complaint seems to be relative to the shortage of sales, as prices in most lines are holding their own fairly well, and with few exceptions show a slight advance.

The veneer people are about the only really optimistic thinkers in the Chicago lumber trade, and have now on their books about all the orders that they can possibly fill. Remanufacturing concerns in various lines are decidedly lax, and still evince the former uncertainty and unwillingness to buy stock. In all probability there will not be any real change for the better in the situation until the fall trade sets in, as the situation is not very likely to improve during the usually lax summer months. However, indications have been more or less upset all year, and it

may be that, with the legislation at Washington favorable to the shipping interests, there will be a smart summer trade.

New stocks from the northern mills are very favorable as to quality, and while prices are being held firmly, there is no over-abundance of sales. There has been no remarkable change in the situation in maple, it maintaining its usual encouraging position, both in soft and hard varieties. The flooring manufacturers are continuing their usual demand, and other maple consumers seem to be doing a reasonable amount of business. No change in price is recorded.

Large shipments of birch have begun to arrive, and there has been a consequent small decrease in upper grades, which bring \$1 less than a few weeks ago for 1-inch firsts and seconds in the wholesale market, while at retail there is a loss of about \$2. The other grades of birch have felt the same influence, though not as noticeably as uppers. Orders are not overwhelming, but are very satisfactory, and stocks easy to secure.

Rock elm and soft elm both remain as last quoted, soft elm being somewhat stronger in sales than rock elm. The same can be said of red birch, chestnut and beech, all of which are relatively slow on the Chicago market.

The oak situation remains about normal as stocks are somewhat easier to secure in some lines. One-inch quarter sawed red oak is quoted

by the wholesale dealers at \$1 less than what they were asking a month ago. Quarter sawed white oak is bringing in Chicago now about \$81, which has been considered a very fair price all winter. There seems to be no appreciable decrease in consumption, allowing for the unnatural condition prevailing at the present time. Plain red and white oak remain as before with a very fair stock of red oak on hand in some sections, while others report difficulty in filling orders. Four-quarter common retails at \$1 lower than formerly, while five-quarter and six-quarter and heavy stuff have increased from \$1 to \$3.

Hickory and ash are both slow sellers, as usual, ash seemingly being in less demand than hickory. Vehicle manufacturers are retrenching more or less in orders or substituting other materials. The price of both white and black ash remains practically without any material advance, though five-quarter and six-quarter No. 1 common hickory sells, both at wholesale and retail, at from \$2 to \$4 higher than last figures.

Gum is about the same as last month. Sap gum especially is dull, though red gum has brightened up a little, and has advanced in price, for 1-inch stock, wholesale, about \$1 a thousand. Sap, on the contrary, shows a corresponding decrease. The constant booming which gum has received of late has necessarily had its effect locally, though not to the extent which might have been expected without the general adverse business conditions.

All the upper grades of poplar are in very fair demand, and command a corresponding increase in price of from \$1, in the thin stuff, to \$3, in planks, on the wholesale market. Retailers are advancing figures at about the same rate, but have found it expedient to retreat a little in prices on lower grades, some being as much as \$2 lower than former sales. Poplar box-boards and panels still continue in demand as always, and never lack a market when they can be found.

There is poor trade in all lines of lumber used for boxing, cottonwood especially suffering, No. 2 common bringing, wholesale in Chicago, about \$17. Orders at higher figures are difficult to place. Many of the plants handling cottonwood box-boards have a supply on hand for some time in the future, and are showing a tendency to cut down on new purchases, relying on their present holdings to carry them through until the sellers will be forced to cut. There have been, as yet, no deductions to speak of, but sales are comparatively few. The automobile rush season seems to be over, and the manufacturers are overcoming the necessity of snatching up panels wherever procurable and at any price, and show a greater tendency to "shop" for material. Inch boxboards in the wholesale market are about the only cottonwood items which show any advance to speak of. Poorer grades are reduced from \$1 to \$2 a thousand; boxboards are bringing now \$3 more wholesale.

Walnut, butternut and basswood are as usual steady but slow, and show no tendency to advance in price.

Cypress has felt the slowing up in trade as other lines of stock, though most grades are commanding a slight increase. Stocks in some lines have run down to a pretty low point, it being rather hard to fill orders for 1¼-inch and up firsts and seconds, tank and shop. One-inch firsts and seconds now bring wholesale in Chicago \$43, and 8/4, \$48.75. Pine users are showing a desire to substitute cypress in many lines for which white pine has always been considered the only possible wood. This is opening up a new market for the cypress manufacturers, and gives them an opportunity to tide over ordinary dull spells.

Railroad material in general, ties, bridge timber, etc., are naturally not in active demand, but there has been a brightening up in the last couple of weeks, and now with the rate situation

fairly settled, it is very likely that the railroads will increase improvements and additions and will again open up the market. Ties are very slow in all quarters, and have not increased any in value, good white oak ties being still hard to secure.

NEW YORK

The local hardwood market shows that branch of the lumber trade to be enjoying its full measure of current business. The volume of trade is not up to expectations, but the conditions governing both supply and demands are such as to give a real firmness to the hardwood market which is not manifest in other branches of the lumber trade. Stocks of good lumber are scarce and prices show an upward tendency. Low-grade stock is moving in fair proportion to its supply. A little falling off is noted in the demand of late which has been due more generally to the desire on the part of the local yards and buyers to work off stocks on hand on current business before stocking up for the summer or early fall demands. It is generally considered that this lull is but temporary, which opinion is accentuated by the fact that current business is confined very largely to rush orders and the urging of quick delivery of past purchases. Poplar, plain and quartered oak, are in fair demand, with dry stocks difficult to secure in any amount or in straight car lots. One's and two's red and white oak are scarce, with prices showing an upward tendency. No. 1 common and better quartered white oak is commanding very good prices. Dry stocks are scarce. Ash, birch and maple are moving quite freely and the market seems to be taking a very fair amount of all grades of hardwoods at satisfactory prices. Buying on the part of the yards is light and the mill work and general manufacturing-trade seem to be fairly well supplied for current needs but are not carrying heavy stocks, and as the season advances will unquestionably be required to come into the market for additional purchases.

The hardwood flooring trade is particularly strong and active at very firm prices. Export lumber is only fair, but there is considerable business being booked. Chestnut is firm with an active inquiry in the mill work and manufacturing trade. The mill workers as a class are becoming more busy by reason of early spring building now approaching the time for frame and finish, and taking all elements and conditions of the market into strict account, the hardwood branch of the trade seems to be in very fair shape.

BUFFALO

Lumber is still moving slow and is not expected to improve much for some time. The best prediction is that it will stiffen up next month, but it may easily be September before the sales are really brisk again. In the meantime the trade has already done a good season's business and can afford to turn its attention to production, for that part of the trade is in need of much time. Reports come in that oak and some other hardwoods are piling up at the mills. This cannot be used yet, but will be needed when it is dry.

There is a good assortment of everything here and it will last till there is more. This is not to say that everything is in as it used to be, for it never will be again, but there is stock enough to meet the actual needs of the trade, even if every call is not met exactly.

The best demand is for oak and poplar is also strong. The handlers of Washington fir claim for it a place wherever any other wood is not filling the bill, and the cypress activity is greater than it was, just because it has to be accepted in place of other woods that are getting scant.

PITTSBURG

Things are moving in an unsatisfactory way in the Pittsburgh district. Trade is not regular. Orders come and go like April showers and the sunshine is often too far between the clouds. Hardwoods are having the best of it, however. Nothing in market is selling so well as poplar in the better grades. The manufacturing business is taking up a good stock of first-class hardwood and prices seem to hold pretty firm. The general opinion is that really good stocks of lumber are quite scarce. On the other hand, supplies of medium and low-grade lumber are large and mills are offering special inducements to move out these stocks. The hardwood mills in the Pittsburgh district as a rule are very busy. Many West Virginia plants are working over or double time. It must be said, however, that most of them are shipping on old orders and that the current business being booked is not large enough to take care of the increasing cut.

So far as territory is concerned, the manufacturing centers of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and other middle western states produce altogether the most business. In those states the automobile, furniture, handle, implement and carriage manufactories are doing well and do not seem so reluctant to put in requisitions for stocks as old-established firms in the East, which are following a more hand-to-mouth policy. The immediate Pittsburgh district is pretty quiet. Eastern Pennsylvania is contributing much business and of a very good class.

BOSTON

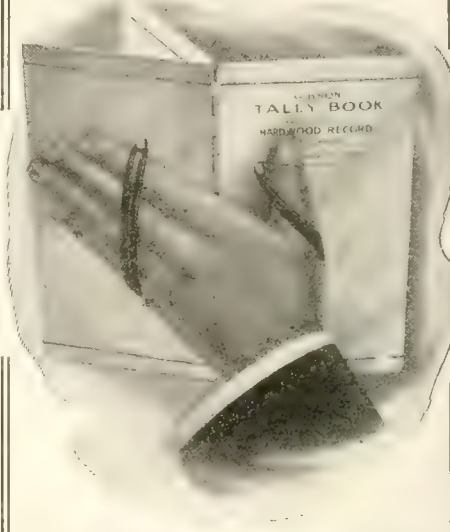
Those dealers in hardwoods who always see the bright side of the darkest cloud have found it difficult to remain optimistic of late. Demand has ruled quiet for some time, due in part to the high prices ruling. Throughout the past few months it has been felt that prices would remain on their high level, but there are many now who feel that unless business improves, values will come down. This feeling has been brought about largely by increased offerings from some of the mills and more anxiety upon the part of holders to sell. High prices have tended to cause consumers to turn to other woods as substitute where they could. Consequently manufacturers of hardwood lumber have not been free buyers. Furniture manufacturers are doing something all the time but few are willing to anticipate their wants. The piano trade has not been as large as was anticipated. Automobile factories are all fairly busy. Interior house finish concerns are not operating their plants to full capacity and find that less of the more expensive woods are being used owing to the prices asked.

Quartered oak continues firm and plain oak is also well held. Offerings have not been large, but from some quarters an increase is reported. Whether this will result in lower prices or not remains to be seen. Ash is in moderate demand and prices are steady. A fair amount of new business has been reported in maple. White wood and cypress are firmly held. In North Carolina pine the undertone of the market is not satisfactory. Those manufacturers who are well sold up are firm holders but there are those who are in need of business and who, consequently, will sell at slight concessions.

BALTIMORE

The hardwood trade continues to hold its own quite well, and in some divisions additional strength is to be noted. This applies especially to poplar and oak, ash and chestnut in the better grades, all of which seem to have stiffened rather than taken the opposite turn. Though for the time being some of the manufacturers

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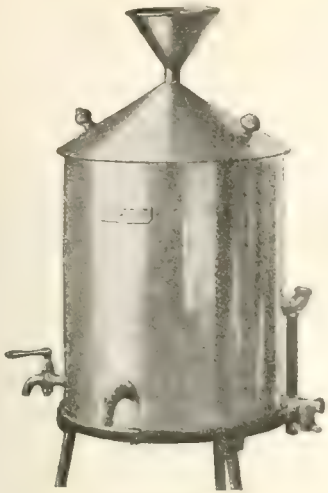
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and wholesalers report quiet in the trade, values have not been adversely affected in so far as the higher class stocks are concerned, these grades bringing perhaps more than ever, and certainly giving no evidence of decline. The lower grades have not, according to accounts, kept pace with the high quality lumber, and the offerings are far more liberal than would be consistent with firmness in values. How the manufacturers are going to get out the high grades, for which there is an active market, and yet get reasonable prices for low grades, such as mill culls, is one of the problems which confronts the millmen. The very condition that forced up the price of the high grades, in fact, brought about the depression in the low grades, for in order to get out the former, it is inevitable that a certain proportion of cheap stocks should be produced. One development that has contributed more or less to this result is the increasing popularity of gum, which is brought into the market in competition with low-grade poplar. At the same price, a clean gum is perhaps preferred by the box makers and other consumers, and thus it happens that while high-grade poplar brings prices even above those in 1906 and 1907, low-grade stocks are perhaps \$6 under the figures for that year, leaving the manufacturer not so well off as he was then.

Oak, ash and other woods are in good shape, and there is every indication that they will advance still higher. For the present there appears to be a slight lull in the trade, but the range of prices has not been adversely affected, and manufacturers still maintain that they experience no difficulty in disposing of stocks. In fact, it is reported that the competition for such lumber is very active and that buyers are out in considerable numbers. This is indicated by the frequency with which foreign dealers visit the United States. The range of values is either steady or somewhat higher, and the outlook is said to be rather encouraging. The domestic trade is somewhat affected by the agitation as to railroad rates, and the big fight pending in the courts. Under such conditions the various lines do not find it easy to get money for improvements, and this interferes somewhat with the movement. The furniture factories and other consumers, however, are buying with ordinary freedom, and the situation has lost none of its buoyancy.

COLUMBUS

A lull which has taken possession of almost every department of the hardwood market is reported by manufacturers and shippers generally. Up to date the slowness has not seriously affected prices which appear to be rather steady, when the unfavorable weather conditions are taken into consideration. What weakness has appeared is in the lower grades. Unsettled political conditions are also believed to be one of the causes for the letup which is affecting every part of the commercial fabric. This, together with the unfavorable weather, has put a stop to much of the building operations. Lumbermen believe that the present state of affairs is only temporary and that the future will bring about a more optimistic trend of things.

The demand for factory stocks has probably fallen off more than the demand for yard stocks. It is believed that materials in the hands of the factories are much larger than was generally supposed and that the policy of buying only what is needed for immediate use will be followed for some time. Stocks in the hands of dealers appear to be somewhat limited, but not such as will compel many dealers to buy extensively in the near future.

Quartered oak is in good demand and prices are firm to the extreme. Prices for red and white oak are also firm and the demand remains good. Poplar is in fair call, especially the wide sizes, which are quoted from \$120 to \$150 at the

Ohio river. Chestnut shows unusual strength with an advance of from 50 cents to \$1 in the better grades. Firsts and seconds are quoted at \$50 and No. 1 common at \$34. Sound wormy is sold at \$16. Ash is slow and the demand is decreased. Basswood is in fair demand at the usual quotations. Hickory is fair and the same is true of other varieties of hardwoods.

CINCINNATI

There has not been much improvement in the tone of the hardwood market during the past fortnight. The selling has only been fair, with but little hope expressed for the immediate future, though all are very sanguine of a heavy fall trade. White oak, especially quarter-sawed with a good figure and width, is hard to get, and prices are strong, but the movement is not active. In the ordinary grades there is a fair volume offering, but the prices for the grades offered are thought to be excessive by the consumers. Plain sawed white oak is in fair demand. There is a scarcity of the stock most desired, for which inquiries are frequent, but the buying is mainly in small lots. Both quarter-sawed and plain red oak is in fair demand. A noticeable feature is that consumers who formerly demanded white oak, especially in quarter-sawed, are now free buyers of red oak. There is a good movement of heavy car stock, with numerous inquiries from dealers for this class of lumber; there is evidence of a scarcity of car stock in this section, as inquiries are being received from concerns that specialize in these stocks.

Chestnut is slow, the demand being weak; sound wormy is receiving attention from the manufacturers of built-up tops, and while the stocks of good grade are not plentiful, there is sufficient for the needs of the market. Ash is in fairly active movement for the wagon and carriage manufacturing industries; there is but a small stock of heavy white wagon-makers' stock, while there is some inquiry for good, dry stock. Low grade ash is plentiful, but with little movement. Hickory is in fair movement for wheel and pole and shaft manufacturers' stock, but there is not much heavy stock in sight. Prices on hickory and ash remain firm. Walnut stocks are in good shape, but the buying for the export trade, while showing some improvement, is not active. Red gum is meeting with a fair volume of trade, from furniture manufacturers and manufacturers of office and bank interiors.

The manufacturers of furniture are now "between seasons" and as a consequence the factories are not busy. Buying by the retailers is very slow, but it is expected as soon as the market for the fall buying opens on July 1, there will be a renewal of active operations. At present the work of the factories is almost confined to the getting out of new patterns and samples for the fall trade.

The machinery manufacturers in the wood-working lines are active on orders for future deliveries, though the volume of new trade being received is said to be rather slow.

A building boom is now on, which in the early days of the spring was thought to be an impossibility. For various reasons the building season was very backward. There was the discontent of the carpenters and other building mechanics menacing the contractors, and the high cost of building material, with a tendency to go higher, also added to the deterrent effect. But the clouds have drifted by, the labor troubles are all settled, the carpenters receiving fifty cents per hour, and the threatened advance in the price of building lumber has not materialized.

TOLEDO

Hardwood prices are holding firm all along the line, and some of the better grades are actually



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at a premium. This is particularly true as to good wide poplar, high-grade birch and both plain and quarter-sawn oak, all of which are hard to get in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the trade. Local stocks are well filled on all the common grades, and dealers will not permit them to deteriorate if they can prevent it. The demand from builders has been very satisfactory, large quantities being called for in the construction of high-class dwellings, of which there is an unusual number this season. Factory consumption has been brisk and on the whole there is no complaint heard of conditions generally. There is also a good export demand all season, and numerous cars have gone out by rail, while several cargoes have cleared from this port. Oak, chestnut, wide poplar and hickory are leading the market at present. Shipments are coming in promptly for the most part and little complaint is heard from that source.

INDIANAPOLIS

The first days of June have shown much improvement in the hardwood market. May, with its continual bad weather, was a disappointment and business was not as good as during March and April, which were the record months of the year.

Just now the market is growing much stronger. Inquiries and orders are coming in nicely and shipments are moving in a satisfactory manner. Building operations are improving and a number of office and public buildings that will require much hardwood interior finish will be started within the next few weeks.

Vehicle, furniture and other manufacturing plants using hardwoods report a brisk trade and are expected to place some nice orders for hardwoods soon.

HUNTINGTON

The market conditions remain practically the same as they have been for the past two weeks in both demand and prices. The mills are having no trouble in getting all the orders they can handle for car stock and bridge planking, with prices more satisfactory than they have been for almost three years. The demand for hemlock piece stuff remains very good, with prices about the same. Both plain and quarter-sawn oak in the higher grades are in active call. No. 1 common and better dry chestnut lumber is wanted and prices are satisfactory.

Building materials are in very good demand. Retail yards and planing mills are kept very busy furnishing contractors in this city and find it very difficult to get the material delivered as fast as it is wanted. Poplar is holding its own very well and the better grades are in good demand with prices firm. One pleasing feature of the poplar conditions with our millmen is that the lower grades are moving better and with firmer prices.

BRISTOL

Inquiry among the representative hardwood dealers and manufacturers of Bristol reveals that trade is now slightly better than a fortnight ago and that the situation is not as dark as it has been painted from some quarters. Indeed the local lumbermen think that business this year will show a steady and appreciable increase over last year, and that the lumber industry is on the upward trend. Prices are holding up well, and some new business is coming in, though, frankly, the lumbermen are somewhat disappointed in the new orders not coming in as rapidly as they had anticipated.

The mills are about all running, the yards fairly well stocked and shipments up to the

record of the past few months. High-grade stock is moving better than the lower grades just now. Prices are practically unchanged.

MEMPHIS

The demand for hardwood lumber is moderately active, but still somewhat spasmodic. There is no constant flow of orders and yet some fair-sized bookings are being made. The action of the United States government in securing a restraining order preventing twenty-five important trunk lines from making a horizontal advance in freight rates has served to upset general business conditions somewhat and to make the railroad officials of the interested roads declare themselves in favor of a retrenchment policy. However, whatever may be the future result of this action or policy, nothing has come of it so far. Most of the mills in Memphis are running on full time and the majority of those in the Memphis territory are disposed to continue to produce lumber as rapidly as conditions will allow, and this is after all, perhaps, the best indication of the feeling of the local and out-of-town trade in the Memphis territory toward the market.

Quarter-sawn oak is in less active demand than a short time ago and prices have eased off somewhat. Plain oak is in good demand. The supply is somewhat scarce and is sold at firm prices. A good movement is noted in the upper grades of ash. Cypress also finds very good sale in all grades above No. 1 and No. 2 common. The red gum market is still healthy, with demand good and offerings none too large. Red gum is, in fact, moving at a satisfactory rate in No. 1 common and better. Sap gum is in moderate request in the higher grades. The lower grades of gum generally are rather slow, though some interests report that they find no difficulty in disposing of what they have to offer. The question of prices is a large factor in the sale of low-grade gum. There is no great amount of activity in the higher grades of cottonwood and the lower grades are under the influence of the rather unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in box circles.

NASHVILLE

The local lumber market continues firm. The upper grades of all hardwoods are in active demand and have been moving well, with quotations remaining about the same despite the increased demand. Practically all the planing mills, flooring and other woodworking plants are running full time, and this fact is partially responsible for the steady demand for desirable grades of lumber. Wide poplar continues to be a leader in the market, although the better grades of oak, both white and red, are active. The same is true of birch, beech and maple, all of which are active. Chestnut, cottonwood and gum are holding their own, and hickory and spruce are moving well. The cypress market is not doing much, the condition being described either as stationary or slightly upward. The recent and continued bad weather has interfered with building operations, but now with the prospect for better weather renewed activity is expected in that line.

LOUISVILLE

The demand for hardwoods is good and has shown considerable improvement during the past few weeks. There was a lull in the early part of May, but this was caused more by bad weather conditions, which prevailed generally, than by any real business depression. At all events, the demand has picked up a great deal of late, and a lot of lumber is moving from this market. Logs and lumber have been coming in from the tim-

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ber districts and the mills in satisfactory volume, and this has enabled stocks which had been cut into by the heavy demand of the early spring to be well filled up. Louisville yards now carry an enormous stock of hardwoods. Quartered oak is in good demand, while plain oak continues strong. Poplar of all grades is selling well. Mahogany is showing more strength as the building season advances, while veneers, which have been in good shape all spring, are selling in their old-time volume.

ASHLAND

A slight improvement is reported in the local hardwood lumber market. The past week showed a tendency toward a better movement of all grades of stock. Better orders are received than for several weeks. The high water has brought out enough timber to keep the river mills running for a number of months.

ST. LOUIS

The hardwood situation is not satisfactory. There seems to be a let-up in trade. The volume of orders coming in is small. The demand is mostly for higher grades, common in nearly all items not being sought. The latter is in plentiful supply, while the former is scarce. It is believed by the best informed hardwood dealers that this quietness is only temporary and seasonable and that later on considerable business will be done. Buying was so brisk during March and April that it is thought that most of the consumers have plenty of stock on hand for immediate requirements and are waiting until their stock runs low before ordering more. Prices are well sustained in spite of the poor demand. Quartered oak is about the only item that any concessions are being made on. Rains in the South have caused many mills to shut down. This is especially true of the small mills. The demand for cypress has also fallen off. Shipments from St. Louis were fair, however.

MILWAUKEE

The hardwood business is leading the local lumber trade at the present time and all kinds of hardwood are showing good movement. While a few wholesalers are reporting business as a little quiet, reports in general are very satisfactory. Consumers are all using much stock and as soon as supplies on hand are lowered again buying is expected to be more active. Dry stocks in most cases are very low, and while small shipments are being made in last winter's cut, certain lines are almost sold out.

Considerable improvement is noted in the box factory trade and first and second grade box stocks are selling well. The sash and door factories are all busy and are buying well. The furniture factories are meeting with a good business. The railroads are in the market, especially for repair stocks.

Both plain and quartered oak is in good demand. Birch is wanted, but stocks are still low and prices are somewhat higher. Maple is higher and the demand is brisk. Low-grade stocks are moving fairly well, as a result of the better demand from the box manufacturers.

MINNEAPOLIS

The only people who appear to be doing much of a business just now are the wholesalers who can draw on stocks of birch and maple that are in shipping condition. Some of this lumber was sawed in winter or early spring and is now dry enough to move. The factory trade are eager buyers of it and it is no trouble to sell these woods for immediate delivery, in the upper grades. The market for the low-grade stock is

still sluggish, but there has been some activity in low-grade basswood of late. Sash and door concerns of the Twin Cities are rushed getting out their orders, many of which are for special work involving hardwood. The sash and door people are buying oak rather freely, and the best of the out-of-town trade is also in oak, mostly southern stock.

Prices have not dropped any on the northern woods, although the new cut is coming on the market. For long contracts the present prices can be shaded, but the general feeling is one of confidence and stability. Some local men are a trifle alarmed over the possible action of the railroads since the rate advance has been held up, but that is the only cloud in the sky.

DETROIT

Despite drawbacks attendant upon inclement weather the local hardwood market is fairly active, with strong indications of lively business conditions when seasonable weather sets in. Building operations have been held back to quite an extent by rainy and cold weather and this, of course, had its effect on the market. A good demand for birch, poplar and ash has been a feature of the market, while the demand for maple and oak continues as strong as ever. No exceptional increases in prices are noted. The box factories and the veneer trade are very busy while manufacturers of hardwood flooring are having hard work keeping pace with the demand.

LIVERPOOL

The market here is generally firm in tone, though the volume of actual business transacted is small. The mahogany position is particularly buoyant and record prices are anticipated at the sales during the coming week. However, the future market is not looked upon very optimistically, as the arrivals at present are extremely heavy and it is feared that shippers from the west coast of Africa will flood the market in a scramble to obtain the present high level ruling. An early reduction in prices is expected, though no effect is likely to be noticed at the current sales.

Hickory has been arriving more readily, but much more is still required. Record prices for this stock are daily being realized and lucky holders of stock have struck a veritable gold mine. Birch logs are firmer. Good prices are being realized for stocks now arriving on the quay. Ash logs are much better and the smaller and second growth wood is going rapidly into consumption. The market for the larger first growth wood has also improved in the past few weeks. Ash lumber, both prime and No. 1 common, is in good demand, especially the thicker stocks. Good prices have been realized for current parcels now landing on the quay.

Poplar lumber is difficult to sell owing to the enhanced prices. In fact, there is very little stock here at the present time to sell. It is expected that prices are going even higher, and presuming this to be the case, poplar lumber will go clean out of the market. White gum and cypress lumber is finding favor here as a substitute. Maple logs and the flooring stock are somewhat weak. Neither of these stocks should be shipped except for definite orders. The latter item is extremely weak and many merchants have large stocks which they are anxious to realize even at cost price. Maple logs, of course, are a special item and care should be taken to understand the requirements of this market before shipping.

Walnut and oak lumber are not too good, though the former stocks in prime qualities have been finding a ready sale. The common qualities of both stocks should be left severely alone at present, as far as this port is concerned.

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1	Ash	12	Hickory
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3	Beech	14	Maple
4	Birch	15	Oak
5	Butternut	16	Walnut
6	Cherry	17	Poplar
7	Chestnut	18	Miscellaneous including
8	Cottonwood		Dogwood, Holly, Locust,
9	Cypress		Persimmon, Sycamore.
10	Elm	19	Dimension stock
11	Gum	20	Veneers and panel stock

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The HARDWOOD RECORD Supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of wholesale consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town
Name of concern
Name of buyer
Line manufactured
Kinds, grades and thicknesses of lumber
Kinds and sizes of dimension stock
Kinds and thicknesses of veneers
Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber NOT used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order by towns between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete and

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Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines. No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

LUMBER FOR SALE

GUM FOR SALE.

The following band sawn and trimmed stock at our Ayden, N. C., mill, in good shipping condition. Lengths piled separately with plenty of cross sticks. Practically free from warping:

1x18" & wider, 1st & 2ds, red.....	\$40.00
1x13 to 17" 1st and 2ds & box boards, red and sap.....	35.00
1x6 to 12" 1st & 2ds, red.....	32.00
1x4" & wider No. 1 com., red.....	22.00
150 M ft. 1x6 to 12" 1st & 2ds sap.....	22.00
55 M ft. 1x4" & wider No. 1 com.....	15.00
180 M ft. 1x3" & wider No. 2 com., sap and red.....	10.00
80 M ft. 1x3" & wider, log run, sap and red.....	16.00
24 M ft. 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2ds, tupelo.....	35.00
47 M ft. 1x6 to 12" 1st & 2ds, tupelo.....	26.00
24 M ft. 1x4" & wider No. 1 com., tupelo.....	16.00
50 M ft. 1x3" & wider No. 2 com., tupelo.....	11.00
70 M ft. 1x4x3" & wider log run tupelo.....	17.00

All of these prices are for the stock in the rough, f. o. b. cars our mill at Ayden, N. C., our freight rate to the principal cities being as follows, estimated weight 3,300 lbs.:

Norfolk, Va.....	8c	Gd. Rapids, Mich..	27c
Baltimore, Md.....	15c	Chicago, Ill.....	25c
Cincinnati, O.....	24c	Jamestown, N. Y..	24c
Philadelphia, Pa....	16c	Richmond, Va.....	3c
New York City.....	20c	York, Pa.....	17c
Boston, Mass.....	23c	Utica, N. Y.....	23c
Buffalo, N. Y.....	24c	Syracuse, N. Y....	23c
Pittsburg, Pa.....	21c	Springfield, Mass.	23c
Cleveland, O.....	24c	Schenectady, N. Y.	23c
Detroit, Mich.....	25c	Rochester, N. Y....	23c
Reading, Pa.....	18c	Newark, N. J.....	17c
Harrisburg, Pa.....	18c	Erie, Pa.....	23c
Elmira, N. Y.....	23c	Columbus, O.....	24c
Albany, N. Y.....	23c	Binghamton, N. Y.	23c
Dayton, O.....	26c	Toledo, O.....	25c
High Point, N. C.....	9 1/2c		

We have no planing mill facilities at Ayden, but the stock can be stopped off at Norfolk for custom planing mill work at the usual charges.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.
Pittsburg, Pa.

INDIANA HARDWOOD LUMBER.

2 cars 1" No. 2 and better white and red oak.
2 cars 2, 2 1/2 and 3" No. 1 common and better white and red oak.
1 car 1" log run black walnut.
3 cars 1" log run elm.
100,000 ft. maple, cherry, hickory, ash and other dry hardwoods. A good trade for all or part. Address

"BOX 58," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

NO. 2 COMMON BASSWOOD.

Special price on four or five cars dry 4-4 No. 2 common northern basswood.
BROWNLEE-KELLY CO., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE.

2 cars 4/4 to 8/4 Red Oak, 1sts & 2nds & No. 1 common.
1 car 6/4 to 12/4 Hard Maple, 1sts & 2nds & No. 1 common.
2 cars 4/4 to 16/4 White Ash, 1sts & 2nds & No. 1 common.
1 car 12/4 Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds & No. 1 Com.
4 cars 8/4 Soft Elm, No. 1 Com. & Better.
1 car 6/4 Soft Elm, No. 1 Com. & Better.
JOHN T. GRAFTON, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE.

100,000 ft. 7x9-8 ft. to 16 ft. mixed Oak Switch Ties.
1 car 5 1/2 x 5 1/2-8'6" Hickory Push Poles.
3 cars 4/4 cull and Sound Wormy Chestnut.
2 cars 8/4 cull and Sound Wormy Chestnut.
C. I. HOYT, & Co., Pekin, Ind.

LUMBER WANTED

ELM WANTED.

100,000 pieces 1 1/4 x 1 1/2 x 40 southern Elm or northern Elm. Rocker Elm.
WISCONSIN CHAIR COMPANY.
Port Washington, Wis.

WANTED.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Red and White Oak.
4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Basswood.
Delivery New York city, lighterage limits.
HERBERT C. TURNER & CO.,
1 Madison Ave., New York.

WANTED-HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILEY, 2558 S. Robey St., Chicago.

WANTED-OAK TIMBER AND PILING.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL PILING & LUMBER CO.,
1205 Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Timber Sizer, Atlantic Works, 28"x14", good condition, now in the South.
HERMAN MACHINE CO., Williamsport, Pa.

FOR SALE-SELF-FEED RIP SAWS,

Bolting Saws, Quick acting Saw Gauges and special machinery. Prices right. Write for particulars.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER AND DIMENSION STOCK.

P. O. BOX 345.

Muncie, Ind.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 75 tons rebuilt ready for use; 140 locomotives in stock.

SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

A No. 57 right-hand Fay & Egan band mill and everything to make it complete. Excellent condition. O'NEIL LBR. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

About 5,500 acres of timber on Tombigbee river, in Clarke county, Ala. Timber is mostly oak and other hardwoods, though some pine is it. Address
S. D. CRENSHAW,
P. O. Box 374, Richmond, Va.

A HIGH-CLASS HARDWOOD PROPOSITION.

15,000 acres, containing:
30,000,000 ft. of oak,
6,000,000 ft. of ash,
6,000,000 ft. of cypress,
56,000,000 ft. of gum.

Large quantity of hickory and other timber. Large cow oak predominating. Gum, large, fine, thin sap. Adjoins trunk-line railway.

Address "BOX 56," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

TIMBER AND COAL FOR SALE.

About 600 acres virgin hardwood timber, sizes up to 6 feet in diameter, and about 2,000 acres coal, upland on railroad, in Ohio county, Ky.

Good place for mill plant and coal mine. Please write for engagements before coming to see it, because I can not afford to show or talk about the property without previous arrangements by letter to do so.

Please address,

WM. M. WARDEN, Centertown, Ky.

DIMENSION STOCK WANTED

HICKORY POLE AND SHAFT STRIPS.

Several cars Pole and Shaft strips wanted, including Bars, Singletrees, Yokes and Circles. Address "HICKORY," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

We are in the market for small dimension stock in Gum, Cottonwood, Cypress, White and Yellow Pine, Poplar, Basswood, Maple, Beech and Birch. List of requirements sent on application. Address

"BOX 50," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

Standard and narrow gauge locomotives and cars of all sorts for logging and railroad use.

HICKS LOCOMOTIVE & CAR WORKS,
Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE.

One-half interest in old established hardwood mill with timber holdings in Arkansas. No better property in the South. Reason for selling, we must increase our capital stock. Closest investigation invited. No one with less than \$50,000 to invest need answer. Address

"BOX 62," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

Cherry for Sale One million feet dry stock ready for immediate shipment from our Jamestown yard, all thicknesses and grades.
WARREN ROSS LUMBER COMPANY - JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Have
One?



Just a Postal

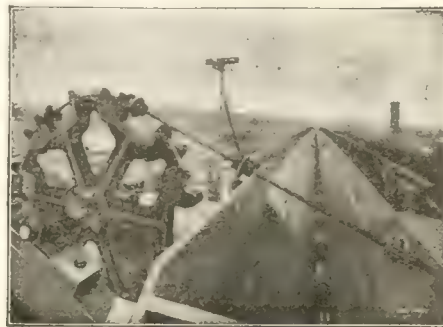
advising your name and address will bring this fully illustrated and instructive "Trap Book" direct to you—the illustrations show interesting applications of the Morehead Return and Non Return Steam Traps to a large variety of steam line conditions.

Write today as the edition is limited

Morehead Manufacturing Co.

Dept. 8, DETROIT, MICH.

JEFFREY



Conveying Machinery

For Handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, Chips, Etc.

We design and build the most efficient and economical Conveying Systems for Saw Mill and Wood-working Plants.

Let Us Figure On Your Requirements

Send for Catalog Hf81

THE JEFFREY MFG. CO.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

NEW YORK
BOSTON

CHICAGO
PITTSBURG

ST. LOUIS
BIRMINGHAM

DENVER
MONTREAL, CAN.

PLANT FOR SALE.

\$3,500 plant for woodworking, pattern making or light specialty, in Frenchtown, N. J. Convenient to New York, Trenton or Philadelphia. Buildings, shafting and new 50 H. P. boiler and engine. For sale or will lease.

Address A. P. BUCKLEY,
973 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

First-class hardwood flooring mill, planing mill, dry kiln and machine shop tools. Located, Wolverine, Mich. Will sell very cheap entire plant or machinery only. Address

HAAR LUMBER COMPANY,
310 Lumbermen's Bldg., Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE.

Spoke plant in good running order, well located, on trunk line. Splendid opportunity for right man. Will contract output of plant on terms to suit purchaser and take stock in pay ment. A partial list of equipment as follows:

- 1—60 H. P. Boiler.
- 1—85 H. P. Boiler.
- 1—40 H. P. Locomotive Type Boiler with 10x12 Center Crank Engine on block.
- 1—16x20 Adams Engine.
- 1—6x7½ S. C. C. Engine for machine shop.
- 1—3 K. W. Dynamo for lighting.
- 1—Complete repair shop necessary to business.
- 1—42" Defiance Spoke & Singletree Lathe.
- 2—36" Defiance Spoke Lathes, all necessary cams and attachments.
- 2—Egan Spoke Lathes with all patterns.
- 1—Smith Bolting Saw.
- 3—Rip Tables, complete.
- 1—Pony Saw Mill.
- 1—Band Rip Saw, 32" wheels.
- 1—Double 50" Exhaust System.
- 1—Defiance Spoke Equalizer.

All tools and necessary apparatus ready for operating, also Belting, Pulleys and other articles in stock for repairs. An up-to-date plant at a bargain.

6,000 acres of standing Hickory timber. Good reasons for selling.

Address "SPOKE," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRAPHOPHONE EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

Three Columbia graphophones practically unused, of modern type, in perfect order, including shaver with electric motor attachment. These machines for commercial dictation will effect an economy of about forty per cent in time.

The entire equipment will be sold at a bargain. Address

"H. H. G.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

POSITION WANTED

As buyer of hardwood lumber for large firm wanting large blocks and high grades. Prefer W. Va. territory. Address,

"COMPETENT," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYEES WANTED

WANTED—HARDWOOD LUMBERMEN—

to try the Gibson Tally Book. The three-throw aluminum tally ticket cover accommodates any form of ticket desired. The use of the special triplicate tally ticket supplied, printed on waterproof paper with carbon backs makes tallies unalterable. For durability, convenience, accuracy and for systematizing the inspection of lumber the Gibson tally method can't be beat.

Special forms of tally tickets mailed on application. Covers sold on approval to responsible concerns.

HARDWOOD RECORD,
335 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—COMPETENT INSPECTOR

to purchase, receive and ship wagon stock. Steady work, salary or percentage of profits. State experience and references. Address

"BOX 61," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

YARDMAN WANTED.

A reliable, experienced yard man, by large manufacturing concern. Must be able to handle men, and have thorough knowledge of hardwoods, wagon and implement stock, and be good at figures. Address

"BOX 60," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

are frequent except where our

Two Piece Geometrical Barter Coin is in use, then imitation isn't possible. Sample if you ask for it.

S. D. CHILDS & CO.
Chicago

We also make Time Checks, Stencils and Log Hammers.



MACHINERY BARGAINS

WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM 30 TO 75%

- 1 Iron Double Circular Saw Table
- 1 44-in. McDonough Band Resaw
- 2 9x16 Baldwin 36 in. Locomotives
- 1 Houston Mortising and Boring Machine
- 1 Daniels Timber Planer
- 1 36-in. American Band Saw
- 60 miles relaying rails
- 5000 Bollers, Engines and other Machines

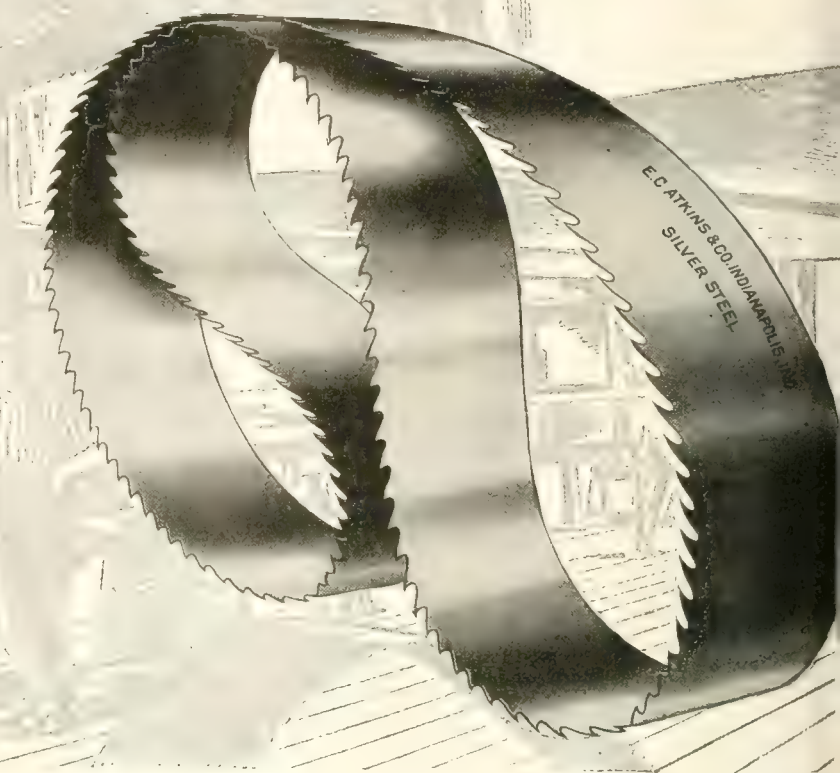
Send for list, also our new 500-Page Catalog No. 940

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO

Complete stock of Structural Steel and Iron, Shafting, Belting and Pulleys

"THE FINEST ON EARTH"

ATKINS
SILVER STEEL
BAND SAWS



ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

are just as fine as they look. Record cuts—record results are being made with our Saws. Perhaps there is some reason why **you** don't use them. Are the other kind "good enough for you"? Perhaps you are not particular about these things. There can be no reason, however, why you don't write us anyway, and let us prove that we can save you money on your saws.

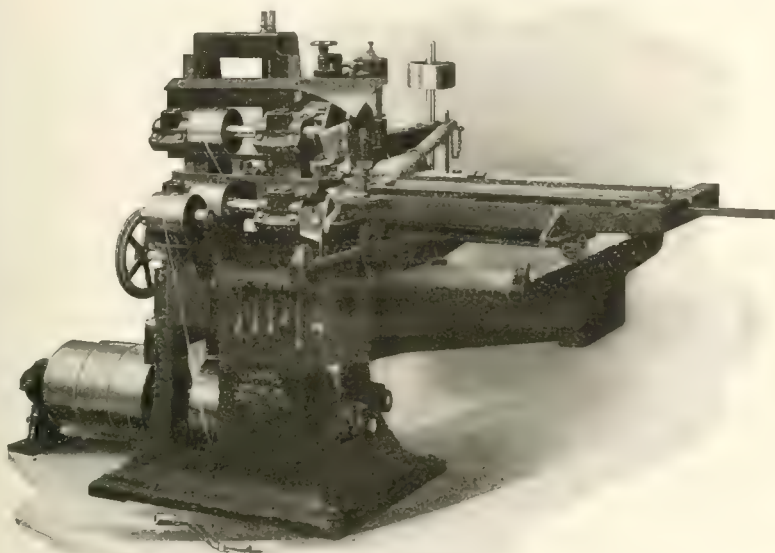
E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

TRADE
The Silver Steel Saw People
MARK

Home Office and Factory: INDIANAPOLIS. Branches: ATLANTA, CHICAGO, MEMPHIS, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK CITY, PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE. Canadian Factory: HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Do You Need a Tenoning Machine? If So, Get The Best

SMITH'S original Single-end Tenoning Machines were patented in 1852, since which time many improvements have been made, the annexed engraving representing the latest and best type.



No. 225 Ce TENONER (Single End)

Construction

Frame cast whole, therefore very rigid.

Table is mounted on Roller Bearings, hence will move very easily, and perfectly square at all times.

Cutter Spindles are all made of high carbon steel, ground accurately to size and perfect roundness.

For further particulars and prices,
address

H. B. Smith Machine Company

SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

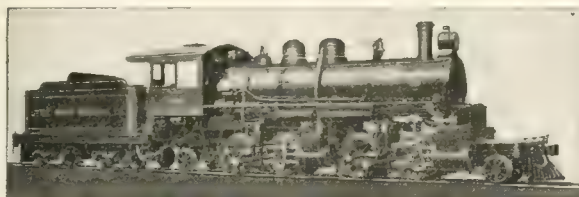
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BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

Principal Offices and Works:
500 North Broad St., PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES



MALLET ARTICULATED LOCOMOTIVE

The above type is particularly adapted to LOGGING service. A large proportion of the weight can be utilized for tractive power and curves of short radius can be readily traversed.

BRANCH OFFICES

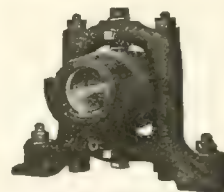
NEW YORK, Hudson Terminal.

CHICAGO, Railway Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Security Building.

PORTLAND, Couch Building.

Cable Address:—"Baldwin, Philadelphia."



THE DODGE LINE

of hangers, pillow blocks and bearings makes the best "Roadbed" for Power because it is made to reduce friction to a minimum.

You can replace your plain bearings with Dodge Self-Oilers and save enough in six months in oil and maintenance to pay for them.

Ask for booklet G-100 "The Oil Patrolman."

DODGE MANUFACTURING CO.

Station H-55,

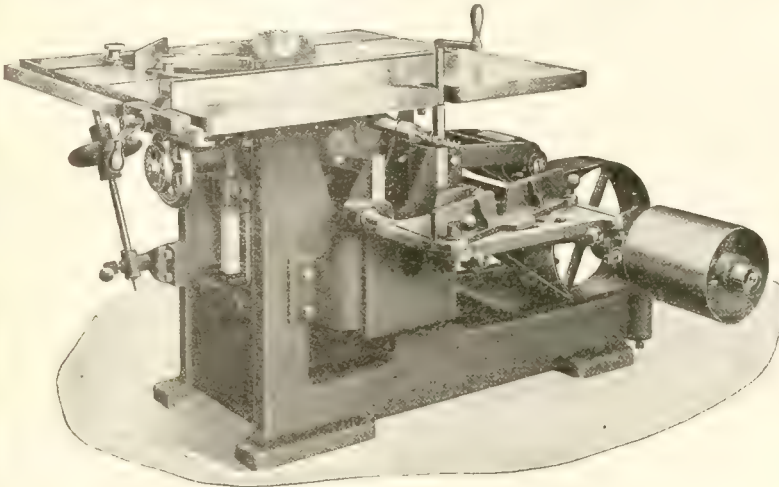
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Mishawaka, Ind.

If You Desire A Machine That Will Take Care Of All Your
*Ripping, Cross-Cutting, Boring, Mitreing,
 Bevel Sawing, Cropping, Grooving, Etc.*

Write us about our

NEW NO. 260 VARIETY SAW

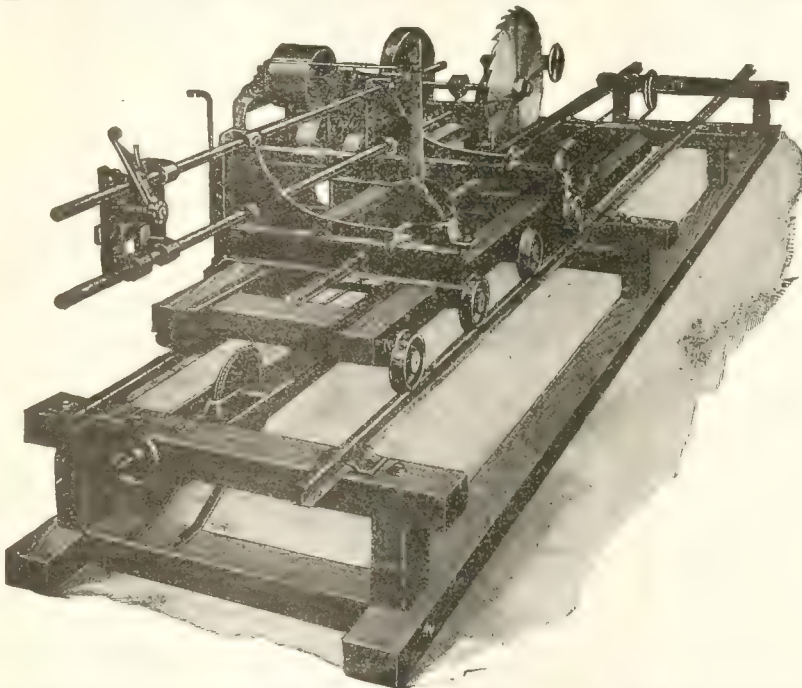


NEW NO. 260 VARIETY SAW

This machine is fully
 advertised in our large
 illustrated circular.
 Write for it today.

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.
 414-434 W. Front St., CINCINNATI, OHIO

New Hoosier Improved Short Log Sawing Machine



Made especially for sawing veneer cores and small logs, up to 20 inches diameter and from 2 to 12 feet long.

The machine is built with a heavy cast iron husk frame that carries the feed works and mandrel which runs in self-oiling boxes. It is equipped with a variable friction feed, with cable attachment to carriage. Feed is strong and rapid.

The dogs are of an entirely new style, and dog the log, or piece to be sawed, in the end instead of top and bottom, and can be instantly changed to grip any length log that the carriage will accommodate.

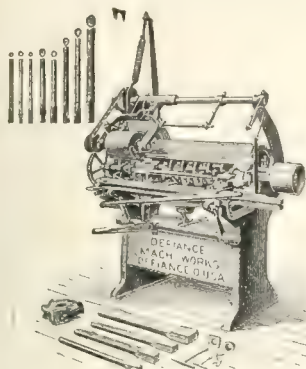
The machine consists of but three pieces, the husk frame, track frame and carriage. It can be quickly and easily moved, and can be operated with a 10 H.P. engine. The machine will saw from 3,000 to 6,000 feet per day and weighs 3,500 lbs.

The largest saw that can be used is a 48-in. diameter.
 For further information, address :

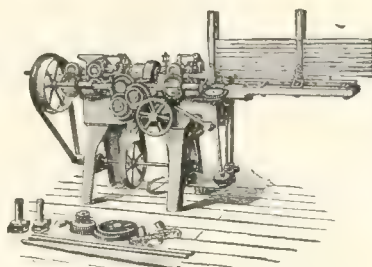
THE SINKER-DAVIS COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

"DEFIANCE" Wood-Working Machinery

INVENTED AND BUILT BY The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio



32 in. Spoke Lathe

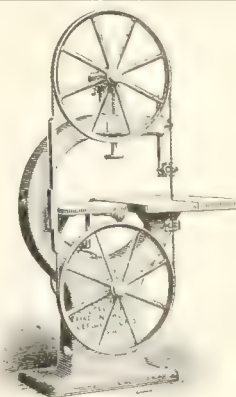


Automatic Long Handle Lathe

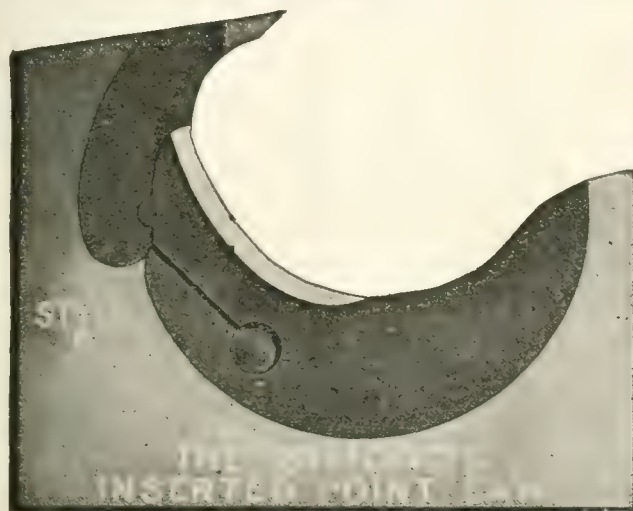
FOR PRODUCING

AUTOMOBILE SPOKES, RIMS, WHEELS, and BODIES, Carriage and Wagon Hubs, Spokes, Rims and Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Single Trees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Table Legs, Balusters, Oval Wood Dishes, and for GENERAL WOODWORK.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE



28 in. Band Saw



SECTION OF THE BEST CHANGEABLE TOOTH SAW EVER INVENTED

There are other Simonds tooth styles for various purposes. The point is this: Simonds Inserted Teeth, because they are on two separate circles, are machine milled, and have a good support well into the blade of the saw, make the most reliable Inserted Tooth Saw on the market. Prices very reasonable. Deliveries prompt. Write for special booklet free.

SIMONDS MFG. COMPANY

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

MONTREAL, QUE.

The Oldham Saws

Acknowledged Leaders in Saws for Sawmills

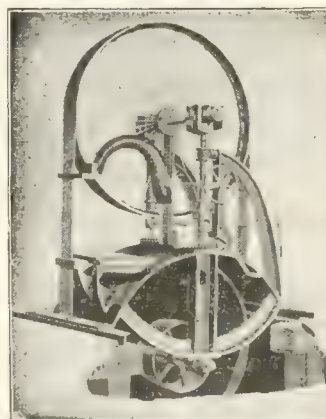
Joshua Oldham & Sons**NEW YORK SAW WORKS**

Works and Executive Offices:

Pacific Coast Branch:

BROOKLYN
NEW YORK CITY**WHITE-HENRY BLDG.**
SEATTLE, WASH.New Orleans Branch: **633 Baronne Street,** New Orleans, La.**Both Ends and the Middle**

HARDWOOD RECORD reaches most everybody who produces markets and consumes Hardwoods.

Nothing But Hardwoods**"Phoenix" 6-Foot BAND MILL**

FOR HARDWOOD

Serves You Right

Price Moderate

Capacity 25,000 to 30,000 ft. in 10 hours

Phoenix Mfg. Co.

Eau Claire

Wis.

High Daily Averages in skidding depend principally on initial capacity and the degree to which the skidder can be operated to that capacity.

The Clyde Self-propelling Steam Skidder is absolutely independent of loading and is never held back nor its full capacity interfered with by any loading conditions that may exist. Full capacity is therefore possible when conditions are favorable and the hauls are short thus insuring a surplus of logs to compensate for those days when conditions are unfavorable and the hauls are long.

With the independent and separate loading unit, the loading crew may then be pushed to its fullest capacity at all times assuring a uniform daily flow of logs to the mill. It is self-propelling, can move frequently without loss of time and sets quickly because of its special steam guying device.

Send for our descriptive catalogue, also testimonial booklet.

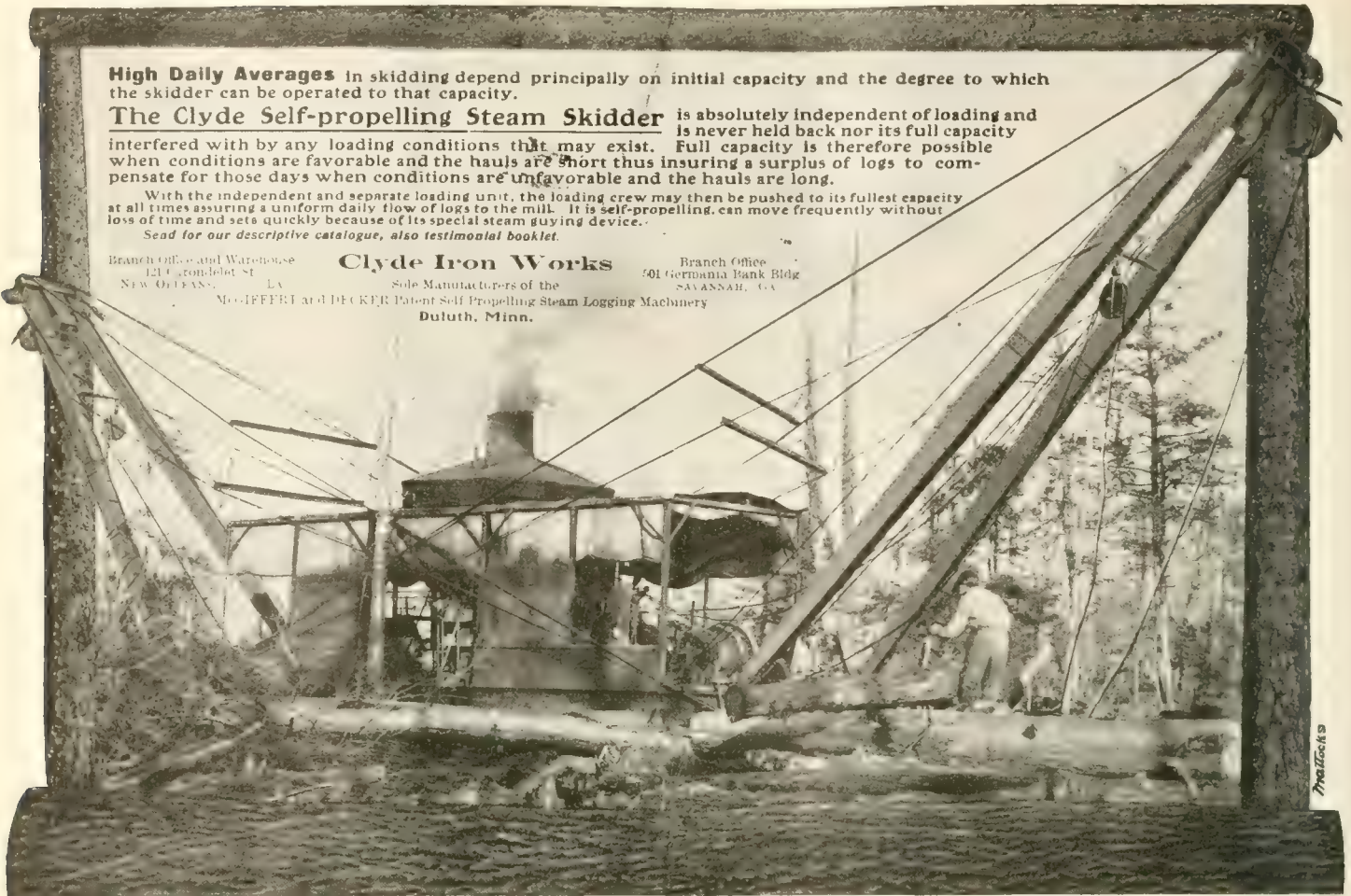
Branch Office and Warehouse
114 Canal St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Clyde Iron Works

Sole Manufacturers of the

MCCIFFERT and DECKER Patent Self Propelling Steam Logging Machinery
Duluth, Minn.

Branch Office
501 Germania Bank Bldg
SAVANNAH, GA.



Results Are What Count

A combined skidding and loading machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up ready for business in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel Machine has some distinct improvements that save time, trouble and money.

The skidding sheaves are hung from a vertically hinged jib the outer end is gauged by two power tightened lines.

An all-steel machine which has special features that absorb all shocks and strains. Rapid in operation and setting. Swinging boom easily controlled by one lever. The machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented geared jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines. A machine that will interest you; because it is the fastest and strongest of the day.

Russel Wheel and Foundry Company
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ARTHUR B. RANSOM, Pres.

McEWEN RANSOM, SECT.

R. T. WILSON, Treas

NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MARKET PRICE ON
CAR LOTS. Less than
car lot orders shipped
promptly.

"ACORN BRAND"**OAK AND BEECH FLOORING****"The Product de Luxe"**

We especially invite in-
quiries for Flooring, Oak
and Poplar lumber and
other Hardwoods in
mixed cars.

Delivered Anywhere**NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE****BONE DRY POPLAR**

150,000 FEET FIRSTS AND SECONDS
100,000 FEET SAPS AND SELECTS

350,000 FEET NO. 1 COMMON
250,000 FEET NO. 2 COMMON

4-4 to 16-4, LARGELY 4-4. ASK FOR PRICES.**We also offer 10,000,000 feet of other southern hardwoods, our own manufacture.**

LOVE, BOYD & COMPANY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

ARTHUR B. RANSOM, PRESIDENT.

M. M. RANSOM, SECT. AND TREAS.

JOHN B. RANSOM & COMPANY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

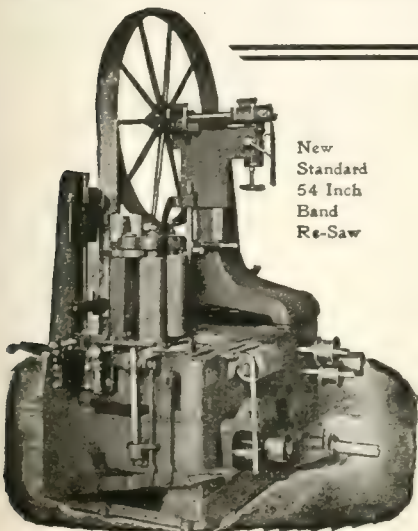
Oak, Ash, Poplar,
Hickory, Gum, Sycamore,
Walnut, Cherry,
Elm, Cedar Posts.

Hardwoods

Poplar, Gum, and Lynn
Siding. Turned Poplar
Columns. Dressed
Stock, etc.

Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our city and country
mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points, we
are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

For material difficult to secure write us. We can supply you, if any-
one can. Write for specimen copy of our monthly Stock and Price
List. Can we place your name on our mailing list?



New
Standard
54 Inch
Band
Re-Saw

MERSHON
BAND-RESAW SPECIALISTS

25 MODELS
ADAPTED TO
EVERY REQUIREMENT

Wm. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

We Are Now Sawing the Following Choice
Wisconsin Hardwoods

BIRCH BASSWOOD ELM
OAK ASH MAPLE
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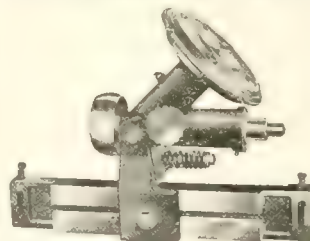
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There are a number of other interesting features about this machine we shall be glad to tell
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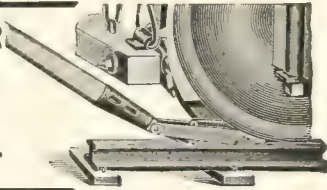
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Yours very truly,

AIR LINE MFG. CO.,

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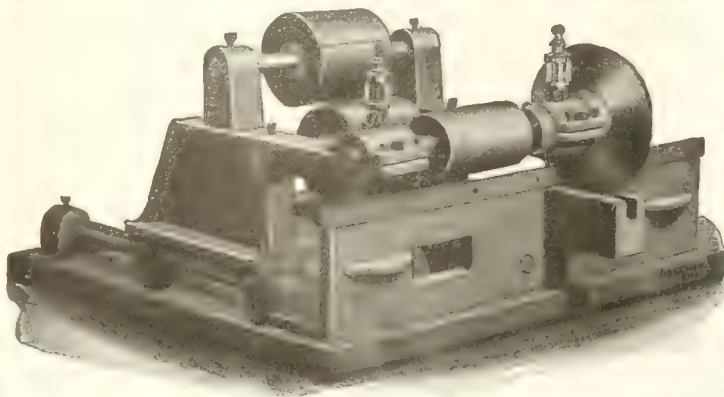
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5-4	22.512	50.238	1.145		5-4	39.773	56.060	5.459
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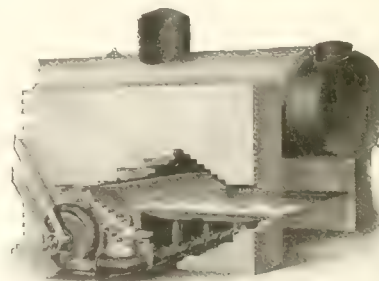
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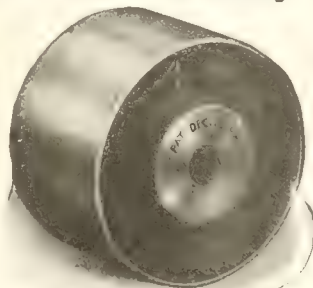
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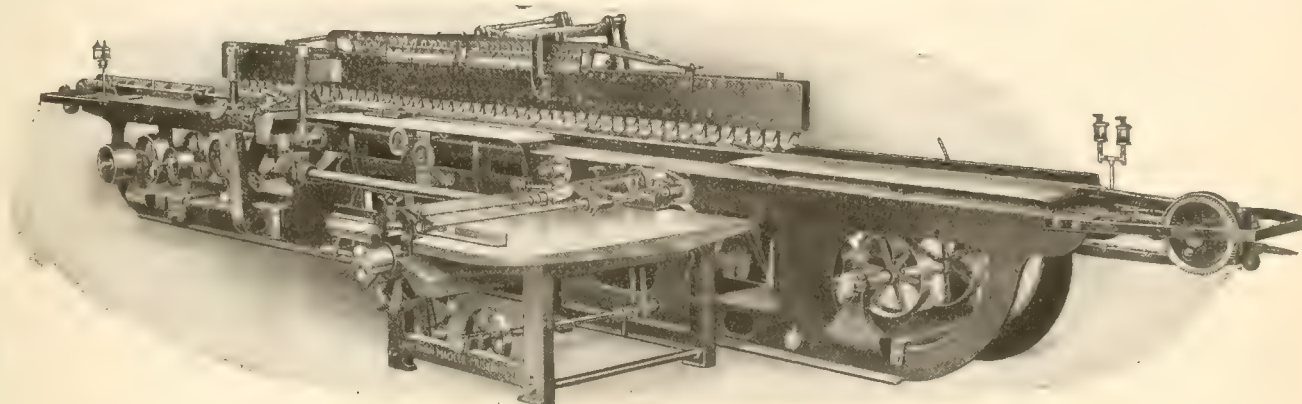
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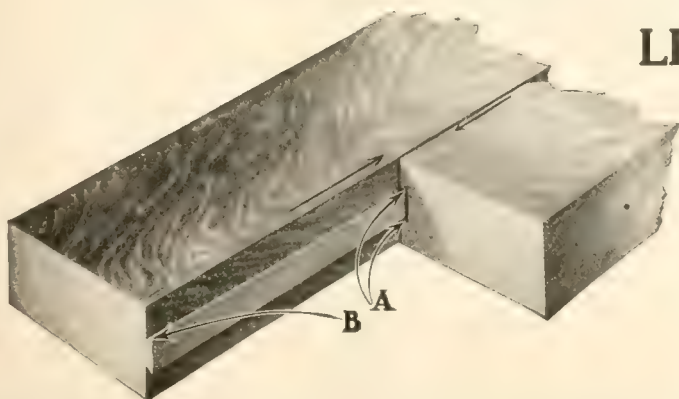
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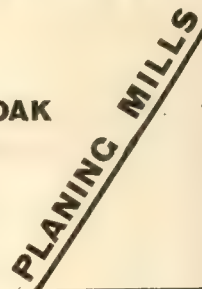
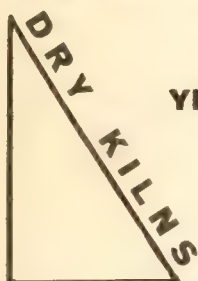
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OLD FASHIONED
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YELLOW POPLAR

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ALL GRADES
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All Kinds of High-Grade

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S.E. SLAYMAKER & CO.

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**THE ATLANTIC
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Would like to talk to you about their large stock of

Plain and Quartered

WHITE OAK

Tennessee Red Cedar, Thin Poplar and Poplar Siding

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The Davidson, Hicks & Greene Co.

NASHVILLE, :: TENNESSEE

Southern Hardwoods, Poplar,

Oak, Ash and Chestnut

Dry stock, standard widths and lengths and straight grades.

We furnish what we sell in every case. Correspondence solicited. Delivered prices any railway point in the United States or Canada.

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Get your order in early for

RED OAK

1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up; bone dry.
4 cars 8-4 Common and Better.
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Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on

QUARTERED OAK

150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

Are you in the market for
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We have a large stock of 4-4 to 12-4

Ask us for prices on

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4-4 to 4 inches.

Let us quote you on

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6X20 and 7-24, several hundred thousand of each. Can ship immediately either straight or mixed cars.

If you are looking for

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write us for prices. We have a big stock on hand. Ask us for quotations.

We have just received a large consignment of

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200,000 feet, manufactured from choice logs, well-figured, and nice stock in every particular; good widths and lengths.

We have just received a large block of

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4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

10-4 to 16-4 10 cars

HARD MAPLE

Also same amount of Soft Maple.

Ask us for prices.

Get our prices on

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our big stock offers some choice bargains.

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CURRENT STOCK LIST

22M 4-4 Black Ash No. 2 Common and Better
 80M 4-4 Gray Elm No. 1 Common
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Michigan Hardwoods

Cadillac Quality

1x6 Basswood No. 2 Common	13M
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8-4 Rock Elm No. 3 Common	17M
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MITCHELL BROTHERS CO.
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MANUFACTURERS

**FINEST
 MAPLE
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KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
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 POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber

1 TO 6 INCHES THICK

WRITE FOR PRICES

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Manufacturers of

**Michigan Hardwoods
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ANNUAL CAPACITY

20,000,000 Feet of Hardwood

20,000,000 Feet of Hemlock

LET US KNOW YOUR WANTS

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FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

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RIGHT NOW
We Want to
TALK TO YOU ABOUT



White Ash, 4-4 to 16-4—all grades.
Cottonwood, 4-4—all grades.
Cypress, 4-4 to 8-4—all grades.
Red Gum, 4-4 to 6-4—all grades.
Red and White Oak, 4-4 No. 1 Common.

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

Crating Lumber in Pine, Basswood, Elm, Beech and Birch. High grade Michigan Hardwoods—A complete stock.

OAK—Plain and quartered both red and white—Indiana Stock.

Write us full particulars of your needs and we will name inviting prices.

Briggs & Cooper Company, Ltd.

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SPECIALS

Dry for prompt shipment:

200,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common Birch
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300,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 " and Better Birch
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 " Basswood
100,000 ft. 5-4 No. 2 " "
150,000 ft. 4-4 No. 3 " "
25,000 ft. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Selected Red Birch

Also complete stock of Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber. Write for delivered prices.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

Lumber and Broom Handles

Cadillac, Michigan

Have the following dry, band sawn stock for sale:

5 cars 4-4 Beech, No. 2 Com. and Bet.
2 cars 4-4 Nos. 1 and 2 Common Basswood
2 cars 6-4 Beech No. 3 Com.
3 cars 4-4 Soft Gray Elm No. 2 Com. and Bet.
5 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Hard Maple
2 cars 4-4 Ash No. 3 Com.
1 car 4-4 No. 2 Com. & Bet. Soft Maple

All the stocks are band sawn and dry.

GALLOWAY-PEASE COMPANY

Eddy Building

Saginaw, Michigan

Have for Sale:

Johnson City, Tenn., Stock Poplar Bluff, Mo., Stock
1 C-L 5-4 No. 1 Com. Mountain Oak. 10 cars 4-4 1's & 2's Pl. Red Oak.
10 " 6-4 " " 10 " 4-4 No. 1 Common Pl. Red
5 C-L 5-4 Core Chestnut. "S. W." Oak.
10 " 6-4 " " 10 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Pl. Red
5 " 8-4 " " Oak.
Above contain large percentage
14 and 16 ft. Good widths.
4-4 Hemlock Boards, Stock widths. 1 car 4-4 Qt. 1's & 2's White Oak
1 " " No. 1 Com. " "
1 " " 2 " " " "
1 " " Plain 1's & 2's " "
2 cars " " No. 1 Com. " "

Will saw sound, square edged Red and White Oak to order.



Hanchett Circular Swage

FILERS!

FILERS!

The Hanchett Circular Swage is built upon honor. It is built of the finest material procurable and finely nickel plated. The dies have several wearing places and there is a reason why the eccentric and anvil press out a better tooth than other swages. Then, too, there are the adjustments which are handy and the whole swage is easy to operate and adjust.

Did you ever see a swage head split—"Lots of 'em, eh," well so have we—But not a Hanchett. for the Hanchett has the strongest head made. Note the peculiar shape. Then, too, the head is further reinforced by the eccentric bolt which passes thru the head securely and holds it from splitting. Let us send you our catalog No. 20 illustrating our filing room equipment. Let us send you a swage on approval to be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

HANCHETT SWAGE WORKS

Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

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FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

"Chief Brand" Maple and Beech Flooring

in $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple' in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

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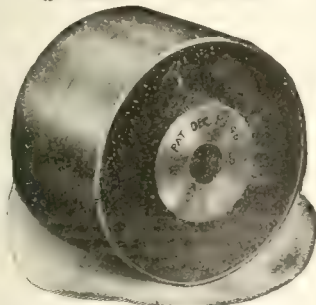
Wilmarth & Morman (Nelson Patent) Loose Pulleys

SILENT

STRONG

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DURABLE



Durability proven by ten years of continued satisfactory service.

Saves oil, belts, time and expense of repairs. Sent on thirty days' trial to those who want to be shown. The cheapest loose pulley to use ever placed on the market.

Descriptive booklet and price list is yours for the asking.

Wilmarth & Morman Co., 594 Canal Street
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100,000 Feet $\frac{5}{4}$ Nos. 1 & 2 Common Maple

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

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MAPLE FLOORING

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Manufacturers of

Michigan Forest Products

Maple, Birch, Basswood, Beech, Ash,
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MANISTEE, MICH.

Manufacturers of High-Grade

Michigan Maple Flooring

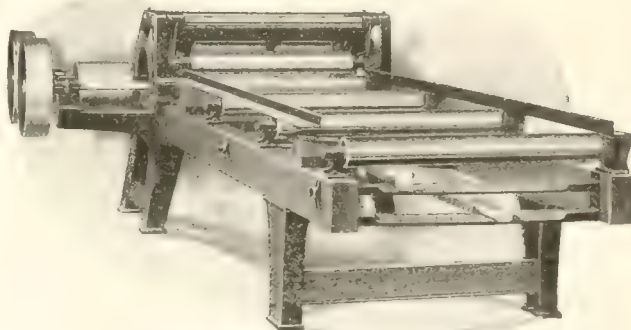
3-8 in. and 13-16 in. in all standard widths and grades.

No Better Hardwood Floors made than our 13-16 inch and 3-8 inch.

STEEL SCRAPED, END MATCHED,
KILN DRIED MAPLE FLOORING.

THE FAMOUS "TOWER" LINE OF EDGERS

72 sizes and kinds



No. 8 Edger (Rear table not shown).

Edgers for saw mills.
Edgers for planing mills.
Edgers for portable mills.
Edgers for stationary mills.
Edgers for mills cutting up to 20,000 feet in ten hours.
Edgers for mills cutting up to 30,000 feet in ten hours.
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Edgers with levers for shifting the saws.
Edgers with hand wheels.
Edgers 32, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60 and 66 in. wide in the clear between guides.
Edgers with 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26-inch saws.
Edgers with 2, 3, 4 or 5 saws.

A large stock always on hand ready for immediate shipment.

GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO.

GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

Also manufacturers of

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate and the TOWER One-man 2-saw Trimmer

WE WANT TO MOVE THE FOLLOWING STOCK:

10 cars 4-4x6 to 12 1st and 2nd Cottonwood
 3 " 6-4x6 to 12 " " "
 1 car each $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{5}{8}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$ 1st & 2nd Pl. Red Oak
 6 cars 5-4 1st & 2nd Sap Gum
 3 " 6-4 " " " "
 21 " 4-4 No. 3 Common Oak
 5 " 4-4 1st & 2nd Sap Gum

We carry a full line of Hardwoods.

Write us for prices.

ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Wm. Whitmer & Sons

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of All Kinds of

"If Anybody Can,
 We Can".

HARDWOODS

Franklin Bank Bldg.
 PHILADELPHIA

West Virginia Spruce and Hemlock : Long and
 Short Leaf Pine : Virginia Framing

Thomas Forman Company
 DETROIT

MANUFACTURERS OF

Forman's Famous Flooring
OAK AND MAPLE

**Faultless Grades, Perfect Milling, Quick Shipment
 and Reasonable Prices**

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.
 HERMANVILLE, MICH.

POLISHED



ROCK MAPLE

FLOORING

Our slow method of air-seasoning and kiln-drying enables us to offer you a superior product—one which has stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century.
 Write today for prices and booklet.

— We Manufacture —

QUARTERED and PLAIN OAK

TABLE TOPS also CHAIR STOCK

Write Us When in Need

TALLAHATCHIE LUMBER CO., PHILIPP, MISS.

Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Co.

We are now in position to supply single ply veneers of native woods, from our Birchwood mill.

Twenty-two years' experience in high-grade built up work assures our familiarity with all its special requirements. We produce stock **THAT IS IN SHAPE TO GLUE.**

OUR ALGOMA FACTORY, for the past seventeen years, has made a specialty of high-grade glued up work only. We manufacture panels of all sizes, either flat or bent to shape in all woods. Mahogany and Quarter-Sawed Oak a specialty.

We do not make any 2-ply stock or do not use slice cut quartered oak in any of our work. Our quartered oak is all sawed

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Our long experience, has put our work beyond the experimental stage. We offer you the benefit of results accomplished through careful attention and study of every detail of the work. Our apparatus and appliances are up-to-date and built on mechanical ideas. We do not use retainers. Our gluing forms are put under powerful screws and left there until the glue has thoroughly hardened. Any one familiar with glue knows that a joint must not be disturbed until thoroughly dry.

Our prices ARE NOT the lowest, but our product is guaranteed **THE BEST.**

Factory and Veneer Mill: ALGOMA, WIS. Veneer and Saw Mill: BIRCHWOOD, WIS. Home Office: ALGOMA, WIS.

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

☞ Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

☞ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

☞ Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Baltimore, Maryland

HAYDEN & WESTCOTT LUMBER COMPANY

Railway Exchange, CHICAGO Phone Harrison 6440

WE WISH TO BUY

Poplar

1 in. Wagon Box Boards 11 in. to 23 in. wide, 12 ft., 14 ft., 16 ft. long
1 car 1½ x 16 in., 10 ft. and 12 ft. Box Boards.
1 car 1½ x 16 in. and up 1 and 2 grade.
2 cars 2 x 14 in. to 16 in., 1 and 2 grade Sign Boards, 14 ft., 16 ft., and 18 ft. long.
2 cars ¾ in., 1 and 2 grade.

WE WISH TO SELL

2 or 3 cars 2 in., 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.

We want to sell car or cargo lots of any kind of lumber. If we accept your order, will produce the goods. Write us.

1 car 2½ in. and 3 in. 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.
5 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Poplar.
500,000 ft., 1 in., No. 1 Common and Better Plain Red and White Oak, Bone Dry.
1 in. No. 2 Common Oak out of the above lot.
3 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Red Gum, Dry.
6 cars 1 in. Gum Box Boards, 13 in. to 17 in. wide, Dry.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8-10 and 12 in. No. 1 and C and Better Norway.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8- and 10 in. No. 2 and Better White Pine.

HARDWOODS

YOU
CAN
AFFORD TO
DEAL
WITH US

WHITE PINE

YELLOW PINE

YOU
CANNOT
AFFORD NOT
TO DEAL
WITH US

CAR STOCK

PHILADELPHIA

THE HARDWOOD CENTER OF THE EAST

LITTLE RIVER LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

Poplar, White Pine, Hemlock
and all kinds of Hardwoods

CLEARFIELD LUMBER CO., Inc.

Manufacturers of

Poplar and Hardwood Lumber
Oak a Specialty

PEART, NIELDS & McCORMICK CO.

Manufacturers of

North Carolina Pine, Box
Shooks, Ceiling, Flooring, etc.

SALES OFFICES:

218 FRANKLIN BANK BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Band Mills, Complete Planing Mills and Dry Kilns
WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., Abingdon, Va., and Judson, N. C.
MANUFACTURERS BAND-SAWED HARDWOODS

Mixed car shipments including Oak Flooring our specialty

We are long on

No. 1 Common Oak Flooring

also want to move several cars of

No. 2 Common Oak Flooring

Write for special price.

Address all Correspondence

WHITING LUMBER CO.

General Offices, Land Title Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

JEROME H. SHEIP

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

**POPLAR
CHESTNUT
OAK
ASH
MAPLE**

Land Title Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WRITE RICHTER FOR PRICES ON

4-4 Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Soft Yellow Poplar 4-4 Log run Cypress M.C.O.
4-4 Common and Better Chestnut (except for pin worm holes)
4-4 6, 8, 10 and 12 in., Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Tenn. White Pine.

RICHTER LUMBER COMPANY,

Land Title Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.

TOMB LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

REAL ESTATE TRUST BLDG., PHILADELPHIA

Send us your inquiries

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

NICE FLAKY STUFF

Mills:
Fenwick, W. Va. Edgewood, N. Y.
Cadosia, N. Y. Forkston, Pa.

Fenwick Lumber Company

Manufacturers

Hemlock, Spruce, Hardwoods

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DANIEL B. CURLL

REAL ESTATE TRUST BLDG., Philadelphia, Pa.

HARDWOODS

Large Capacity Band Mill at GLENRAY, WEST VIRGINIA

CHAS. K. PARRY & CO.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

WE WANT:

Quartered Red and White Oak, all grades, 4-4 to 8-4
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 common and better plain white and Red Oak
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 Shop Select, 1's and 2's Cypress
Log Run Basswood

THOMAS E. COALE LUMBER CO.

Franklin Bank Building, Philadelphia

We are interested in **No. 2 Common 8-4 Quartered White
Oak and All Grades of Poplar and Other Hardwoods.**

THE EAST

LEADING MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

SCHOFIELD BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

DAILY OUTPUT: 40,000 FT. WHITE PINE; 150,000 FT. HARDWOODS—STANDARD GRADES

Complete Planing Mills, Saw Mills, Dry Kilns. We Ship Straight or Mixed Cars of Lumber, Trim Mouldings, etc.

WE CONTROL THE

SALTKEATCHIE LUMBER COMPANY, Schofield, S. C.

Manufacturing Our

Famous Uniform Color Red Cypress and Yellow Poplar, Ash, Oak, Red and Tupelo Gum

Also Have Other Mills Under Contract

SALES OFFICE: 1019-20 PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Wanted: White Oak for ships and docks, long lengths up to 45 feet. Dimension Oak Plain and Quartered, Red and White. Write us for specifications and prices.

INDIANA QUARTERED OAK CO., 7 East 42d St., New York

The Billmeyer Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Lumber
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

ELY BROTHERS, Inc.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Eastern Hardwoods, Hemlock, Spruces, White Pine and Basswood. Dimension Stock and Special Orders carefully attended to. Correspondence solicited.

Address, 210 Beacon St., Hartford, Conn. 120 West Silver St., Westfield, Mass.

R.S. CORYELL LUMBER CO.

Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Shippers of Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwood, Red Cedar Siding, "Lewis Brand" Washington Red Cedar Shingles

H. D. WIGGIN 89 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Whitewood, Oak, Chestnut, Elm, Basswood
Maple and Birch.

SEND ME YOUR LIST OF OFFERINGS FOR SPOT CASH

WEBSTER LUMBER CO.

SWANTON, VT.

Northern and Southern Hardwoods

We must move Two cars No. 1 Common
Brown Ash, bone dry stock

Mills at: Swanton, East Fairfield

Bakersfield and Greensboro, Vt.

and Malone and Newton Falls, N. Y.

CHARLES HOLYOKE

141 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

HARDWOODS

ROBERT W. HIGBIE COMPANY
HARDWOODS—BIRCH, MAPLE, BEECH

Mills at New Bridge, N. Y. 45 Broadway, New York

Hardwood Bill Timber, 2-in. to 10-in.—20 ft and under.

PALMER & PARKER CO.

TEAK

ENGLISH OAK

CIRCASSIAN WALNUT

MAHOGANY

VENEERS

103 Medford Street, Charlestown Dist.

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EBONY

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HARDWOODS

HARDWOOD RECORD

Not only the ONLY HARDWOOD PAPER
but the BEST LUMBER PAPER published

WM. E. LITCHFIELD

MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale



The Licking River Lumber Co. bought ONE fast-feed hardwood matcher and then they bought ANOTHER

The manufacture of hardwood flooring is a problem. It's a problem that won't stand much loss in manufacture.

If the whole machine isn't right, it is very much wrong.

Poor work in the cylinder heads or side-heads is fatal.

If the stock splinters after leaving the cylinder heads, it may destroy your fine side-head setting.

So we provide the 89-X with a Reverse Feed Device to prevent that loss.

The feeding mechanism is powerful yet contains fewer gears than on any other machine of this type.

Our Automobile Feed Drive is strong enough to transmit eight times the work required of it.

For a year and a half this drive has been in constant use without giving trouble.

It transmits the power and keeps the repair cost down.

Such features as these are what the buyer is looking for.

And in a machine for manufacturing hardwood, the details count.

And you should not expect perfect work on a machine not equipped for this detail work.

Berlin Hardwood Matchers

give results because of the thorough detailed construction of each part.

You find on the 89-X cylinder heads fitted to make a perfect surface.

They are six-bitted, round, with Pyts steel knives and a simple method of knife holding that won't drive back.

Our side-heads are made to match the cylinder work. These are 12-bitted, built without screws, gibs or bolts to hold the knives in.

We brought out the first grinder for touching up the knives on the head.

You don't have to Joint and Joint till the knives burn under the friction.

You can Joint the bottom head in two minutes without breaking the setting or stopping the machine.

The Jointer is there always, being stationary.

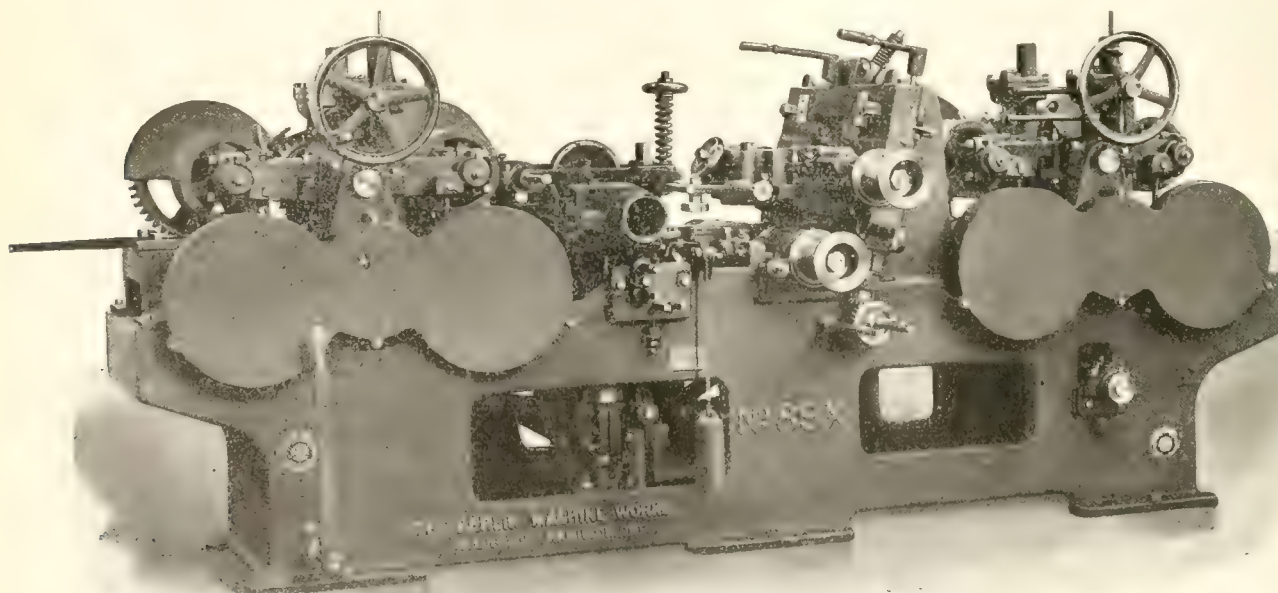
The Double Roller-Hold Down costs us FOUR times as much to make as on any other so-called hardwood flooring machine.

Our matcher leg construction admits of a Vertical Adjustment from above in a second's time.

Our new matcher leg construction has never given a moment's trouble or occasioned one customer's kick.

Features like this save a pile of money, more than one would believe unless shown.

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GATEWAY



**PLAIN OAK, QUARTERED OAK,
CHESTNUT, WALNUT, HICKORY,
POPLAR, ASH, MAHOGANY.**

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VENEERS, THIN LUMBER AND PANELS**

**W. P. BROWN & SONS LBR. CO.
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A "SQUARE DEAL" IS OUR MOTTO

Cincinnati Lumbermen can and will
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Mixed Cars a Specialty

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2	Cars	6-4	"	"	"
1	Car	5-4	"	"	"
8	Cars	4-4	"	"	"
3	"	4-4	No. 1 Com.	"	"
10	"	6-4	1s and 2s	Sap	"
1	Car	5-4	"	"	"
15	Cars	4-4	"	"	"
3	"	6-4	No. 1 Com.	"	"
3	"	5-4	"	"	"
20	"	4-4	"	"	"
3	"	4-4	x 13-17	"	Gum Box Boards
20	"	4-4	S. W.	Chestnut	
2	"	5-4	"	"	
2	"	6-4	"	"	
1	Car	8-4	"	"	
30	Cars	4-4	No. 2 and No. 3	Common	Poplar
5	"	4-4	"	"	Ash
2	"	6-4	"	"	"
8	"	4-4	No. 1	Common	Ash
3	"	6-4	"	"	"
20	"	4-4	White Pine	—on grade	

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

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HARDWOODS and YELLOW PINE RAILROAD TIES

Also Manufacture White Pine and Hemlock
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B. A. KIPP & CO. HARDWOOD LUMBER

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THIN WALNUT

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LOGS

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Veneers, Mahogany and Hardwood Lumber

Largest Stocks

Best Selections

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HARDWOOD L U M B E R

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Distributing Yards: CINCINNATI

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2 cars 2½ in., 3 in. and 4 in. Ash

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½ car 10-4 in., 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak

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**SOUTHERN LUMBER
PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK
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BAND SAWED, WIDE AND GOOD LENGTHS
OLD FASHIONED GRADES OUR SPECIALTY

BENNETT & WITTE MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

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Ash, Maple, Elm, Walnut and Cypress**

We cater to the trade of those who inspect and measure
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Rough and Dressed Lumber

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Cincinnati, Ohio

Hardwoods
and
Yellow Pine

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inquiries

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TABASCO and AFRICAN MAHOGANY
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WE HANDLE DRY

HARDWOODS

For

Domestic and Foreign Markets

Correspondence Solicited

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

J. W. DARLING LUMBER CO.

OUR SPECIALTIES

COTTONWOOD—RED GUM

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

BAND SAW HARDWOODS

C. CRANE & CO.

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

MILLS AND YARDS IN

CINCINNATI

Annual Capacity,

100,000,000 Ft.

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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

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Manufacturers of
VENEERS and thin lumber of
every description

Importers of **MAHOGANY** and
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Write us when you want Figured Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, English Brown Oak, Curly Birch, Birds-Eye Maple, Rosewood, White Holly. We have complete stocks of everything in Veneers and Thin Lumber.

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J. H. P. SMITH, Pres. W. E. HEYSER, V.-P.-Treas. K. F. WILLIAMS, Secy.

The Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesalers Southern Hardwoods

**OAK, ASH, POPLAR, CHESTNUT
COTTONWOOD and GUM**

—Write for Prices—

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ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

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SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

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WE HANDLE NOTHING BUT OUR OWN PRODUCT

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St. James Cedar Company

HARDWOOD DEPARTMENT

Wholesale Lumber and Ties

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WE HAVE FOR SALE,

10 cars 3-4 Firsts and Seconds Red Oak
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5 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar
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**SOUTHERN
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THE FRANK SPANGLER COMPANY

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER AND COLONIAL PORCH COLUMNS

Our Specialties:

**CYPRESS AND BAY POPLAR
COTTONWOOD AND GUM**

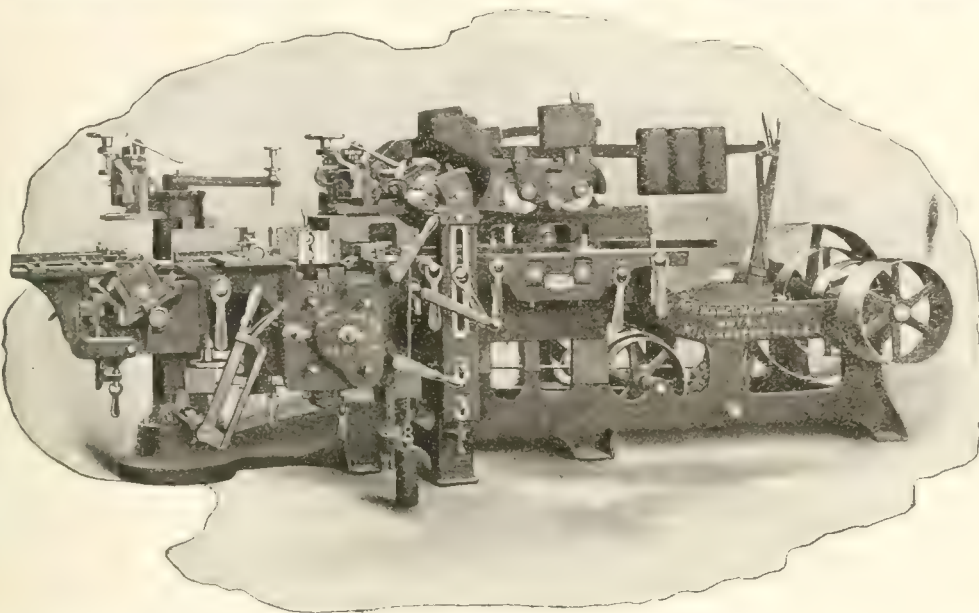
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New Hermance 1910, "Double Quick Wide Open" Moulder



Superiority in every part. Strong, durable construction plus quality and quantity producing features make it the most efficient moulding machine ever built.

Whitney Patent Clamp Boxes and Instantaneous Locking Devices for top and side heads are two important features. There are many others.

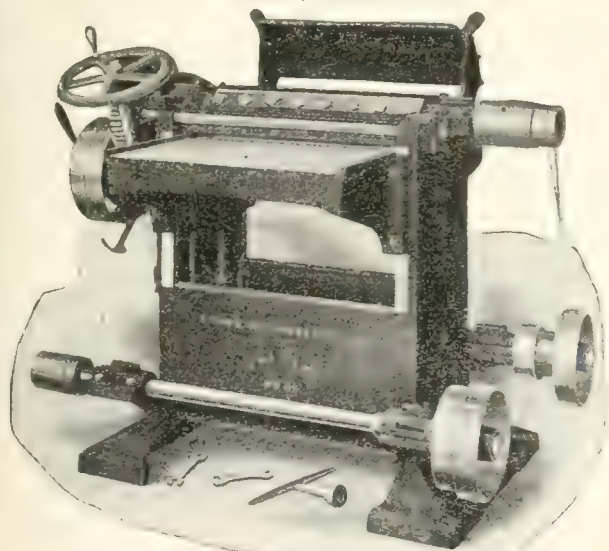
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HERMANCE MACHINE COMPANY - Williamsport, Pa.

Chicago Representatives: CHICAGO MACHINERY EXCHANGE

Chicago Machinery Exchange,

(Incorporated)
WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

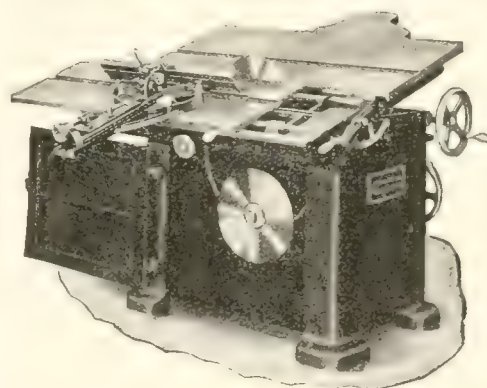


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Planes 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick. Table slides on outside of frame so it is steady and the work will not be wavy or have clipped off ends. Two rates of feed driven from cylinder, one regulating the other.

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Made with double arbors, sliding table and taper pin gauges. It is a labor saver and well worth investigating.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

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WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS

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Chicago, Ill.

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CRESCENT MACHINE WORKS,
of Grand Rapids.

WEST SIDE IRON WORKS-
New Chicago Line.

Our specialty is quartered white oak in lumber and sawed veneers. We have a well rounded out stock of oak, ash, poplar, walnut, hickory, etc., and give particular attention to mixed carload shipments.

At present we would call attention particularly to 150,000 ft. of 6-4 bone dry quartered white oak, 100,000 ft. 8-4 good ash, 50,000 ft. 16-4 good ash.

If you want special sizes in thin quartered white oak, write us for quotations.

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Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

The I. Stephenson Company
WELLS, MICHIGAN

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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"St. Francis Basin Red Gum Our Specialty"

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING DRY SPECIALS:

150,000 Feet 1½ inch 1st and 2d Clear Red Gum
150,000 Feet 1½ inch No. 1 Common Red Gum
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Bone Dry

Two years old and older.

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*Reduced Rates
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MAPLE FLOORING
BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
WE GUARANTEE OUR GRADES AND
MANUFACTURE ARE UNEXCELLED

OAK FLOORING

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Hollow
Backed
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Bundled

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100,000' 13" to 17" wide
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PLAIN RED OAK

250,000' 3/4" 1sts and 2nds
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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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No. 5.

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THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIB ON, President

LOUIS L. JACQUES, Sec'y and Treas.

Sixth Floor, Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Telephones Harrison 8086-8087-8088

REPRESENTATIVES

Eastern Territory - Jacob Holtzman, 5284 Larchwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Northern Territory - C. F. Dedekam, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago
Southern Territory - H. C. Haner, Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

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Advertising copy must be received five days in advance of publication date. Advertising rates on application.

General Market Conditions

With the settlement of trouble between the government and railroads on the proposed immediate advance in freight rates, there has been a renaissance of business in hardwood lumber. There have been a few large transactions, and a multitude of small ones which have made business generally look better.

There is not a full tide of hardwood distribution at the present time; but everything points to an increased demand as the season advances, and it is especially noticeable that prices are being well maintained.

Of course, the larger portion of the call is for the good end of stock but there is a fair distribution of No. 2 and No. 3 Common as well.

In southern woods, plain red and white oak and the good end of poplar are the items in most urgent demand, and anyone having this class of stock to offer has no difficulty in effecting sales. Cottonwood, especially wide stock, and first and seconds red gum, are also good sellers at increasing values.

In northern woods, birch and maple are clearly the leaders, and there seems to be an increased call from the furniture and interior trim trades for birch. The stock of many maple flooring factories is so limited that every block of desirable inch maple is promptly picked up. There is also considerable movement in thick maple.

The call for basswood and gray elm earlier in the season has thinned out practically all the dry stock in first hands.

On the whole there is a downward trend in the surplus of idle cars, which is indicative that there is not a strong traffic movement at the present time. A week ago there was a surplus of 129,508 freight cars of all kinds, based on a report of one hundred and fifty-nine railroads. This is the largest since last August, and is the high water mark in the slack movement of freight which began last September. The most material gain is in box cars, which is apparent over the entire country. On the other hand, it is shown

that cars have been loaded more heavily thus far this year than ever before.

There is still a disposition on the part of a good many lumber manufacturers to keep up a full tide of output, and of course there is danger of overstocking the market in many items. The more conservative operators are reducing their cuts materially.

There is a comparatively light demand from the railroads and large corporations. Apparently a great number of them are hedging, although the majority are sadly in need of lumber supplies.

The chief telegraph and telephone companies are also holding up shipments in poles for which they have contracted. It is alleged that the International Harvester Company, one of the largest buyers of hardwoods in the country, has enough holdings and outstanding purchases of lumber to take care of its factories for more than a year to come. This means that this concern will probably buy little stock for some time, unless prices tempt it into further purchases.

Trade is fair in hardwood doors and interior trim, but still there is a decadence in building operations as compared with a year ago.

The hardwood flooring trade is from fair to good, and most of the factories in oak and maple flooring are running full time.

The veneer and panel manufacturers are reasonably busy but they are working on sales made at such a low price range as to be realizing but little profit.

The furniture trade is unmistakably dull and manufacturers are simply keeping their plants going with the hope that during the July exposition sales, a considerable volume of business will be developed. If this does not transpire undeniably a good many plants will run on short time or close down altogether.

The export trade is only moderate in demand, and quite unsatisfactory in prices realized. The relatively high price of American oak has caused English and continental buyers to seek supplies in Japan. It is not contended that Japanese oak is by any means of as good quality as American oak, and especially is not desirable for structural purposes, but considerable of the Japanese wood makes very fair furniture material and is being quite extensively used on the other side of the Atlantic. Some stray cargoes of this wood also have reached the Pacific Coast, which militates against a large volume of oak business from the Mississippi Valley to Coast points.

On the whole there is nothing alarming in the situation, and there is a general hopefulness that business will improve as the year advances.

There is nothing disturbing in monetary affairs just now, and rates of interest are ruling pretty low, but it must be recalled that a big crop is in sight, and the banking interests of the country are going to be taxed very heavily to supply funds for moving grain. Therefore the average borrower will be obliged to shape himself to take care of a good share of his obligations early in the fall, if he would keep himself in good repute with his bankers.

For the Integrity of the Trade

President R. M. Carrier of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association has issued a circular to members of that organization dealing with the evil of the prevailing practice of mixing grades for buyers,

whose manifest intent is to work off the shipment on an innocent purchaser as the highest grade involved in the consignment.

The text of the circular follows:

Many shippers of hardwood lumber are today working an indirect injury to the association by accepting orders for a certain grade of lumber with a certain percentage, ranging from 10 to 40, of the next lower grade thoroughly mixed in. In practically every case the shipper knows to an absolute certainty that the ultimate consumer is buying what he thinks to be a straight grade of the highest grade contained in the shipment, no mention whatever being made by the original purchaser as to the percentage of low grade stock mixed in. In event of complaint the ultimate customer is generally informed by the first buyer that the stock shipped is a straight grade from a certain manufacturer, creating prejudice in the mind of the consumer both against the original shipper and against the rules of the association as well. Furthermore, this practice tends to lower the market price of lumber for the reason that the grade mixer goes out and offers to the trade a grade of first and second which in reality may not be better than 60 to 75 per cent of first and second, with the balance No. 1 common, at a price much less than the manufacturer quotes for a straight grade of firsts and seconds to the same customer. By supporting such practices you not only do yourselves and the association an injustice, but you are in a way aiding and abetting crooked work. I would suggest that in all cases where several different grades of lumber are shipped in one car they be placed in a car entirely separate and with piling sticks between the grades. You are sometimes told that the consumers desire the grades mixed. In such cases you can easily separate the grades as above suggested, and if the consumer desires them mixed he can do so himself when the lumber is unloaded.

The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, through its secretary, R. S. Kellogg, has put out another circular, quoting Mr. Carrier's words and commenting thereon as follows:

Unfortunately, the practice of mixing grades at the request of a jobber, which Mr. Carrier so forcibly and justly condemns, is all too common among our members. To knowingly assist in deceiving a consumer of our product is poor policy, bad business, and dishonest, and is sure finally to react upon both the individual manufacturer and upon the association. If the association stands for anything, it stands for a product well manufactured and honestly graded.

The RECORD has for years deprecated the practice referred to, and a good many of the foremost manufacturing and jobbing houses of the country absolutely refuse to "salt" a carload of lumber for a customer, knowing that the practice means deceiving the eventual purchaser, and tends to not only demoralize values but to bring into disrepute the inspection system employed by the vendor.

The Gibson Tally Book

The Gibson aluminum tally book cover and tickets recently put on the market by HARDWOOD RECORD are meeting with general favor in the lumber and lumber manufacturing trades, and more than a hundred orders monthly are now being received. It is found that a variety of requirements demands a large number of different forms for the tallying of lumber. Wax plate forms have now been made by the RECORD to the number of more than a score to suit individual tastes.

The talbes of some concerns are so complicated that it is found

that the single page tally, which is $4\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in size, is not large enough to accommodate the various divisions, and therefore the RECORD is now putting out a new two-page tally ticket $8\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in size. The tally covers accommodate four of the single tickets, or two of the large tickets. This larger form makes it possible to carry a score or more grades and thicknesses on a single ticket, and very likely will accommodate the requirements of a good many lumbermen.

All forms of these tickets are supplied either on high-class manila stock or in duplicate or triplicate tickets without any loose carbons, the back of the first and second sheets being carboned, and the third ticket being made of manila.

Specimen forms of tally tickets are mailed on application, and the covers are sold on approval to responsible concerns.

Circular and price-list mailed on request.

EULOGY ON THE DOG

By Senator Vest of Missouri

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us, may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolute, unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog. A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he can be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death.

charter made it also a holding company for the coal and copper deposits of the whole world.

Undenially the strictures of Mr. Pinchot were in no wise inspired, yet it is fairly certain that his ideas on this subject run closely parallel to those of his distinguished ex-chief, Mr. Roosevelt.

President Ripley Still Sulks

While the railroad magnates and presidents of the principal lines in the East have accepted the rate situation in a philosophical manner and have expressed perfect confidence in the ability of the Interstate Commerce Commission to wisely and justly settle the controversy in due time, there still remain certain eminent powers in the transportation business, notably in the West, who cannot reconcile themselves to having been humbled. President Ripley of the Santa

The Pinchot Speech

At St. Paul, Minn., on June 11, Gifford Pinchot, ex-head of the United States Forest Service, cut loose in a radical speech, the echoes of which will resound for some time to come.

The crux of Pinchot's speech was a defense of the conservation of the natural resources of the country for the benefit of the whole people and not for special interests.

Among the body blows that he struck were the following:

It is a greater thing to be a good citizen than to be a good Republican or a good Democrat.

Every man who knows Congress well knows the names of senators and members who betray the people they were elected to represent, and knows also the names of the masters whom they obey.

A representative of the people who wears the collar of the special interests has touched bottom. He can sink no farther.

The conservation issue is a moral issue, and the heart of it is this: For whose benefit shall our natural resources be conserved—for the benefit of us all, or for the use and profit of the few?

The tariff, under the policy of protection, was originally a means to raise the rate of wages. It has been made a tool to increase the cost of living.

At the very time the duties on manufactured rubber were raised, the leader of the senate, in company with the Guggenheim syndicate, was organizing an international rubber trust whose

Fe seems to be the chief offender, and while President Brown of the New York Central lines has taken a decidedly optimistic view of the situation, and has seemingly done all in his power to overcome the effects of the recent flurry in business conditions in general, he has constantly made statements which, if they were true, would show the railroad interests to be in a deplorably weak and unsettled condition and liable to bankruptcy at almost any time.

Not only have extensive plans for improvements and construction work been abandoned for an indefinite period, but Mr. Ripley has intimated that the lumber companies and the steel mills will receive no more orders for material. Of course, it is evident that this attitude is meant to create business disturbance over as wide a territory as possible, and by prophesying a serious depression, following legislative action adverse to the roads, he leads one to believe that such is what he is working and hoping for.

This opinion does not seem to be shared very generally, and it is usually recognized that the action is a mere bluff on his part. That it is a poor policy from a business point of view seems evident, for while he is letting the facilities and rolling stock of the Santa Fe run down to a condition where that road cannot handle proposed business, other roads are keeping up their property and will eventually take that part of the trade which desires a safe means of transportation, and which requires for freight a sure and prompt delivery.

Taft Tariff Upheld by Figures

The prevailing contention that the recent tariff legislation at Washington had no material influence in the slackening of lumber trade and of business in general throughout the country seems to have been upheld by figures recently compiled and published through the Bureau of Statistics at Washington in defense of that tariff law. If these figures are to be considered authentic, President Taft's declaration that the Aldrich law is "the best tariff bill that the republican party ever passed" seems to be with some foundation. The statements cover the first nine months of operation up to April 30, the figures being compared to a corresponding period of each year since 1890. In this way the influence of the bill is compared with that of the Dingley, Wilson and the McKinley laws.

It is alleged by these statistics that:

The customs receipts are greater than in any previous year.

The importations of free merchandise are greater than in any previous year.

The percentage of free merchandise is greater than in any year under the Dingley tariff.

The average ad valorem duty is less than any previous year except 1896, when the Wilson tariffs were in operation.

By way of proving that the increased importation of free and dutiable merchandise is not disastrous to American industry, figures are submitted giving the state of various industries in this country, and it is further shown that the importation of raw materials of various kinds has shown a most decided increase. These figures cover lumber and pulpwood, together with copper, iron ore, wool, cotton, hides and various other items, and are much above the average for the last ten years.

That the new tariff is the greatest money getter the government ever introduced is proven by the fact that during this period the total receipts under the new law were \$252,150,814, compared with \$251,330,303 for 1907, which was the banner year of the last twenty.

The percentage of free merchandise is 49.9 per cent of the total imports. This is higher than any other year except 1892 and 1894, when the percentages were 55.4 and 58.9, under the McKinley law.

There was an increase of more than \$100,000,000 on the importation of free merchandise under the Aldrich law, there being brought into this country duty free \$601,530,750 worth of products, compared with \$500,072,403 worth for 1907, the best previous year.

The average duty established by the Aldrich law applied to total imports is 20.91 per cent, which is almost two per cent less than the best previous figures, those for 1909, when the average was 22.73 per cent.

A fair-minded and thorough consideration of these statements

which have been issued from an authoritative source, together with the fact that President Taft has secured his appropriation for the investigation of the entire tariff question with a view to still further revision along definite and justifiable lines, would lead to a more logical and commonsense view of the situation as it stands today, a situation which is but little understood by the bulk of the people.

More Talk of a Lumber Trust

Years ago, when the possibilities of the existence of a lumber trust were suggested and an investigation was first inaugurated, the move was received with amusement by those conversant with the situation and with the absolute impossibility of a combination, even remotely approaching the proportions of a trust. With the constant dogging and the ignorance of the subject evinced by those most insistent in denouncing the lumber industry, the feeling changed to anger and finally to disgust.

While the ultimate issue has never for a moment been doubtful, a constant fight must be maintained against such false and unjust reports, for until the rumor is refuted and the allegations proved and officially proclaimed without foundation by the investigators themselves, the influence of the charges in holding prices below a fair level will be ever present.

There have been two previous investigations made by the government, one by Herbert Knox Smith, head of the Bureau of Corporations, and one by the Senate Committee on the Cost of Living. Hearty cooperation with the investigators was accorded by the lumbermen, who were promised a complete report at an early date. They welcomed this move as an opportunity for freeing themselves of the charge and lifting the burden, always detrimental to the trade. There was certainly nothing discovered which would even hint at a trust, and yet the report, though promised months ago, is not forthcoming.

The present investigation apparently has no connection with those of previous dates and seems to be part of the program outlined by President Taft with a view to ascertaining the increased cost of various common commodities. The present action seems to be undertaken with a view to ascertaining whether or not there is any combination existing in the trade at variance with the Sherman anti-trust law. It seems that the ignorant investigators have heard that there is a combination of lumbermen representing an investment of about \$10,000,000, and do not seem to realize that this investment represents only about one-tenth of one per cent of the total value of forest products in the country.

The situation is ridiculous on the face of it. It is difficult to conceive the condition of mind of the authorities in Washington in allowing it to continue. Certainly every opportunity has been afforded for a thorough investigation. There has never been any necessity for withholding any information, and lumbermen throughout the country will unite in expressing a desire for a speedy settlement of the matter. They merely ask that upon finding conditions favorable to them, the facts be published and the public mind cleared of a wrong impression.

Marking the Feetage on Hardwoods

President Carrier of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States advocates in shipping lumber the marking of either the board contents, or the width of each board, in cases where a twelve-foot scale is used, on every piece. Mr. Carrier notes that this marking will greatly assist the receiver in checking up measurements, and it will facilitate the settlement of disputes in cases of shortage claims. This latter system is carried on in the export trade, and there is no reason why it should not be used in domestic business.

The RECORD wants also to suggest to shippers the desirability of attaching to every invoice an original tally with every car shipped. If this method were employed it would absolutely eliminate the crooked practice prevailing in some quarters of raising grades and padding feetage. Both duplicate and triplicates of original tallies can be made without any extra cost by the employment of the Gibson Tally Book system manufactured by HARDWOOD RECORD. Specimens of these covers and tickets will be sent on approval to responsible parties.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent

When No Man's a Failure

When he loves his work for itself as well as for what it brings.

When he puts ideas and ideals into his work.

When he can put a little humor into his work.

When he gets on by helping others up instead of pulling them down.

When the harder he is knocked down the quicker he can pick himself up.

When he is more anxious to do favors than to ask them.

When he is willing to admit that he is in the wrong and unwilling to worry about it.

Some are born good, some make good and others are caught with the goods.

The men scorn the mouse that terrifies the women, but the women rule the men that scorn the mouse.—Life.

All boys imagine they will do just as they please as soon as they are 21; but some of them get married.

Can You Beat It?

"Woman is very unreasonable," said a venerable New Hampshire justice of the peace. "I remember that my wife and I were talking over our affairs one day, and we agreed that it had come to the point where we must both economize."

"Yes, my dear," I said to my wife, "we must both economize, both!"

"Very well, Henry," she said, with a tired air of submission, "you shave yourself and I'll cut your hair!" Everybody's.

'Tis Pity, 'Tis, 'Tis True



The Tramp: "So they are kicking you out too!"

The Plain Speaker

"I say what I think," said the tiresome jay, as he roamed around on his futile way, and the things he said, that son of a gun, weren't worth a cent and a half a ton. And folks avoided the tiresome jay, they saw him coming and biked away; they hid in alleys or crawled in holes, or scrambled up to the tops of poles; for things unpleasant, and things that jolt, were seen to come when he shot his bolt. It came to pass that the tiresome jay curled up with colic and passed away; and not a soul in the village wept when out 'neath the jimson weeds he slept, and never a citizen heaved a sigh when the fine large hearse with its plumes went by. For our time is brief and we've many chores and we

haven't time for the tiresome bores; and we haven't time for the man whose brain is stored with scandals and legends vain, and we haven't time to be fooling round with the man whose sayings will leave a wound. When you go downtown where the toilers sweat, say something pleasant, already yet, and hang a smile on your home-grown face and swear this world is the smoothest place! And when you croak, all the village guys will weep till they spavin their blooming eyes.

Walt Mason.

Generally when you make a mistake you are expected to correct it; but if it is a matrimonial one, you are expected to deny it and stick to it. —THE SMART SET.

Truth Will Out

Hub (with irritation)—Why is it that you women insist upon having the last word?

Wifey (calmly)—We don't. The only reason we get it is because we always have a dozen arguments left when you stupid men are all run out.—BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

The ideal clubman is he who looks genial and says, nothing at all.—MAX BEERBOHM.

A hard drinker naturally draws the line at soft drinks.

Necessity is the mother of invention and invention is the stepfather of trusts.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES

EIGHTY-SEVENTH PAPER

Southern Red Oak

Quercus Texana Buckl.

Quercus Texana, the southern red oak, belongs to that group of commercial red oaks which supplies the market with its entire stock of red oak lumber and has come to occupy a most prominent and favorable position as a high-grade material. With southern red oak and the true red oak, *Quercus rubra*, are associated in the group, scarlet oak, *Quercus coccinea*, turkey oak, *Quercus catesbaei* and Spanish oak, *Quercus digitata*. The southern red oak can truthfully be said to represent the best species which is found in any great quantity in the United States, ranking about equal as to quality with *Quercus rubra* of the northern states and of the Appalachians. Very little difference is noted between these two species and, in fact, they are seldom distinguished in the market. Botanically, *Quercus Texana* belongs to the group of oaks whose fruit matures in two years; the shell of the acorn being silky on the inside and the lobes of the leaves bristle-tipped. The leaves are deciduous in the first autumn.

As above noted, this type of oak is closely allied to the northern red oak in importance and now without doubt represents the principal source of supply for the future. In the district in which it grows it dominates with cow oak of the white oak group the entire surrounding vegetation, its crown reaching far above all other species. There is, however, as a general thing, an abundant undergrowth of seedlings and saplings in various stages of development. *Quercus Texana* is probably even taller than the cow oak and makes an imposing spectacle with its massive straight trunk. While specimens found in its favorite haunts would usually indicate that it is one of the most massive of our oaks, an average growth for all localities is not of unusual size.

The section of the country most suitably adapted to the very best type of growth is that section along the lower Mississippi where a moist, rich soil prevails. The tree is usually found on what are called "second bottom" lands, meaning those sections along the river banks and lowlands between the rises and the swamps. In this environment it is usually accompanied by red and black gum, white and red elm, white and cane ash, cottonwood and hackberry. On account of the favorable conditions of growth, an abundance of moisture and nutrition being constantly available in the soil, the wood

contains rather large pores in order to best utilize this constant abundance of food supply. Owing to the same influence, the growth of the tree is unusually rapid, and wide annual rings, resulting in more or less coarse texture, are apparent.

The range of growth is mostly in the

This tree has not the usual diversity of nomenclature which applies to most species of the oak family. In Texas it is variously known as red oak, spotted oak and Spanish oak. While the usual botanical interpretation is as here noted, Britton has described the species as *Quercus Schneckii* and under this botanical name it bears the common name of Schneck's oak.

The best specimens of this oak often attain a height of 200 feet, and in unusual cases reach eight and nine feet in diameter. Growing as it does on flat lands, and being of immense size, it is a conspicuous figure in the landscape and from any promontory overlooking the general forest growth, the tops of this and the cow oak can be seen towering far above their neighbors. It has a clean, neat appearance, and reaches far up into the foliage of the surrounding growth with a long, clear bole which sometimes cuts as much as five log lengths without a limb. The usual form has a more or less buttressed base and the crown is composed of stout, stubby limbs and coarse branches. Its bark is light, reddish brown in color and broadly divided into ridges which in turn are broken into thick, square plates. The bark is a feature of the tree, which differs more or less from that of similar species, and is a great aid in identification. The leaves greatly resemble those of the scarlet oak, having deep, narrow sinuses and long, delicate, sharp-pointed lobes. They rarely turn brilliant colors in the fall, but begin to turn dull colors at an early period and fall off before the season is well advanced and before they have changed to any great extent. The acorn is of the true red oak shape, brown in color and usually with a shallow cup, which is also often hemispherical. The staminate flowers are in slender aments and the pistillate on short peduncles.

In those sections of its range where the tree obtains a good merchantable size, southern red oak is now manufactured to a very considerable extent, and while usually not considered superior to the northern red oak,

where rapid growth has rendered the grain coarse and the pores large, in some places is in every way its equal and in others where the growth is not so rapid, it is of better quality. The logs are usually cut to the full diameter and remarkably wide, clear boards are often produced. As a rule the lumber runs to a good percentage of firsts



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH, SOUTHERN RED OAK, NORTH-WESTERN MISSISSIPPI

southeastern section of the United States, including the Gulf states, most of Texas, the border going north through Oklahoma and Kansas, the eastern half of Iowa, southeast to the middle of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, going around the mountains in Tennessee and up on the east side and the coast to middle North Carolina.

and seconds. A large bulk of the lumber is plain-sawed, though a good deal is quarter-sawed. In the former case, the wide rings of growth render the appearance unusually attractive, but when quarter-sawed, the short, medullary rays give the lumber a more or less spotted appearance, and cut in this way it is not as attractive as to figure as some other species. Structurally the wood is durable, heavy, hard and strong, and reddish brown in color. A large percentage of the cut is marketed among furniture manufacturers and makers of interior finish. The utilization is not confined exclusively to these lines of manufacture. It is applied to the same uses as the other species of red oak, both quartered and plain sawed.

The accompanying photograph shows a very fair specimen of southern red oak growth as it is found on the lands of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Sardis, Miss. The leaf form and acorn of the southern red oak is also shown herewith. The half-tone of the tree accompanying this article was made from a photograph by the editor of *HARDWOOD RECORD*.



LEAF AND ACORN, SOUTHERN RED OAK

Hardwood Record Mail Bag

Wants Hickory Billets

The *RECORD* is in receipt of an inquiry for fine second-growth white straight grained hickory and ash billets for export. Anyone interested in the production of this class of stock can have the address by addressing this publication.—EDITOR.

Terms of Sale

JOHANNESBURG, MICH., June 14.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: In the last issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* we notice you have published a letter from the Kneeland-Bigelow Company in regard to "Terms of Sale." We also note what you say in regard to these terms and that Kneeland-Bigelow Company are fighting for this single handed.

For your information we will advise that at the last meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, held in Detroit, new "Terms of Sale" were adopted, and I enclose you a communication from J. C. Knox in regard to this. We also enclose a copy of the circular letter we sent out to our lumber trade; also one sent out by Salling-Hanson Co.

We think that your statement that the Kneeland-Bigelow Company is fighting for these terms single-handed will have a bad impression on the trade, and therefore think you better publish the letter enclosed as adopted by the M. H. M. A.—JOHANNESBURG MFG. CO.

CADILLAC, MICH., May 11, 1910.

To Members of Michigan Hardwood Manfrs' Assn.:

Some time ago this office asked you for information relative to "Terms of Sale," with the end in view of arriving at some uniformity. The result of these inquiries was given to the Market Conditions Committee, who presented the following report at our meeting in Detroit, May 5:

TERMS OF SALE

Your Committee on Market Conditions, to whom was referred the matter of "Terms of Sale," find considerable variation as to the matter of time as well as the amount of discount and time for taking it, and believe it is to the interest of lumbermen generally to establish a uniform custom.

We would recommend the following terms on the sale of northern hardwoods and hemlock, viz.: 1½ per cent for cash in 15 days after date of shipment on the net amount after deducting freight or 60 days net, except at such points on the lake shore for car and cargo shipment where 30 days' net terms seem to be well established.

Respectfully submitted,

MARKET CONDITIONS COMMITTEE.

It is hoped that the members will follow the recommendations of the committee as closely as possible.—J. C. KNOX, Secretary.

JOHANNESBURG, MICH., June 1, 1910.

To the Trade:

We wish to advise that our "Terms of Sale" are now as follows: "Freight, net cash; balance 1½ per cent in 15 days or 60-day note, from date of invoice." We feel that we can no longer allow a 2 per cent discount, for several reasons, and hope we may continue to do business with you.

Thanking you for past favors, we are,

JOHANNESBURG MFG. CO.

GRAYLING, MICH., June 1, 1910.

Gentlemen:

We desire to advise our customers that after this date our "Terms of Sale" on shipments of hardwood and hemlock lumber will be as follows: "Freight, net cash; balance 1½ per cent in 15 days or 60-day note from date of invoice."

We are unable to allow 2 per cent discount any longer, as practically all our expenditures of operating in the woods and manufacturing in the mills are cash, and on which we receive no discount whatsoever. We feel, however, that we ought to explain the circumstances to you and we hope you will be willing to acquiesce in these terms.

SALLING-HANSON COMPANY.

By the foregoing it will be noted that the leaders in the Michigan hardwood trade are making an earnest effort to adopt the same Terms of Sale that the Kneeland-Bigelow Company employs and that has been promulgated by the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.—EDITOR.

Wants White Ash

DELAWARE, N. J., June 22.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: Can you put me in touch with mills

cutting white ash suitable for wagon and automobile bows? It runs from 10 to 16 feet and 1¾ to 2½ inches thick, green or partly dry.

Anyone desiring to be placed in touch with the above correspondent can have his address by writing this paper.—EDITOR.

D. K. Jeffris & Co. to Exploit Southern Timberlands

In the spring of 1907 D. K. Jeffris & Co. of Chicago bought up a tract of land in Louisiana, and since that time have held the property without any development. Plans have been formulated, however, for the installation of milling and logging apparatus to exploit the timber in as modern a manner as possible. The company owns about 43,000 acres of hardwood timberlands growing on rich, fertile agricultural soil. The stand runs, according to the report, from 8,000 to 10,000 feet to the acre, and is mostly oak with a secondary growth of hickory, ash, elm and gum. The timber is of excellent quality and so far is absolutely untouched. The opening up of this immense tract of land will place on the market a supply of lumber of unusual quality.

The work of surveying the right of way for a new railroad to enter the company's tract at the Mississippi and traverse westward into the parish of Concordia has already been begun. The road will be built by the company itself, and will be completed up to the mill site before anything will be attempted toward the erection of those plants. The new road proposed is to begin at a point on the Mississippi river a mile north of Moreville, La. For the present, six miles of road will be built, but it is the ultimate intention to extend the line across the parish as far as Black river, a distance of about twenty-five miles. Standard gauge and heavy rails will be used throughout, and undoubtedly in the end a line will be connected with the road from Jena.

The company will contract for the entire cut of logs and lumber, and will erect two band mills with a total capacity of 100,000 feet per day and modernly equipped in every detail. Up-to-date steam logging apparatus will be installed and every facility will be furnished to expeditiously and economically get out this amount each day. The work on the mills will probably be started within sixty days, and it is expected that within eight months they will be in operation.

With the splendid location and facilities in the line of boats, etc., at the command of the company, it is in a splendid position to cater to the export trade, and this will in fact be a prominent feature of the new business. A dock will be built on the Mississippi, which will serve as a landing place for the boats of the company now working on the Tennessee river. Lumber will be loaded directly from the trains to the boats and carried to either Cairo or East St. Louis as a shipping point.

Clarence Boyle, general manager of D. K. Jeffris & Co., is now in the city of Natchez looking after the interests of the firm in connection with the new business. He has made arrangements to establish a central office at that place, from which will be transacted all the southern business of the concern, which has large timber holdings in Mississippi and purchases much of the output of the Hattiesburg mills.

There will be no remanufacturing facilities installed at the mill site, though there is a movement on foot to have a large planing mill company establish a plant at Natchez. A large quantity of the lumber cut will be shipped to finishing mills in Cincinnati.

With the facilities at hand for construction of a plant modern in every detail and the name of D. K. Jeffris & Co. to back the enterprise, a brilliant future is prophesied. Some idea of the extent of the operations can be gotten by the fact that the total payroll will amount to about \$6,000 per week.

Thirteenth Annual Convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association



F. S. UNDERHILL, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT,
PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST SESSION, JUNE 9

The thirteenth annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was held at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., June 9 and 10.

The convention was called to order by President Agler at 11 o'clock a. m. The attendants were welcomed to Louisville by Mayor Head, who delivered a happy speech giving the association the freedom of the city. Response to Mayor Head's welcome was made by Hon. John M. Woods, mayor of Somerville, Mass., who talked briefly but in his usual entertaining and enthusiastic manner. A. E. Norman, president of the Louisville Hardwood Club, then gave the mem-



J. V. STIMSON, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT,
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

bers a cordial welcome on behalf of his organization, in response to which Colonel W. R. Barksdale, of Memphis, was called upon for a few words.

After these welcoming addresses, the roll call of members having been dispensed with upon motion, President Agler presented his annual address, which was as follows:

President's Address

In submitting to the members assembled at this the thirteenth annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association the address expected, if not required, from the president of this organization, I shall not confine myself to the events that have come within the limited purview of my administration but shall endeavor to present in concise form a brief review of what has been accomplished by this association since it was originally organized. I am impelled to this course of procedure by two reasons. In the first place, the coming together of this membership at annual meetings is in the nature of a renewal of the covenant that has existed between them for many years. There are those in attendance at this meeting who were present at every meeting of the organization that has since been held. To those members,



F. A. DIGGINS, PRESIDENT, CADILLAC,
MICH.

I believe it will be a source of gratification to have recounted in open meeting the progress that has been made as a result of their untiring efforts. In addition to those who have so consistently borne the burdens of the association through the heat of the day, there are those who have more recently connected themselves with the organization, and I believe that they will also be interested to learn of the benefits that have been conferred upon the hardwood trade through the mediumship of the association of which they have lately become integral parts.

The crucible of time affords the only satisfactory agency for a competent test of men and measures. By means of its patient processes the results of sham, pretense and misdirection are eliminated, leaving only as pure metal such contributions as may have been made to the sum of human progress; and whether these contributions be much or little candid posterity, as a rule, gives credit for them at their full value. As the years pass by they leave in their wake a record of men and of their achievements, and from that record alone, uninfluenced by predilection, passion or prejudice, a just and final verdict is ultimately rendered. What is true of the individual in this connection is equally true of any combination of individuals having for their purpose the attainment of a common object.

Thirteen years of the existence, of the work and of the achievements of the National Hard-



O. E. YEAGER, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

wood Lumber Association have passed into history. The record for that period is made up. It is an open record, and it is written so largely across the annals of the hardwood trade that "he who runs may read."

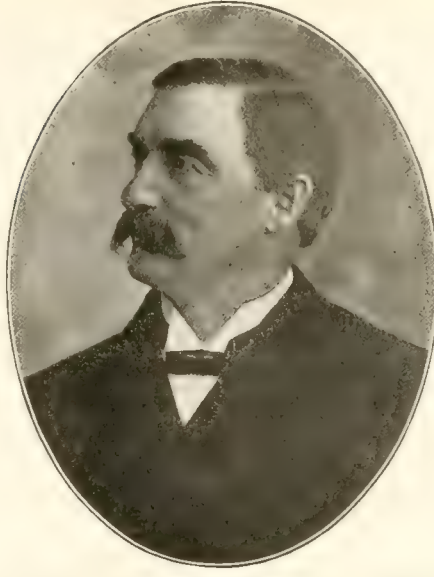
The primary object, for the accomplishment of which this organization was originally effected, as announced in its constitution, is to promote the interests and protect the welfare of the hardwood trade. This statement of its purpose is sufficiently comprehensive to include all those having for their vocation the production and distribution of hardwood lumber; and this liberal attitude has been strictly adhered to at all times. No attempt has ever been made, within the lines of this organization, to forward the interests of one branch of the trade at the expense of another branch. The fundamental principle upon which the work of this association has ever been maintained is that the interests of the entire trade may best be promoted by serving the interests of each member of that trade as a whole, rather than encouraging support to any particular branch thereof, to the neglect and detriment of the remainder. That there is common ground which all members of the hardwood trade may occupy is amply evidenced by the harmony prevailing in the affairs of this asso-



F. F. FISH, SECRETARY, CHICAGO, ILL.



GARDNER I. JONES, DIRECTOR, BOSTON, MASS.



EDWARD BUCKLEY, DIRECTOR, MANISTEE, MICH.



FRED W. MOWBRAY, DIRECTOR, CINCINNATI, O.

ciation and by the absence of any spirit of jealousy among the diversified interests represented therein.

It is the aim of this association to draw all hardwood lumbermen into as close a corporation as the laws of the land will permit, to the end that they, the lumbermen, may reap as large a reward as possible from their investments, and from their efforts intelligently and honestly directed; to secure for the lumbermen as a whole that degree of profit which legitimately belongs to any line of business properly conducted. Further than this the National Hardwood Lumber Association has not gone. The degree of altruism possessed by this membership has not been sufficient to carry the work of the association into any foreign field of effort. It has been and is an association of lumbermen, by lumbermen, for lumbermen; and as such it willingly assumes the responsibilities and burdens properly belonging to that line of trade, at the same time insisting that the rights of its members be fully respected by all.

While the foundation of any organization must be footed upon broad and abstract principles, it must also possess some concrete object the attainment of which is paramount to every other purpose in order to give a definite excuse for its existence. The more local and vital this secondary object may be to the interests of its members the greater will be the force of cohesion developed within the organization. Therefore, as a secondary object of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, we have its avowed purpose to establish, maintain and apply a uniform system for the inspection and measurement of hardwood lumber.

Nothing can come closer or be of more vital importance to those engaged in the hardwood lumber trade, than the manner in which the commodity produced and distributed by them is graded for value and measured for quantity.

It is unnecessary for me to recall the conditions prevailing in the various hardwood markets with regard to inspection prior to the organization of this association. Suffice to state, that there was absolutely no prevailing standard by which the grade of hardwood lumber could definitely be determined. These conditions not only bred honest differences of opinion between honest men, but they also afforded a fertile field for the exploitation of dishonest methods.

To remove these conditions and to establish, maintain and apply a standard of inspection for hardwood lumber that would make their recurrence impossible, was the task assumed by this association. How well it has discharged this voluntary obligation is best evidenced by a comparison of the conditions existing today with those to which reference has already been made.

To deny that these changes in conditions are due to the operation of the forces set in motion by the National Hardwood Lumber Association, would be as ridiculous as to maintain that no changes in conditions had been effected, and as unreasonable as would be an attempt to controvert the relationship existing between cause and effect.

Within the past two years a clamor has gone up from certain quarters for a uniform system for the inspection of hardwood lumber; and it will, no doubt, come as a shock to these eleventh-hour reformers to learn that there is just such a system in full operation in this country, not only theoretically but fully equipped with proper ma-

chinery for practical administration in every hardwood market, and that the system is universally recognized, respected and accepted under the name of National Inspection. The influence of National Inspection dominates every transaction in hardwood lumber in this country today, regardless of whether or not it is expressly accepted as the governing standard.

To claim that all hardwood lumbermen at this time expressly accept National Inspection as the basis for their transactions would be quite as absurd as would be the assertion that all men accept the Christian plan for the final redemption of mankind. There are men who still prefer to be damned rather than accept a scheme of salvation that did not originate with themselves; and a like spirit of perverseness deters some lumbermen from openly participating in the direct benefits conferred by this association. These exceptions, however, do not in any sense controvert the claim made by me of universality for the system of inspection that was inaugurated and is being maintained by this association.

If there be those who are sincerely concerned about universal inspection, let them earnestly investigate the existing order of things and bring their support to the only force that has steadfastly, consistently and successfully sought to establish such a system of inspection upon lines eminently fair to the producer and the consumer of lumber, which force is developed by the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

Two duties yet remain for this association to discharge in this connection. One is to maintain, without flinching, its existing standard of inspection, and the other is to increase the efficiency of its inspection department, to the end that prompt, efficient and uniform service may be rendered by that department to any and all members of the association whenever and wherever the demand for National Inspection may arise.

It is possible that not all of this membership appreciate the magnitude of the task assumed by this association for the administration of its inspection upon the lines now covered by the work. No other lumber association of any kind has ever attempted to do for its members what this association is doing. At the present time it has in its employ, upon salary, thirty-five inspectors. These inspectors are widely distributed in all the principal markets of the country, and during the past year have issued the bonded certificate of the association upon 113,786,454 feet of lumber. These inspectors are subject at all times to the call of any member of the association who may require their services. They represent each member of the association just as completely and just as effectively as if they were privately employed by him. Every effort is made to obtain high-class men for these positions, and any failure on the part of an inspector to promptly discharge the responsibilities due from him to the association, or to any member thereof, results in instant dismissal from the service.

This membership, without doubt, appreciates the difficulty of maintaining a corps of inspectors as large as the one supported by this association without now and then taking on a man who is unfitted for the work in hand. Unfortunately, the element of fitness or unfitness can only be determined from actual trial. It is desirable, therefore, that this membership exercise the same degree of patience with the work of the

inspectors of this association that they are compelled to extend to men directly employed by them. In all transactions depending upon the agency of our fellow men the personal factor of the equation cannot reasonably or fairly be ignored.

A prolific source of misunderstanding between the inspection department and members is the failure on the part of the latter to acquaint themselves with the rules laid down for the administration of the inspection of this association. To insure fair and uniform treatment to every member of the association in matters relative to inspection it is absolutely necessary that the work be systematically conducted, and to this end certain rules have been adopted which set forth in specific terms just what procedure is required from members who desire National inspection. These rules are printed in the handbook and the book of rules of the association, and merit careful perusal on the part of every member.

Another source of friction between some of the members and the inspection department is due to a misconception on the part of those members as to the nature of the obligation which this association essays to discharge through the mediumship of its inspection department. All that this association guarantees to its membership in this connection is protection from unfair and dishonest aggression. To exceed this function in the temporary interests of some member would result in the complete nullification of the influence of this organization to accomplish its main purpose, and in that event the end would be worse than the beginning. In many instances the offices of this association are not demanded until the inspection of a shipment of lumber has gone wrong at destination, and in some cases members have expected the association inspectors to confirm the inspection of the lumber as invoiced without regard to its actual quality, and failure to comply with such expectation has brought down condemnation upon the head of the inspector, and upon the inspection department as well, from the irate and disappointed member. It should be understood by this membership that all this association can do is to prevent its members from getting the worst of a deal, and that it is not in a position to give any member the best of a transaction if the actual quality of the lumber concerned therein does not bear out the member's contention.

While the inspection department of this association has been very careful at all times not to disturb any inspector in the employ of a member, I regret to announce that our members have not at all times had so high a regard for the ethics of the situation when the shoe was on the other foot.

There have been frequent occasions in which the services of inspectors of great value have been lost to this association by reason of the fact that members thereof have had a keen desire to possess themselves individually of those services, and have been able to overbid the association in what they evidently regarded as an open market for inspectors. Under this condition, owing to the limitations placed upon the resources at the command of the inspection department, the association generally loses out. There are two solutions to the problem presented by this condition. One is for the members to be more regardful of the interests of the association and to permit its inspectors to remain un-



FRANK A. BEYER, DIRECTOR, BUFFALO, N. Y.



M. J. QUINLAN, DIRECTOR, SOPERTON, WIS.



CARROLL F. SWEET, DIRECTOR, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

disturbed in the positions they occupy. The other is to increase the resources of the inspection department in such a degree as to enable it to successfully meet the competition for desirable inspectors thus thrust upon it, and by the persuasive power of the Almighty dollar retain these in its employ whom it may be to the interest of the association to keep.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, which is to follow, will disclose the facts that there has been a substantial increase in membership since the last annual meeting, and that the finances of the association are in an absolutely sound condition. His report, however, will not and cannot disclose the harmonious conditions that at present exists with this membership. It is my belief that there has never been a time in the history of this association when the degree of harmony and accord prevailing among its members equaled that of today, and I believe that I am not guilty of any exaggeration when I make the statement that the entire membership is a unit for the principles for which this association stands. Such a condition is pregnant with possibilities for the future accomplishment of a destiny for the association which is overshadowed by the success already attained.

At the annual meetings of this association it has never been considered necessary or desirable to pad the business program with addresses upon or discussions of subjects in which the public in general and the lumbermen in particular are supposed to be more or less interested.

This condition is due to the fact that there is always an ample amount of business of vital importance demanding the attention of the members to consume the entire time of each business session. All of the business of the association to be accomplished within the period of this meeting will be transacted by the members here assembled in open meeting. There has not been, nor will there be, any star chamber sessions for the formulation of decisions to be later submitted for the ratification of the membership. Your officers, your Executive Committee and your Board of Managers surrender to the members here present all the authority vested in them since the last annual meeting, and each member has just as much voice in the work of this meeting as any other member. It is not only the privilege but the duty of the members present to accept this responsibility, and to discharge the obligations that accompany it. This is the time for free discussion and honest criticism, and there should be no hesitation on the part of any member present to voice his sentiments upon every question that may come before the meeting for consideration. There is nothing more inspiring to the officers of the association than an intelligent interest in its affairs on the part of the members.

In the foregoing I have, for the sake of brevity, omitted many details that will be covered by the reports to follow. In my work of the past two years I have endeavored to bear in mind at all times that this association is simply a large corporation composed of business men organized for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and in the discharging of duties pertaining to the office I have striven to be guided by the same rules that prevail in our ordinary business transactions, eliminating entirely all sentimental considerations. The degree of success, if any, that has attended my efforts remains with this membership to determine. The errors that have been committed were of judgment only;

my heart at all times has been with the association. I have found the office of the president to be no sinecure, and yet I do not regret having been permitted to occupy it, always providing that the service rendered by me has been reasonably satisfactory. The position has afforded me opportunities to learn lessons in loyalty, faith and fellowship that will never be forgotten; and just so long as the influence of these attributes prevail in its councils, just so long will the National Hardwood Lumber Association continue to be the most potent, and the most beneficent factor in the hardwood trade.

J. W. Thompson: Mr. President, I want to make a motion to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to take up the officer's reports for consideration, and that the committee submit their report later, when discussion may be had upon them. This is probably a little different from the usual method that we have pursued heretofore. Such a committee can take care of all the reports of the officers.

A. R. Vinnege: I second the motion.
Motion carried.

W. H. Russe: Mr. Chairman, I want to make a motion, the same as we have always done at all of our conventions, that our sessions be considered executive.

C. H. Barnaby: I second the motion.
Motion carried.

Earl Palmer: Mr. Chairman, Since matters seem to be in order, I would like to make a motion that a committee on resolutions be appointed, and that all resolutions, before being submitted from the floor, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Russe: I second the motion.

William Threlkeld: Mr. President—Tomorrow is the day that we are to discuss the question of uniform inspection. A resolution will be proposed on that subject tomorrow. Do I understand that a resolution can be proposed now, be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions, who will bring in a report, to be acted upon tomorrow?

President Agler: No, Mr. Threlkeld. My understanding is that a Committee on Resolutions will simply present any resolutions submitted. If you have a resolution and will hand it to the committee, it will be presented by that committee, and free discussion will be had upon it.

Mr. Threlkeld: Discussion will be had upon it without delay.

President Agler: It will come up in the regular order sometime tomorrow.

The motion by Mr. Palmer, for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and that all resolutions, before being submitted

from the floor, be referred to the committee was then unanimously carried.

Committee on Officers' Reports Appointed

The president then appointed the following Committee on Officers' Reports: J. W. Thompson, chairman; C. A. Goodman, N. V. Stimson, Walt Chamberlin, D. H. Day.

Committee on Resolutions Appointed

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Earl Palmer, chairman; J. W. Dickson, A. R. Vinnege, F. W. Mowbray, Orson E. Yeager.

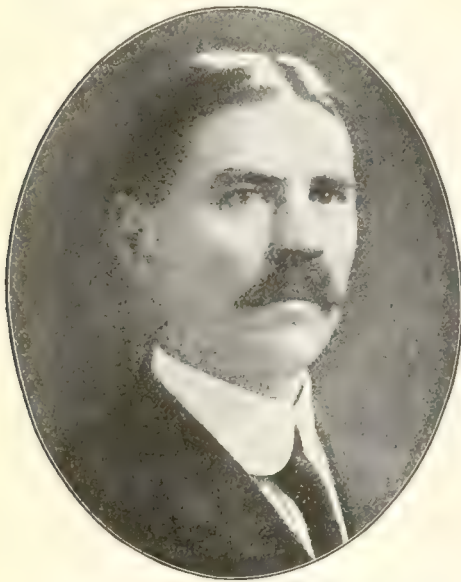
Report of Secretary-Treasurer

President Agler: The next in order is the report of the Secretary-Treasurer. [Applause.]

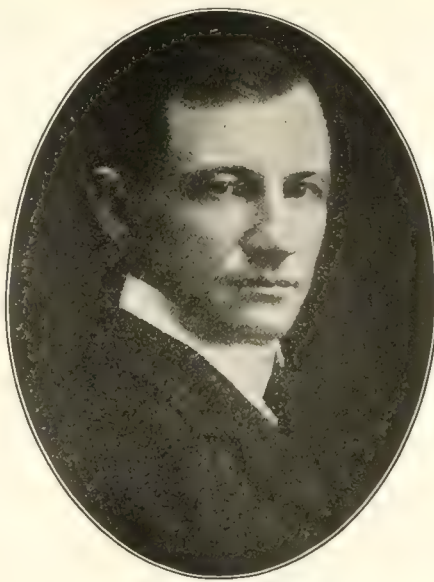
Mr. President and Gentlemen—The National Hardwood Lumber Association, during the fiscal year which closes with this, our thirteenth annual convention, has accomplished more in the direction of actual service to its membership than in any previous year. It is an organization which has a recognized place of prominence in every state in which hardwood lumber is manufactured, bought or sold, and is also recognized in all foreign markets as the leading organization of the hardwood industry. The figures which will follow in this, my fifth annual report, will show in detail the exact amount of lumber inspected in the various markets, the membership increase and the resources as they stand at this time.

In the compilation of these figures, the principal asset of this association, which represents the earnest effort of the leading manufacturers and dealers during more than twelve years, can not be shown. I refer to the confidence and good will of a very large majority of the important buyers and consumers of hardwood lumber who, through personal experience, have learned that the official inspection of this association stands first, last and all of the time, for a square deal, and who further realize that their interests are fully protected through the Inspection Bureau, and that their requirements are understood and have been at all times considered and recognized by the Inspection Rules Committee. Many of the new members who have joined during recent years have filed their application on the recommendation and at the request of their sales department, who have found it practically impossible to secure the business of the desirable wholesale consumers unless quoting on the basis of National Hardwood Lumber Association inspection rules, with the further understanding that in case of difference after delivery of lumber, such difference shall be left to the official inspection of this association. It should be borne in mind that this condition has been brought about without the sacrifice of any of the rights belonging to the lumbermen, and that the main purpose of the association is the conservation of all these rights and privileges.

During the year a number of changes and additions have been made in the force of salaried inspectors and the increased demand for



W. E. HOSHALL, DIRECTOR, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



EARL PALMER, DIRECTOR, PADUCAH, KY.



C. H. BARNABY, DIRECTOR, GREENCASTLE, IND.

the bonded certificates has resulted in permanent additions which bring the present list of salaried inspectors to thirty-five. It is expected that some criticism from our membership will be indulged in, as the work these inspectors are called upon to perform is difficult and judicial in its nature, and to please all of the people all of the time would be impossible. There are always two sides to every controversy, and one or the other is likely to be disappointed by the decision of our inspector. Every possible effort has been put forth to secure men of a high order of intelligence, who are thoroughly competent, but notwithstanding the care taken to insure getting the best, we are compelled to make occasional changes, and with each change comes some criticism. Beyond question, we have discharged a few inspectors who possess a thorough knowledge of the grading rules of this association, and for reasons which, perhaps, do not suggest themselves to the members complaining. Some of the inspectors talked too much; some of them worked pet theories or ideas too hard, and others have shown their lack of the qualifications desirable in men holding such positions.

It is my belief, however, that the inspectors now in the employ of this association are as competent a force as can be secured. A review of the Inspection Bureau correspondence indicates, beyond question, that a large majority of inspections on which any complaints have arisen were due to a lack of information on the part of the member or members affected, regarding the rules governing original and re-inspections. Our correspondence proves this to be the case, and for their own protection as well as in the interest of the association, I desire to urge upon members the importance of a more thorough knowledge of these rules, which are printed in the official handbook, and also on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the book of inspection rules.

Under "Original Inspection" the present wording is as follows:

"When an inspection by an authorized inspector of the National Hardwood Lumber Association is completed, the inspector shall deliver to the member requesting the inspection, a certificate in duplicate certifying to the amount and grade of lumber so inspected. This certificate is final for settlement as between buyer and seller in all cases where an agreement as to the application of the National inspection exists between the parties."

I desire to submit the recommendation that the wording of this paragraph be changed to read as follows: "The inspector shall deliver one copy of his certificate to the member requesting the inspection and shall at the same time mail to the buyer of the lumber the duplicate copy."

This change will insure against delay in delivery of the certificate to the buyer, who is clearly entitled to it, where an agreement exists as to the application of the National rules. In some instances, under the present rule, the seller has overlooked sending a copy to the buyer and unnecessary and annoying delays in settlement have not been infrequent. During the present year applications from members for inspectors to be sent to various southern mill points, to take up lumber purchased, have increased over one hundred per cent. Inasmuch as it is impossible to anticipate the volume of inspection work of this class, that the association will be called upon to perform, the recommendation is

offered that a rule be adopted calling for at least ten days' notice from members having more than 75,000 feet to be loaded at sawmill or shipping points. Lots in excess of this figure necessitate the absence of our inspector for more than one week from the market in which he may be located, and frequently result in complaint from members in such market, who are inconvenienced as a result of the inspector's absence. With the notice of ten days arrangements can be made for the transfer of inspectors on lines that are less likely to disturb the work on single cars and smaller lots in the large centers.

Meetings of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee have been held during the year as follows:

Board of Directors, June 11, 1909.
Executive Committee, November 18, 1909.
Board of Directors, January 12, 1910.
Executive Committee, March 24, 1910.
Board of Directors, June 8, 1910.

At these meetings, which have been well attended, all suggestions from the membership have been carefully considered. A few of our members engaged in the export trade have suggested some action toward the establishment of inspectors in foreign ports, thus providing facilities for re-inspection, but the board have decided that this move would involve expense in excess of our present revenue. The figures contained in this report show that we have been able to promptly discharge all obligations during the year, but that at no time has there been a surplus of moment or sufficient funds to undertake the foreign inspection proposition. It is the belief of the secretary that a discussion of this subject by the members interested in the export trade would prove of interest at this meeting. If it is possible for the association to increase the protection furnished under the present plan on export shipments, let us find the way.

MEMBERSHIP—Since our convention held in Detroit on June 10, and 11, 1909, there have been 114 new members admitted, resulting in an increase in our support and bringing the present membership to 682. A number of applications have been rejected and the standing of the members admitted has been thoroughly investigated. The fact that eighty per cent of the members joining during this year are engaged in the manufacture of lumber may be of interest, and an analysis of our present membership will show a majority to be engaged in the manufacture of hardwood lumber.

The recommendation of the president, submitted to the membership at the Detroit convention in June, 1909, that a change be effected in the by-laws, providing for an initiation fee of \$25, to be paid by each new member in addition to the regular fee of \$25 for dues, which was unanimously adopted, has increased the revenue since becoming effective in the amount of \$2,275.

The earnings of the salaried inspectors show substantial gain over any previous year, and the entire country, with the exception of far western points and Pacific Coast territory, is now covered by the Inspection Bureau service. The figures in detail, showing quantity inspected in each market, with amount earned and the expense of maintenance, are as follows:

Market.	Feet inspected.	Earnings.	Expense.
Chicago, Ill.....	9,641,279	\$6,070.55	\$5,383.53
St. Louis, Mo....	7,756,836	3,971.64	3,965.77
Memphis, Tenn....	5,878,382	3,511.09	4,000.95
New Orleans, La..	5,159,407	2,915.18	2,590.59
Boston, Mass....	4,298,245	1,878.74	1,900.63
Philadelphia, Pa..	3,643,293	2,006.04	2,040.89
New York City....	3,526,286	2,137.15	2,116.43
Detroit, Mich....	3,401,946	1,855.23	1,670.63
Buffalo, N. Y....	2,916,427	1,569.43	1,476.68
Minneapolis, Minn.	2,898,838	1,577.43	1,773.87
Baltimore, Md....	1,979,910	1,230.06	1,255.54
Louisville, Ky....	1,872,263	1,169.26	1,425.22
Pittsburg, Pa....	1,449,076	925.17	1,099.98

Cincinnati, Ohio (Fee)	7,051,825	352.60	
Grand Rapids, Mich. (Fee)....	3,905,580	195.27	
Michigan Mill Points (Fee)....	21,444,570	1,072.23	
Southern Mill Points (Fee)....	26,962,291	1,348.11	

As indicated by these figures, the reports from the salaried inspectors in the employ of the association show the total number of feet inspected, 53,117,178 feet, a gain of 2,000,000 over last year, and adding to this 60,669,276 feet inspected by fee inspectors, gives a total of 113,786,454 feet inspected under the bonded certificate during the year, which shows a total gain of 13,498,743 feet.

Receipts and disbursements in the general fund for the year are as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand reported at Detroit and received from George D. Burgess, treasurer	\$ 1,026.13
Cash and checks in hands of secretary June 10, 1909	626.46
From membership dues....	17,294.75
From inspection fees	35,434.62
From inspection rules....	305.06
Total	\$54,687.02

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Salaries and expense of inspectors (including chief)	\$35,311.11
Salary of secretary-treasurer	6,000.00
Salary of stenographers....	1,870.50
Secretary's traveling expenses	764.75
Postage	1,168.10
Convention, Executive Committee and standing committee expense.....	290.01
Printing	2,007.75
General office expenses, telephone, telegraph, light, office supplies, etc.....	2,149.00
Exchange	114.10
Re-inspection settlements..	2,757.75
Rent	960.00
Total	\$53,393.07

Leaving balance on deposit at the Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, Ill., on June 4, of.....	\$ 1,293.95
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JOHN L. ALCOCK, DIRECTOR, BALTIMORE, MD.



A. H. BARNARD, DIRECTOR, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



G. E. HIBBARD, DIRECTOR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

In addition to this balance should be added the fund of \$1,000, carried by the secretary and on deposit at the Monroe National Bank, Chicago, as certified in attached letter.

The books show outstanding accounts for inspection fees and expenses of \$4,374.39; for membership dues, \$1,355.25; total	1,000.00
	8,729.64

Bringing total resources in cash and good outstanding accounts to.....	\$11,023.59
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CASH DEPOSIT FUND.

Received from George D. Burgess, former treasurer.	\$3,228.92
Deposits from inspectors from June 11, 1909, to June 1, 1910.....	650.00

Total	\$ 3,878.92
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Refunds to inspectors resigned or discharged.....	2,825.00
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Balance in cash deposit fund, June 1, 1910.....	\$ 1,053.92
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Taking as a basis for estimates the financial ratings printed in the recognized authorities, the combined net worth of the present membership of this association can conservatively be placed at from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and while accurate figures of the annual volume of business transacted by this membership are not obtainable, it is a known fact that many of the members' annual sales exceed \$1,000,000, and as an approximate estimate a total of \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 annually would appear reasonable.

Occasionally requests reach us for price lists of hardwood lumber. In the belief that the law of supply and demand should at all times regulate values, the National Hardwood Lumber Association have never made any effort to collect or distribute information pertaining to prices. Such data, unless accurate, is misleading, and more of a hindrance than a help, and with so large a membership, distributed throughout thirty-two states, figures that would be of actual value would be extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, to secure.

In response to a letter sent the membership on March 24, a large number of replies were received, in which the opinion was expressed that the National Hardwood Lumber Association were to be congratulated on the results of the past year's work in the way of tangible benefits to every member. The spirit manifested in these letters of a determination on the part of the membership to accomplish still greater things is, beyond question, prophetic of future development and growth. This membership is an organized force. It has developed a spirit. In combination these two are irresistible. As for the first, there are 682 members of this association. Nearly all of these are firms or corporations, so that perhaps two thousand hardwood lumbermen are represented. We hope to increase the membership during the coming year, but a

force of the present size, working harmoniously, has unlimited opportunity for substantial accomplishments.

Is it not fair to assume that the spirit developed, which has accomplished so much, will be more effective than ever during the coming year? Our future success depends, in large measure, upon the efficiency of the officers and directors, and if past experience is a criterion, there is every reason to look forward to large accomplishments in the near future. The standing of this association depends upon the standing of those who compose it. Your help, as individuals, to maintain and increase the present standard is necessary.

In closing this report, I desire to express my thanks to those members who have at all times been willing to make personal sacrifice in the interests of the association, and with an earnest request for a continuance of your loyal support, this report is respectfully submitted.

FRANK F. FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

Upon motion, the convention was adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

SECOND SESSION, JUNE 9

The afternoon session was called to order by the president at 2:15 p. m.

President Agler: Gentlemen, I desire to make this statement: That the resolution adopted this morning, with reference to the sessions being executive, does not bar our guests from attendance at the sessions. They have been invited here, and we want them to know that we are glad to have them. One other point with reference to the report made by the secretary-treasurer. Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Detroit meeting, the accounts of the secretary-treasurer were audited by a firm of accountants in Chicago, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. The report is on the table now, and if any member is interested in the contents of the report, he is at liberty to see it. The report confirms, to a penny, the report made by the secretary-treasurer. The first matter on the program for this afternoon is the report of the Committee on Forestry. The chairman of the committee, Mr. M. M. Wall of Buffalo, is unavoidably detained, and the report will be read by Mr. J. V. Stimson. [Applause.]

Report of Committee on Forestry

To the Officers and Members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association—Your Committee on Forestry begs leave to respectfully report:

The annual report made by your committee during the past several years has contained an intelligent survey of the existing conditions, and it has been our desire during the past year to closely watch developments and to note the attitude of the national government, as well as those of the various states, together with the action of the individual lumbermen, toward this all important question.

Among the nations of the world the United States has, for the past fifty years, been noted as a country of deplorable waste, and, as we know, the hardwood lumber industry has keenly felt this lack of economy. We believe that our association has had much to do with the present recognition on the part of the chief executive of our nation and of Congress, as to the crying need for the enforcement of such regulations as will effectively bring about a real conservation of the natural and national resources of this country.

We deem of first importance a rational tax exemption law, patterned after the timber regulations of our neighbor, Canada, which will encourage the preservation of our forests and not force, as at present, an immediate cut, under penalty of expensive taxes. If laws were enacted which would make the American taxes only nominal, as in Canada, until the timber is cut and manufactured into lumber, then judgment and sagacity could be exercised in the amount and sections to be cut each year, so that the supply could be intelligently regulated with the demand and reforestation could be greatly encouraged.

At the present rate of consumption in the United States of over fifty billion feet of lumber per annum, it requires no prophet to foresee a complete exhaustion of the visible supply, unless a superhuman effort is exerted by the national and state legislatures, together with coöperation on the part of all men interested in lumber, to safeguard the standing timber and adopt effective measures for reforestation.

Available statistics show that from three to five thousand sawmill men, who are yearly sawing out their hardwood stumpage, do not know which way to turn for future operation. Final exhaustion of hardwood timber in the United States would constitute an incalculable commercial loss and be far more reprehensible than the extermination of the American bison.

Finally, the establishment of forest patrol by the government, for the national forests, and by several of the states and many large concerns, is becoming wonderfully helpful in preventing forest fires. The annual average expense of this work has been about four cents per acre, including patrolling, clearing out old trails, making new trails, and actually fighting fires.

In southern California, where the forest cover of the mountains is of tremendous value in conserving the water to be used for irrigation, business men and bankers combined with the fruit growers, who were directly interested, and contributed a large sum of money, which they offered to the Forest Service on condition that the government give an equal sum, the whole to be spent by the Forest Service for fire protection work on the San Bernardino National Forest Reserve. The offer was promptly accepted, and a plan was adopted dividing the forest region into sections, which were separated by fire breaks or lanes, from forty-five to forty-eight feet in width.

From these lanes the brush and timber were removed to the roots, so that if a fire started it would be confined by the breaks to a comparatively small area, even if not discovered promptly. Trails were constructed to give ready access to the most important parts of the reserve and a patrol was formed to watch for the first thread of smoke from a starting fire. The result has been that since the beginning of the work in 1906 not a single fire of any magnitude has de-



ALEX. LENDRUM, DIRECTOR, KANSAS CITY, MO.



J. M. CARD, DIRECTOR, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



T. M. BROWN, DIRECTOR, LOUISVILLE, KY.

stroyed either timber or brush or, what is perhaps more important, the spruce forest soil which is depended upon to hold back the water for longer period of use.

The forest rangers who have charge of the national forest reserves in the United States each have about 670 square miles to watch, in fact many each forester has but two square miles to patrol. These rangers are valuable in many directions, because they not only patrol the forests and direct the fighting of fires, but also collect evidence of, and institute prosecutions for, violations of the fire and timber laws.

This is only another evidence of the trend of the times in recognizing the value and needs of the great timber industry, and of intelligently applying regulations which can not only mean the prolongation of the natural supply, but also prevent our becoming dependent in a few years on our Canadian neighbor, for a timber supply that she may be loath to accord us. In view of the expanding growth of northwestern Canada, which has of late attracted so many Americans, that progressive country, with a watchful eye for the future, will profit by the economy of the old world and the extravagance of the United States, and undoubtedly preserve for her own use the virgin timber with which she has been so richly endowed by nature.

In conclusion, we urge your honorable body to reaffirm your past declarations and extend effective effort on the following important points: (1) Tax exemptions, which will result in an equitable annual cut; (2) A system of ranger patrol, preventing and curtailing fires and wanton waste; (3) A practical reforestation plan, which will instill into the minds of every citizen the necessity of providing a timber growth for future generations. Respectfully submitted,

M. M. WALL, Chairman.

President Agler: The next report will be from the Committee on Transportation, Emil Guenther, chairman.

Report of Transportation Committee

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Transportation submit their annual report as follows:

The committee, in their report of last year, referred to a public meeting which was held in Washington on June 4 and 5, in reference to a proposed code of uniform demurrage rules.

As a result of this meeting, there was formulated a new code of uniform demurrage rules which have since been indorsed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and which became effective April 1 of this year.

The new rules should prove to be a great advantage as they do not recognize any rules or set of rules which favor discrimination, and also because they limit the free time allowance to the lowest possible minimum consistent to the actual requirements of both shipper and receiver.

Their adoption has been most general, only a little opposition has developed and this coming principally from the state of California.

In the matter of reciprocal demurrage; since our last report, the Supreme Court of Georgia has sustained the railroad commission's ruling that railroads must furnish cars to shippers on four days' notice or be subject to a demurrage of one dollar a day on each car.

Communications were received from one of

the associations requesting our coöperation and support in recommending a lower minimum weight to apply on 34 and 36-foot box cars, as it was difficult to load sufficient to make the minimum weight.

This matter was taken up by the committee and our correspondence developed the fact that this matter had received attention from several other associations, and it was the opinion that as the railroads are replacing their older equipment with new and larger cars, it would not be advisable to advocate a lower minimum under these circumstances; however, we believe that some of the carriers have incorporated in their tariffs a rule to the effect that when a car is loaded to its full visible capacity they will protect a lower minimum; also, rule 5A of Official Classification No. 35, effective Jan. 1, 1910, provides that when the marked capacity of the car is less than the established minimum, the minimum capacity to be charged for will be the capacity of the car.

The committee also received a letter from one of the members protesting against the recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission in reference to the "Milling in Transit Privilege."

This ruling, which is Number 203, will be found among those which will be distributed.

The committee desires to call the attention of the members to the importance of keeping a record of the condition of car seals at the shipping point and destination.

These records should show the car number and initial and also the number of the seal.

In cases where it is claimed that the contents of the car have been lost or tampered with, such record will be of invaluable assistance in proving the contention.

Should the seal show evidence of being broken or tampered with, this itself is sufficient to place the responsibility of the loss on the carrier.

In reference to the matter of car stakes, this association was represented by Mr. F. S. Underhill, who appeared before the Congressional Committee on Interstate Commerce, testifying in favor of the Graham bill, which provides that the carriers shall provide car stakes for all flat and gondola cars. This bill is still pending.

There is also another matter which has received some attention which refers to the duty of the carrier to furnish cars of the size ordered by the shipper.

In instances where shippers have ordered small cars, on account of the lower minimum for a light shipment, but for its own convenience the carrier furnishes a larger car, assessing charges on the basis of the car furnished, this question has been decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which holds that the carrier must furnish a car of the size ordered and if otherwise, must assess charges on the basis of the car ordered and not on the basis of the car furnished.

There has been considerable agitation in favor of legislation compelling the railroads to make prompt settlement of claims.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States holding that the law of the state of South Carolina is constitutional, which provides for the collection of the attorney's fee in connection with a claim, will no doubt establish a precedent.

Upon this same theory there is no apparent reason why Congress might not provide that

with respect to interstate shipments, an attorney's fee of any reasonable amount should be collectible as part of the damages in case of an unreasonable delay in the settlement of the claim.

South Carolina has also passed another law requiring railroads to pay a penalty or fine for failure to adjust claims for freight lost in transportation, which has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The state of Georgia has also adopted similar laws and regulations dealing with this question, and under these new regulations claims are now being paid more promptly.

There has also been introduced into Congress by Senator Taylor from Tennessee, a bill requiring the railroads to acknowledge receipt of claim within 10 days, and to make settlement within 90 days.

It provides a penalty of 1 per cent of the claim for failure to acknowledge, and 10 per cent for failure to adjust within 90 days, and also provides for the collection of an attorney's fee and the necessary cost and expenses in connection with the claim; however, up to the present time no action has been taken on the bill.

The committee in its report last year recommended that its members present their claims to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as it would save considerable time and trouble.

Before the committee made this recommendation, it received numerous letters from the members in reference to claims for overcharges in weight and rates, which were returned with the suggestion to take the matter up with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We believe that the members are now taking advantage of the services rendered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of communications received in regard to claims. However, your committee submitted a claim sheet, copies of which will be distributed, and when properly and correctly made out, should greatly facilitate the adjustment of claims.

During the year just passed we have record of 319 cases in which the Interstate Commerce Commission has delivered opinions, against 249, as stated in our report of last year.

There were 44 among this number submitted to the commission by the lumber interests and of these only eight were dismissed as not being reasonable, against 40 submitted as stated last year, out of which ten were not passed upon favorably.

These figures show a little increase over the figures of last year; however, the committee is pleased to note although there was an increase in the number of cases submitted by the lumber interests, there is a decrease in the number of opinions against them.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has proven itself to be invaluable not only to the shipper but to the railroads as well.

It was organized solely for the purpose of preventing and eliminating discrimination, and any case involving the question of discrimination should be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission where it will receive the best and impartial attention.

There have been numerous rulings published by the Interstate Commerce Commission relative to questions of importance to the shippers which the committee is unable to present on account



C. A. GOODMAN, DIRECTOR, MARINETTE, WIS.



O. O. AGLER, DIRECTOR, CHICAGO, ILL.



E. E. GOODLANDER, DIRECTOR, MEMPHIS, TENN.

of the restricted time; however, we have had those of the most importance printed to be distributed among the members and we trust that they may prove to be of some assistance and help in the future.

In conclusion the committee desires to call the attention of the members to the fact that there has been introduced into Congress since May 4, 1909, exclusive of pensions, 11,682 bills, and of this number there are 109 affecting the railways exclusively.

Therefore, it is the opinion of the committee that no bills affecting railways should be enacted until they have had serious consideration and study, and that conditions show that their enactment be a necessity demonstrated by expressions of widely entertained opinion and belief.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is now considerably overburdened interpreting and making a digest of the numerous laws recently passed, and to add to this burden the responsibility of defining and considering ill-advised and unnecessary legislation, will result in and produce confusion which will take years of legislation to remedy.

An association known as the Railway Business Association, with headquarters in New York, has already been formed, advocating conservatism, and the committee believes that our association should still continue as it has in the past its policy favoring and indorsing conservatism in all matters pertaining to the railroads. Respectfully,

EMIL GRENFIER, Chairman.
FREDERICK L. BROWN,
OTIS A. FELGER.

Accompanying this report was a statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's conference rulings pertaining to various transportation questions and bringing the rulings down to date. There was also presented a blank form for filing claims for overcharges.

The report of the Waterways Committee was then read by W. H. Russe, as follows:

Report of Waterways Committee

Mr. Chairman and Members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association—The subject on which I am called to address you is one of vital importance to you all. The securing of water transportation, especially for the lower grades of our product, is no doubt apparent to every member present. We hear complaint from all producing centers that the stocks of lower grades are accumulating in the yards, and in some instances, on account of the stagnation of the markets, the lowest grades are being sent to the burners. Some manufacturers claim that, on account of being unable to market the lower grades of gum, there is no profit in sawing the timber. The paper box is with us to stay, and the only way to compete is to get lower freight rates. The railroads claim that in order to keep up their equipment to meet the increasing demands they will be obliged to increase their freight rates, and we will no doubt see this done.

On the Great Lakes it has been possible to move low-grade lumber to market that could not be moved by rail on account of the low price.

The question of the improvement of our waterways is of vital importance to all classes in

the United States. The manufacturer and handler of all commodities will be able to lessen the cost of his production, the agriculturist will be able to market the products of the farm to the seaboard at several cents per hundred pounds less than is now possible, which means the enlarging of the market, not only of the farm, but the mills and mines of this great country.

The waterways question is not a local, but a national one, and should interest every citizen, whether he be a producer or a consumer. Every penny saved in transportation is just that much saved by the consumer. The opening of a deep waterway between Chicago and New Orleans is the most important link in our inland transportation system that the country has faced since it began the deepening of the channels on the lakes, and it is destined to develop in the same manner an enormous trade. If the people of the country realized the importance of a deep waterway, from a commercial standpoint, there is not a question of doubt but that the Mississippi and other navigable streams would be deepened at once and the idle waterways put into use.

The question of whether or not the deepening of the Mississippi river is feasible has long since passed the stage of uncertainty, and those who have even fought the project now admit that it is possible. The making of a channel of sufficient depth for large steamers is the most important link in our inland transportation system, and is destined to develop not only a tremendous amount of business, but to aid the big trunk railway lines in handling the enormous amount of heavy freight and raw material. Even the army engineers now admit that there is nothing in the way of obtaining easily and permanently twenty-four feet between Cairo and New Orleans, and fourteen feet above Cairo.

Figures compiled by experts show that there are 20,000,000 acres in round numbers that have been subject to overflow and will be reclaimed and cultivated on a profitable basis when the deep channel is made and banks retted. The area of 20,000,000 acres amounts to 31,221 square miles, of which about 1,431 square miles appertain to the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. This 20,000,000 acres is an area four times as great as was ever cultivated in Egypt in the best days of the Pharaohs. Engineer Cooley says that this territory is capable of carrying 40,000,000 as an ultimate population, and on our census-rating of wealth per capita this represents \$50,000,000,000. If the land reclaimed is enhanced \$100 an acre in a lifetime, this represents \$2,000,000,000 as a little matter of conservation.

Last year the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company was organized. The present officers are W. K. Kavanaugh, president; Richard Barthold, vice-president, and John L. Mathews, secretary. The office of this company is located in the New Bank of Commerce building, St. Louis. This company has designed new styles of steel barges, new towboats of steel and very fine package freight boats. They will endeavor to give ample service on all rivers and give it as soon as possible. The steel barges for the main river will carry, when drawing 9 feet, 4,000 tons, and on 6 feet 2,200 tons, the ordinary draft. They expect to use these from New Orleans northward as far as La Salle, Ill., where they will transfer to small barges, in the old canal for Chicago, and deliver lumber along the Chicago river. While the matter of freight rates

are not finally agreed upon, they will be about as follows: 12½ cents from lower river points to East St. Louis, where the railroads charge 18 cents; 10 cents where the railroads charge 12½ cents; 7 cents where the railroads charge 10 cents, and about that proportion everywhere, handling the cargo in unburnable and unsinkable vessels. They expect to handle the lumber by various kinds of cranes and electric telfers, so as to facilitate the quick transfer.

I mention these facts to show you that, with the improvement of our waterways, so that there is a certainty of a specified minimum channel depth that can be depended upon, capital will not hesitate to invest in river transportation companies.

The Rivers and Harbors Bill, which has passed the Senate and House and is now in the hands of the conference committee, is expected to be reported to the House in the next few days without change, and approved there, and immediately signed by the President when it reaches him.

The bill calls for an appropriation of \$52,600,000, \$10,000,000 of which was added by the Senate. The conference committee, being favorable to the project, is expected to approve this \$10,000,000 increase. Of this total amount the Mississippi river proper gets \$6,750,000 and the lower Mississippi, from Cairo to New Orleans, gets \$4,000,000, the middle Mississippi, from St. Louis to Cairo, \$750,000, and the upper Mississippi \$2,000,000. Besides this the Ohio river gets \$3,500,000, the Illinois \$1,000,000, the Missouri \$1,300,000.

The money available the first of July through this bill will be spent principally in revetment work, getting the banks in shape for the dredging of the deep channel. The bill also provides for a committee of engineers, whose duty it is to work out the greatest feasible depth for this deep waterway plan, and to prepare plans for carrying it out; also for the construction of locks and dams at Commerce, Mo., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for waterpower service. This board is to be composed of four army engineers and one civilian.

The state of Illinois has appropriated \$20,000,000, which is to be expended in connection with the government in arranging for a deep channel and for waterpower service along the Illinois river from Chicago to St. Louis.

This board of engineers will also agree on a plan of cooperation for this work.

A fair estimate of the tonnage that may be expected to pass through this canal within a year or two after its construction and opening would give the following annual burdens. Many of these will be far exceeded, few of them will fall short of the estimates given here, and there will be many other items which are not here listed:

	Tons.
Lumber	3,000,000
Coal	2,000,000
Iron ore	1,000,000
Steel and wire products.....	200,000
Hardware and machinery.....	100,000
Grain	150,000
Sugar	200,000
Coffee	100,000
Cotton	100,000
Sisal	100,000
Cement	300,000
Sand, etc.	100,000
Cotton goods	50,000



E. V. BABCOCK, DIRECTOR, PITTSBURG, PA.



J. H. P. SMITH, DIRECTOR, CINCINNATI, O.



CHAS. B. DUDLEY, DIRECTOR, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Hay	200,000
Harvesters, etc.	50,000
Jute	20,000

Total7,670,000

This trade, however, involves not only Chicago but the entire Great Lakes region, and all of the country which ships by rail in and out of Chicago, as well as the vast region which deals by rail with St. Louis and New Orleans manufacturers. Fuel and many other of our principal commodities will move this way, and just as traffic in the "Soo" canal has increased, so this will increase in the deep waterway as the traffic movements of the country adjust themselves to fit it and the population and demand increase together.

In conclusion, we wish to impress upon every member the importance of continuing an active campaign, until the great work is accomplished. The people as a whole must understand that they participate in the benefits derived and that the saving in transportation will result in cheaper manufactured merchandise, of which they are the large consumers, so that our representatives at Washington will see that the necessary appropriations are made. The money will be furnished if the people of the great Mississippi river and tributaries demand it. Respectfully submitted,

W. H. RUSSE, Chairman,
J. W. DARLING,
E. E. GOODLANDER,
W. W. DINGS.

President Agler: Gentlemen, it seems best that the report of the Inspections Rules Committee be postponed and made the first order of business tomorrow morning. The program provides for our meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, but I would suggest that we change it to 9:30, and let us be prompt. This concludes the program for the afternoon session.

On motion, the convention was adjourned until 9:30 a. m. Friday, June 10.

THIRD SESSION, JUNE 10

The convention was called to order at 10 a. m. by the president.

Mr. President Agler: The first order of business will be the report of the Inspection Rules Committee, Mr. J. M. Pritchard, chairman.

Report of Inspection Rules Committee

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the National Hardwood Lumber Association—Your Inspection Rules Committee beg to submit the following report:

Since our last annual convention, the committee has held two meetings, one at headquarters in Chicago, March 24-25, and one at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, June 9-10.

At the Chicago meeting we met a committee representing the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association for a conference on rules for grading wagon box boards. You will recall that prior to the annual meeting held in Milwaukee, 1908, conferences were held with representatives from the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association, which resulted in establishing rules for wagon

material. These rules have proven of great benefit to the membership of both associations, as well as to the trade at large.

At the conference on rules for grading wagon box boards perfect harmony prevailed, and as a result of this meeting we will later present for your consideration a modified rule for wagon box boards, which your committee unanimously recommend for your approval, the same having been already approved by the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association.

The committee then considered all other communications received and adjourned to meet in Louisville, June 9-10. The committee met at the appointed time and we now present the following for your consideration, and unanimously recommend your approval:

WAGON BOX BOARDS.

MATERIAL—Poplar, cottonwood, gum, bay poplar (tupelo) and basswood.

WIDTHS—Wide, 13 to 17 inches. Narrow, 9 to 12 inches.

LENGTHS—12, 14 and 16 feet, but fifteen per cent may be 11, 13, 15 feet.

THICKNESS—Must be 1-inch thick when shipping dry.

DEFECTS—Must be free from defects, except that no objection will be made to bright sap or sound discolored sap; also one sound knot not to exceed 1¼-inch in diameter or its equivalent, showing on one face only; 11-foot lengths to be free from splits; 12, 13 and 16-foot lengths will admit of a 12-inch split in one end or its equivalent in both ends; 14 and 15-foot lengths will admit of splits not to exceed 6 inches in one end or its equivalent in both ends.

NOTE—Inspectors are cautioned that "woolly" cottonwood and lumber so warped that it cannot be used for box boards must be excluded from this grade.

SOUND SQUARES.

Splits 6 inches in one end are not to be considered a defect, otherwise the piece must work sound, full length.

POPLAR.

Under caption, "Seconds," page 37, following paragraph 3, add the following: "In pieces 10 inches and over wide, bright sap up to one-third width of the piece in the aggregate will be admitted, provided there are no other defects."

Page 39, caption "Poplar Panels," substitute the following:

PANEL AND WIDE No. 1.

Bright sap no defect, and not to exceed 3 inches of discolored sap on each edge, in the aggregate, may be admitted on any piece.

Panel and wide No. 1 are combined as one grade.

Lengths, 6, 8 and 10 feet and up admitting not to exceed five per cent 6 feet and ten per cent 8 feet.

Widths, 18 inches and over.

Thickness, ¾ inch to 2 inches.

Panels, 6-foot and 8-foot lengths, must be clear.

Ten feet and over: seventy-five per cent of the total quantity must be clear of defects on both sides, the balance of the quantity may contain three standard defects, or their equivalent, provided ninety per cent of the piece can be used for panels 4 feet and longer, in the full width of the piece.

Splits 6 inches long in one end not to be considered a defect in any piece.

Wide No. 1: 6 feet must be clear; 8 feet will admit one standard defect; 10 feet will admit two standard defects; 12 feet or longer will admit three standard defects.

Splits 6 inches long in one end are no defect.

A 15-inch split in one end will be considered a standard defect, provided the piece will cut clear 4 feet or longer by the full width of the piece, as follows: 8 and 10 feet, one piece; 12 feet and over, two pieces.

A representative of your committee attended a meeting of the Inspection Rules Committee of the Southern Cypress Association at New Orleans, May 17. That committee explained to him the interpretation of its rules, and in the interest of uniformity we recommend that this association, as heretofore, adopt the rules of the Southern Cypress Association for the measurement and grading of cypress lumber; also that on page 21, under caption "No. 2 Common Bay Poplar," the following paragraph be inserted: "There is no restriction to heart in No. 2 Common Bay Poplar."

On page 52, caption "Worked Poplar," substitute the following:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

POPLAR, DRESSED OR WORKED

1. Dressed poplar shall be inspected from the best or face side. The reverse side may contain defective dressing, but no other defects that would not go in the grade.

2. Slightly chipped grain on face admitted, provided it does not exceed 6 inches square in first and seconds, 12 inches square in saps and selects, and 18 inches square in No. 1 common in the aggregate.

3. Imperfect manufacture in dressed or worked stock, such as torn grain, broken knots, mismatched, insufficient tongue or groove shall be considered defects and will reduce the grade accordingly.

4. Partition, ceiling, flooring or drop siding, having less than three-sixteenths of an inch tongue, shall not be admitted in any grade above No. 2 common.

5. Wane on the reverse side, not exceeding one-third of the width, and running not to exceed one-sixth the length of any piece, provided the wane does not extend into tongue, or over one-half the thickness below the groove, will be admitted.

BEVEL SIDING

Bevel siding is made from 1x4, 5 and 6-inch strips, S4S, to 27/32x3¾, 4¾ and 5¾ inches and resawed on a bevel.

No. 1. Lengths: 6 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Must be practically free of defects except 1-inch of sap or two knots on thin edge that will cover by lap.

Selects. Length: 6 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Will admit two sound knots ¾ inch in diameter, or one standard defect. Sap admitted without limit.

No. 1 common. Lengths: 4 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Sound discolored sap and scattering pinworm holes not to be considered defects in this grade. In addition hereto boards may contain standard defects, or their equivalent, as follows:

Four-foot lengths, one.

Five to 9-foot lengths, two.

Ten to 14-foot lengths, three.

Fifteen to 20-foot lengths, four.



J. M. PRICHARD, CHAIRMAN INSPECTION RULES COMMITTEE, MEMPHIS, TENN.

No. 2 common. Lengths: 4 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Will admit all pieces that will not come up to the grade of No. 1 common which can be used for cheap siding without waste of more than one-third the length of any one piece. Pinworm holes admitted.

DROP SIDING

Made from 1x4, 5 and 6-inch strips. Widths: 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches net face counted as 4, 5 and 6 inches, respectively. Thickness: $\frac{3}{4}$ inch net after surfacing. The above covers all grades.

No. 1. Lengths: 6 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Must be practically free of defects except 1 inch of sap or two knots on thin edge that will cover by lap.

Selects. Length: 6 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Will admit two sound knots $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, or one standard defect. Sap admitted without limit.

No. 1 common. Lengths: 4 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Sound discolored sap and scattering pinworm holes not to be considered defects in this grade. In addition thereto boards may contain standard defects or their equivalent as follows:

Four-foot lengths, one.
Five to 9-foot lengths, two.
Ten to 14-foot lengths, three.
Fifteen to 20-foot lengths, four.

No. 2 common. Lengths: 4 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Will admit all pieces that will not come up to the grade of No. 1 common which can be used for cheap siding without waste of more than one-third the length of any one piece. Pinworm holes admitted.

DRESSED DIMENSION STRIPS

Widths: 3 inches and over.
No. 1. Dimension: Lengths: 6 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Each piece must be practically clear on one face, 7 to 9-inch widths, 1-inch of bright sap admitted on one edge, showing on face side; 10 to 12-inch widths, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches of bright sap admitted on one edge, showing on face side.

Select. Dimensions: Lengths: 6 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Bright sap admitted without limit, and in addition thereto one standard defect or its equivalent admitted in boards 8 inches and under wide, and two standard defects or their equivalent admitted in boards 9 to 12 inches, inclusive.

No. 1 common. Dimensions: Lengths: 4 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Shall admit of any number of sound knots that paint will cover, the board to work full length and width. Bright or sound discolored sap and scattered pinworm holes not to be considered defects in this grade.

No. 2 common. Dimensions: Lengths: 4 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Shall include all boards that will work two-thirds or more of the same grade as No. 1 common, in not to exceed three cuts the full width of the board, no cutting to be shorter than 3 feet.

CASING AND BASE

Lengths: 8 feet and over, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths.

Widths: Net, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches counted $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wider than net face. Thickness: 13/16 inch surfacing.

The above refers to and covers all grades. Firsts and seconds: Each piece must be practically clear on face side. Seven to 10 inch

widths, 1 inch of bright sap admitted on one edge, showing on face side.

Saps and Selects. Bright sap admitted without limit, and in addition one standard defect or its equivalent to be admitted in boards 8 inches and under, and two standard defects or their equivalent in boards 9 to 10 inches wide.

No. 1 common. This grade will include all stock that will not come up to the grade of saps and selects that will work two-thirds of its length clear face in pieces 3 feet long and longer, regardless of sap. Stained sap without limit, where there are no other defects, admitted in this grade.

FLOORING AND CEILING

Widths: 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches face counted as 3, 4, 5 and 6 inches, respectively.

Stock finished on the one-half shall be counted three-quarter inch wider than net face.

Thickness: 13/16 inch after surfacing.

The above covers all grades.

No. 1. Lengths: 8 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Must be practically free from defects on face side.

Selects. Lengths: 6 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent odd lengths. Bright sap without limit or in the absence of sap two sound knots not to exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter or one standard defect.

No. 1 common. Lengths: 4 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Bright or sound discolored sap and scattering pinworm holes not to be considered defects in this grade. In addition thereto boards may contain the following standard defects or their equivalent:

Four-foot lengths, one.
Six to 10-foot lengths, two.
Twelve to 14-foot lengths, three.
Sixteen to 20-foot lengths, four.

No. 2 common. Lengths: 4 to 20 feet, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. Will admit all pieces that will not come up to the grade of No. 1 common which can be used for cheap work without waste of more than one-third the length of any one piece. Pinworm holes admitted. Yellow face stock is a special grade.

PARTITION

The rules for flooring and ceiling shall apply, except that the reverse side of the piece must not be of a lower grade than the face.

MOULDINGS

No. 1. Lengths: 8 feet and over, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths; twenty per cent of 8, 9 and 10 feet, with not to exceed ten per cent under 10 feet.

Widths, thickness and pattern to be governed by Universal Moulding Book, and to be graded as follows:

Bright sap or slightly discolored sap shall be admitted without limit; otherwise clear, except slightly chipped grain not to exceed one-twelfth the length of any one piece.

No. 2. Six feet and over, admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths; twenty per cent of 6, 7 and 8 feet, with not to exceed ten per cent under 8 feet.

Widths, thickness and pattern to be governed by Universal Moulding Book, and to be graded as follows: No. 2 will include all moulding that will not come up to the grade of No. 1 that will work fifty per cent clear in pieces 4 feet and longer. Sound discolored sap is no defect. Respectfully submitted,

J. M. PRICHARD, Chairman,
E. L. EDWARDS,
EDWARD J. YOUNG,
J. M. CARD,
HUGH MCLEAN,
D. H. DAY,
J. W. DICKSON,

Mr. Pritchard: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—You will note in our Inspection Rules Book that heretofore we have adopted the rules of the Oak Flooring Association for the inspection of manufactured oak flooring. Those rules have been revised by that association and your committee did not feel it was necessary to formally accept these rules, but to call your attention to the fact that the rules have been revised and placed in our hands by one of our members, and your committee will see, if there is no objection from the membership, that these rules are published in our next issue. I have a copy of them and will read them, if you so desire.

Mr. Pritchard then read the last named rules.

F. S. Underhill: Mr. Chairman—I move that the report of the committee be received, approved and the recommendations adopted.

Alex. Lendrum: I second the motion, Mr. Chairman.

Geo. D. Burgess: Mr. Chairman—I move that magnolia be inserted in the woods mentioned in the report of the Inspection Rules Committee. Motion seconded and carried.



EMIL GUENTHER, CHAIRMAN TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—The exposition of the president's address has been so complete and covered the ground so fully and carefully that, after twenty-four hours' hard labor on the part of your committee, and one sleepless night, we did not find much to say: so I will not trouble you long.

Mr. Thompson then read the following report of the committee, which, upon motion by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Earl Palmer, was unanimously adopted amid applause:

The Committee on Officers Reports has given very careful consideration to the able address of the president and recommends the same to the thoughtful attention of every member of this association.

Your committee recommends the hearty endorsement of the membership present at this meeting of all expressions contained in the address in regard to matters pertaining to inspection.

Your committee further recommends that it adopt as the sense of this meeting that the members of this association refrain from disturbing its inspectors in the positions which they may occupy.

Your committee further recommends that this association hereby expresses its gratitude to the retiring president for his efficient administration of the affairs of this association, and renews its expression of confidence in the wisdom of the policies carried into effect by him.

Your committee has also bestowed careful attention upon the report submitted by the secretary-treasurer, and desires to congratulate him upon the able analyses of the affairs of the association named therein, and to commend him for his careful, conscientious and economical administration of the affairs pertaining to his office.

J. W. THOMPSON, Chairman.
J. V. STIMSON,
W. E. CHAMBERLIN,
D. H. DAY,
C. A. GOODMAN.

New Business

President Agler: Gentlemen, the next in order on the program is new business. Have you anything new to bring up, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary Fish: I have nothing, Mr. President.

President Agler: Does any member desire to bring up anything for discussion?

Mr. Threlkeld: Mr. President—The chairman of the Resolutions Committee has in his hands a resolution offered by me and which he has stated he would present, after which he asked that I should make an address on the subject. I ask the chairman of the Resolutions Committee to please read that resolution.



GROUP OF ATTENDANTS INCLUDING SOME OF THE LADIES AT THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL OF THE

Mr. Palmer: I will state, Mr. President, that, under a ruling of the chair, that resolution will come up under unfinished business this afternoon. The committee is not quite ready to report on other resolutions passed, and for that reason, and also supposing the election might bring a more complete attendance than we have at the present time, we believe it is best to defer bringing in the report until this afternoon.

President Agler: I think, Mr. Threlkeld, this afternoon would be a better time.

Mr. Threlkeld: That is entirely satisfactory.

President Agler: Gentlemen, is there any other business to be brought before the meeting at this session? The meeting is in your hands.

Increasing Dues Considered

Mr. Palmer: Mr. Chairman—Mr. Burgess suggested this morning a matter that is of considerable importance and should receive consideration at this convention, which, owing to his excessive modesty—something we all appreciate in a Memphis lumberman, on account of its rarity—[laughter] I will state in my own feeble way what he told me. There was a reference, in the president's report, to the fact that the resources of the Inspection Department of the association have been limited at times and that the work of the association could not be extended as fully and completely as it might be possible to do if there were more sinews of war in the strong chest of the association—that is a figure of speech—[laughter]. A good many people who are not members of the association have looked upon our dues of only \$25.00 a year as a kind of joke, and they think there could not be anything obtained as good as we have at such a bargain counter price; and he further stated, he thought it might be a good thing for the membership to consider at this meeting not to take any action upon it, but simply to consider the advisability of adding \$25.00 a year to the dues of the members for the purpose of more fully and completely supporting the Inspection Department. He also said, I believe, that he would be willing to give \$100.00, but I am not so sure about that.

President Agler: Gentlemen, that is a question that interests every member of the association. We would be glad to hear the views of any of you who care to discuss it.

Mr. Burgess: Mr. Chairman—To give you an idea of my thought on this matter, I will explain that I have had dealings for two years with the

Inspection Department. Any one that wishes to belong to the association could become a member at an annual cost of \$25.00. If he wished to use the Inspection Department, that would cost him \$25.00 a year. I stated this morning—I did not offer to pay \$100.00—but I stated if it should cost \$100.00 we could not afford to stay out of the Inspection Department. I believe we are giving in this organization too much for the money. Some of the members think, if we have an Inspection Department, and charge \$25.00 a year, we will lose members. I will say right here, if any member wishes to drop out of the association simply because he cannot afford to pay \$25.00 a year, we should let him go; he is dead weight. We don't want people of that kind. We will not lose one member—that is anybody doing a lumber business. If any one simply belongs to the association, because he wishes to be a member, he does not have to pay \$25.00 for the Inspection Department; but if a man has a dispute on one car during the year, he will make money by paying \$25.00 to belong to the Inspection Department. [Applause.]

President Agler: Are there any other remarks on this question?

Mr. Burgess: I will make a motion that a committee of five be appointed to report on the proposition of the increase of dues for the Inspection Department at the meeting this afternoon.

J. M. Card: I second the motion.

J. L. Benas: I would like to ask Mr. Burgess whether he intends to separate the two memberships, or is every member compelled to pay the \$50?

Mr. Burgess: No; that was not my idea. But that anyone could be a member at a cost of \$25 a year, and if he wished to belong to the Inspection Department it will cost another \$25 per year. It is a good deal like the wholesalers, who have their commercial or collection department.

J. L. Scheve: Would it not be advisable, under those conditions, to increase the inspection fee rather than increase the membership fee?

President Agler: I presume all of the details in reference to this matter will be considered by the committee. There is a motion before the house for the appointment of a committee of five to consider the question and report this afternoon.

Committee on Increase in Dues Appointed

The motion was then carried unanimously, after which the president appointed the following committee: George Burgess, chairman; J. M. Card, J. L. Scheve, E. L. Edwards, F. S. Underhill.

Upon motion, the meeting was then adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

FOURTH SESSION, JUNE 10

The final session of the convention was called to order Friday, at 2 p. m., by President Agler.

The president announced that immediately following the adjournment of the convention there would be a meeting of the Board of Managers, when it was desired that the officers and directors to be chosen at this session be present.

Mr. Pritchard: Mr. President—I want to call attention to one matter that was overlooked this morning—that is, when the modifications that were made in the inspection rules are to take effect. I believe that is to be decided by a vote of the convention.

President Agler: Have the Inspection Rules Committee a recommendation to make?

Mr. Pritchard: We did not make any recommendation in our report. We thought that would better come from the meeting. But if it is desired I will move that these changes take effect within thirty days, and that will give time enough to have the rules published.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Vinnedge and carried.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

The committee on Resolutions reported, through Earl Palmer, chairman, as follows, each resolution being adopted separately, following which the committee's report as a whole was unanimously adopted:

THANKS TO LOUISVILLE HARDWOOD CLUB

Whereas, The hospitality extended to the members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, in attendance at this meeting, by the Louisville Hardwood Lumber Club, in particular, and by the entire city of Louisville in general, has been of such a high quality as to arouse the



NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION, HELD AT LOUISVILLE, JUNE 9 AND 10.

extreme appreciation on the part of all guests present at this meeting; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that our hosts have discharged in overflowing measure every obligation assumed by them at the time when Louisville was selected as the place for this meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That the members here present express their hearty gratitude for the many forms of entertainment which have been afforded to them during their visit to this city, and that they congratulate the members of the Louisville Hardwood Lumber Club upon the eminent success that has attended their untiring efforts to make this one of the greatest and one of the most enjoyable meetings that has ever been held by this association.

ON THE DEATH OF THREE MEMBERS

Whereas, The passage of the years is bound to leave here and there a vacancy in the ranks of this association, and during the past year this fact has been brought forcibly to our attention by the loss that this association has sustained through the departure for the great unknown of three of its most beloved and loyal members, George W. Stoneman, Foreman S. Hendrickson and William A. Bonsack; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members present at this meeting avail themselves of this method of expressing their deepest regret for the loss that this association has sustained.

"As life runs on, the road grows strange

With faces new,—and near the end
The milestones into headstones change—
'Neath every one a friend."

EARL PALMER, Chairman.
JOHN W. DICKSON.
FRED W. MOWBRAY.
A. R. VINNEDGE.
ORSON E. YEAGER.

INVITATION FOR 1915 ANNUAL

Mr. Palmer: We have here a resolution that was submitted to us by a New Orleans committee, handed to us by Mr. C. W. Robinson of New Orleans, who wishes the privilege of the floor to make a few remarks on the subject.

President Agler: If there is no objection we will listen to Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I take it that it is unnecessary to appeal to the intelligence of such a body of men for the adoption of this resolution. There is a personal matter of interest to the association, however, connected with this movement that I desire to refer to briefly. Some three months since a lusty infant was born in the city of New Orleans. His sire was a New Orleans member of this association and his mother was Miss Columbia. With such parentage he knows no South, no North, no East, no West, but a common country; a country whose equal has not yet been produced in the onward march of civilization; a country

whose progress along all lines of human endeavor has been and will forever remain unequalled. This infant, after due consideration upon the part of its parents, was named The Lumbermen's Club of New Orleans. Now, on behalf of this infant, the New Orleans delegation is here to invite this association to meet with them in New Orleans in 1915, the Panama Exposition year. There are many reasons why New Orleans should have the exposition, and there are some reasons why this association should meet there in 1915. We are just expending \$17,000,000 for a waterworks storage and drainage system. We have just completed a \$5,000,000 sugar refinery; we have exterminated yellow jack. Louisiana is first in the production of yellow pine in the United States, Washington being first in the production of pine. We produce 75 per cent of the cypress of the world. The time will come, before some of the younger members have passed away, when we will be first in the production of hardwood. We have excellent hotel facilities, and we can promise you, if you come to us in 1915, as good a time as you have ever had anywhere. We will have the mocking birds sing for you, not only in the daytime but in the night time. [Laughter.] The exposition will be held, I think, peradventure at New Orleans, because it is the "logical point." There are a thousand reasons why you should go to New Orleans, and I do not know any reason why you should not.

We do not make this as a motion, because it is a little too soon probably, but we want you to go home and think about this. In 1914 we will come to your meeting about 500 strong and carry the convention down there. [Applause.]

A resolution read by Mr. Palmer, approving the idea of holding a World's Panama Exposition to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal, endorsing New Orleans as the logical point for holding this exposition and pledging aid and assistance in making the undertaking a success, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Palmer: Mr. Chairman—I have here a resolution offered by Mr. W. B. Morgan of the National Classification Committee of the Lumber and Wooden Box Industry, and I will say that a request came to us for a donation of \$1,000, but your committee felt that it would hardly be

wise for the association to expend that amount of money upon this proposition, and we do not believe our money would do as much good as our moral support.

Mr. Palmer then read and moved the adoption of the resolution, which was as follows:

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION RESOLUTION

Whereas, It is purely apparent from a communication submitted to this committee by the National Classification Committee of the Lumber and Wooden Box Industry of the United States that a condition unfavorable to the lumber interests of this country exists in the box-making industry through the introduction of straw or fiber board packages, and that the above named Classification Committee is seeking by honorable methods to remedy the condition by a reasonable change in the classification of commodities contained in straw or fiber board packages; therefore, be it

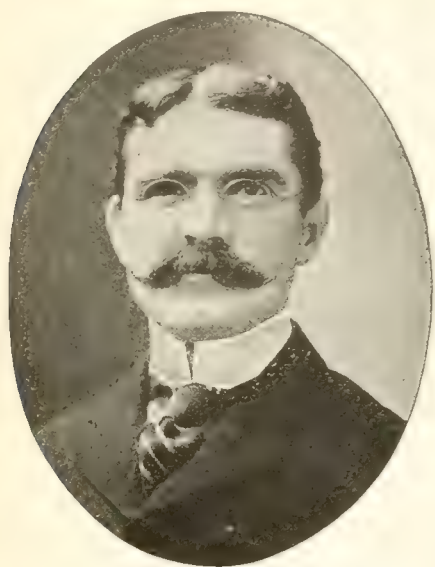
Resolved, That the National Hardwood Lumber Association extend its moral support to this movement, and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of this association are hereby authorized and directed to donate the sum of five hundred dollars from the treasury of this association toward the maintenance of said Classification Committee during the next twelve months, and be it further

Resolved, That the president of this association is directed to appoint a committee of five members to represent this association before the Western Classification Committee at its semi-annual meeting at Glenwood Springs, Colo., July 19, next.

John W. Dickson seconded the motion to adopt the resolution.

Mr. Morgan: Mr. Chairman—As chairman of the Classification Committee, I had the pleasure of presenting this resolution to the committee. I hardly think it is necessary for me to make an elaborate talk as to the work the committee has in hand, for the reason that we have supplied the members of the association with literature on the subject of what we are doing. There seems to be an impression in the minds of some of the members that we are trying to crush an industry, which is probably here to stay, by securing from the railroads a false classification of goods in straw-board and fiber-board boxes as against goods in wooden boxes. We simply want the railroads to place the proper classification on the fiber-board boxes, and place them on the same basis as wooden boxes. We think the railroads are discriminating against the wooden box, and we want them to give us the classification that we are entitled to. We think they would be warranted in raising the classification on goods



W. H. RUSSE, CHAIRMAN WATERWAYS
COMMITTEE, MEMPHIS, TENN.



M. M. WALL, CHAIRMAN FORESTRY COM-
MITTEE, BUFFALO, N. Y.



T. M. BROWN, CHAIRMAN ENTERTAINMENT
COMMITTEE OF LOUISVILLE
HARDWOOD CLUB.

shipped in fiber boxes, or reduce the classification on goods shipped in wooden boxes. The wooden box manufacturers have probably lost 200,000,000 feet of shooks and hoops a year on account of shipments made in fiber packages. If this is not done soon, I think within the next few years we will lose 300,000,000 feet. While we feel that we should have \$1,000 from an association of lumbermen like this, if your committee feel that \$500 is all your treasury will stand, we will accept that and work with that as far as possible.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Palmer: Your committee still have another resolution to submit. This is by Mr. Threlkeld.

Mr. Palmer then read the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Threlkeld, and moved its adoption:

UNIFORM INSPECTION RESOLUTION

Whereas, It is obvious that diversity of standards for the inspection and measurement of hardwood lumber is detrimental to the hardwood trade; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, in convention assembled, is heartily in favor of a single standard of inspection and that it will use all honorable means to bring about the same.

The motion was seconded and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

George D. Burgess then read the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Report of Committee on Proposed Increase in Dues

Your committee appointed at this morning's session to consider ways and means for increasing the revenue of this association, reports as follows:

After careful consideration of this subject from all points of view, your committee believes that the only feasible method for the accomplishment of the desired object is by horizontal increase in the dues, to the end that a sufficient amount of revenue may thereby be derived for the purpose of increasing the efficiency and broadening the scope of the work which has been set apart for this association to perform.

Therefore your committee recommends that the annual dues of the members of this association be increased on January 1, 1911, from \$25 to \$50 per year; and your committee believes that the results to be obtained from this additional revenue will amply recompense many times over each member of this association for the ad-

ditional burden imposed, provided the above recommendation is carried into effect.

GEORGE D. BURGESS, Chairman,
J. M. CARD,
J. L. SCHEVE,
E. L. EDWARDS,
F. S. UNDERHILL.

J. W. Dickson seconded the motion to adopt the resolution.

President Agler: A two-thirds vote of the members present is required to make a change in the constitution and by-laws, which this resolution would necessitate.

Emil Guenther of Philadelphia offered an amendment to the effect that the annual dues be increased to \$35, effective January 1, 1911.

The amendment was seconded and carried, after which the resolution as amended was adopted by a vote of 98 in favor of and 6 votes in opposition to the same.

President Agler: The secretary has a matter under the head of unfinished business that he will now bring up.

Secretary Fish then read the following communication from the Lumbermen's Bureau of Washington, D. C., which, upon motion of Mr. Sondheimer, seconded and carried, was ordered filed for future consideration:

Letter from Lumbermen's Bureau on General Lumber Tariff

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 9, 1910.

Mr. Frank F. Fish, Secretary National Hardwood Lumber Association, Louisville, Ky.

Sir: In pursuance with the conversation had with President Agler, Transportation Committee Chairman Guenther and yourself, the writer hereby submits in detail an outline of the merits of the General Lumber Tariff, the adoption or the endorsement of which the bureau is desirous of securing from your association.

The General Lumber Tariff is compiled from the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D. C., and shows accurately in one small book the rates of freight from all southern milling points, Texas, Arkansas, etc., and east to all northern consuming points east of and including Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, etc. The book shows the rates on hardwoods as well as all other woods from southern producing points to Ontario and Quebec, in Canada; shows the local rates from all southern points to all railway basic gateway points; and shows the rates into and out of Virginia and West Virginia cities, a compilation itself of considerable value.

The matter of freight rates is, of course, one of very vital importance to every lumberman. We have warrant for the statement that the

tariff would save many of your members a large sum each year, as it would enable them to absolutely avoid freight claims, account of erroneous rates, to say nothing of the actual time which would be gained through not having to go through the cumbersome railroad tariffs and supplements.

The proposition which the Lumbermen's Bureau makes to your association is that in case of the adoption of the tariff, we would furnish you 700 copies of same for a lump sum of \$3,500, the books to be bound in a special cover bearing the name of the association, and to be kept carefully revised at all times.

As a number of the members of your association have already secured copies of our tariff, we shall make an alternative proposition, which has appealed to other associations as the most attractive one. That is, that the bureau merely receive an endorsement of the tariff by the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and in return the bureau pay into the treasury of the National Association \$2 for every copy of said tariff which it sells to any of the association's members. This proposition would of course place the burden of selling the tariff upon the bureau; would result in only those members actually needing the tariff receiving same, and would, we feel, prove a source of no little satisfaction to your association from many viewpoints.

In connection with both of the above propositions, would state further that our bureau agree to represent the National Hardwood Lumber Association before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D. C., in any freight rate, or other railroad matters, technical or otherwise, without charge to the association. The value of this point will be realized when the tremendous number of such matters brought before the commission, as outlined in Mr. Guenther's report of yesterday, is considered.

There are quite a few members of your association to whom this matter has been mentioned by the writer, who have expressed commendation of the projects and the desire that one or the other be successfully consummated. These gentlemen have accorded me the privilege of quoting them if necessary.

As this proposition is rather a unique one, it would seem probable that there would be questions which some may desire to ask as regards its merits and demerits. The writer would appreciate the privilege of being present when the matter is considered, in order that such queries may be answered fully and satisfactorily.

Trusting that the importance of this matter will be productive of a careful consideration of our propositions, we are, yours very truly,

THE LUMBERMEN'S BUREAU, INC.
GEO. MCBLAIR, Vice-President.

Election of President

President Agler: Gentlemen, we have now reached the matter of the election of officers, and nominations are in order for president of this association for the ensuing year.

Mr. Bigelow: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—Michigan presents a candidate this year, and is entitled to do so because of the fact, if my



E. B. NORMAN, E. B. NORMAN & CO.,
MEMBER ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.



CLAUDE SEARS, EDW. L. DAVIS LUMBER
COMPANY, MEMBER ENTERTAINMENT
COMMITTEE.



A. E. NORMAN, NORMAN LUMBER
COMPANY.

memory serves me right, Michigan has the largest representative membership of any state in the Union represented in the association. The gentleman I wish to nominate comes from a family of lumbermen whose names have always been held in the highest esteem in the lumber fraternity, and especially in Michigan. The gentleman has served this association for several years. He has served as president of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, and during his term of office that association had the largest growth it has ever had. He has put it on its feet. It is with the greatest pleasure that I nominate Mr. Fred A. Diggins of Cadillac, Mich. [Applause.]

Many of the members seconded the nomination of Mr. Diggins in the midst of prolonged applause. Colonel Barksdale of Memphis moved that nominations be closed and the secretary instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the association for Mr. Diggins for the office of president for the ensuing term.

President Agler put the motion to a vote, and it was unanimously carried, after which the secretary cast the ballot as directed.

Mr. Agler: Gentlemen, Mr. Diggins has been duly elected president of this association, and I will appoint as a committee to notify the gentleman of his election Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Pritchard. The gentlemen will please find Mr. Diggins and notify him and escort him to the platform.

President Agler: Gentlemen, I have the honor of introducing to you the next president of the association. [Applause.]

Mr. Diggins' Speech of Acceptance

President Diggins: Mr. Chairman, Fellow Members of the Association—I wish, first of all, to thank you for the compliment that you have paid the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association in selecting one of its humble members as your president. And then I wish to assure you of my very deep personal appreciation of both the honor and the responsibility that have come to me through your recent action. [Applause.] I trust that none of you will think that I do not appreciate this honor when I say that I appreciate the responsibility the more. [Applause.]

I have been, as you know, for the past two years closely connected with the administration

of the affairs of this association, and I know something of the time, the energy and the care that has been given to it by your retiring president. I know something of the needs of this association, and I know that anyone who takes upon his shoulders the responsibilities of this association has something to do. The honor is a very great one, and I very deeply appreciate it. I fear the responsibility the more because I cannot bring to this position the ability, the experience or the acquaintance among the membership that my predecessors have had; and if I did not feel and know that I should have the loyal support and generous counsel of all the members, I could not have been prevailed upon to accept this position. I shall need them both, and I shall call upon you frequently for them. I have not had long experience, because it is less than four years ago that I became active in association affairs, and those of you who do logging with horses know that a four-year-old is, at best, only an experiment. A three-year-old is much better because you know he is a colt, he knows he is a colt, and you don't expect much of him and he is easily controlled. A five-year-old is far superior because he has reached the age of maturity; he has had experience; he has gotten some sense; he is practically a horse. But a four-year-old thinks he is a horse, while he is only a colt. [Laughter and applause.] He impresses you with the fact that he is a horse; but he needs the restraining influence of the hand of the best driver you have, else he is of no value and works a detriment to those who are dependent upon him.

So I bespeak the restraining influence of your counsel and loyal support throughout my administration. With your support I pledge you my best effort to foster and promote the usefulness of this association. I wish to say here that I have been and I am in sympathy and accord with all the policies of President Agler. [Applause.] I am in accord with his recommendations for future action. His policy has been my policy. His policy, so far as I know it, shall be my policy. [Applause.] I have no reforms to work out. I am not a reformer.

A Member: A standpatter?

President Diggins: Yes; I am a standpatter when it is right to stand pat. [Applause.] There are one or two things that I want to emphasize, not that they have not been the policy of the association, and not that they have not been the active policy of the association; but I want to impress them upon the member-

ship. The first is, that this association insist upon admitting to membership only men of integrity. If you do not know you should know that to obtain membership in this association a written application must be made and an endorsement by some member must be had to the application, and the application after endorsement is scrutinized by the Board of Managers before an individual or a firm may be accepted into full membership. At some time in the future, perhaps, there may creep into this association someone who should not be in it; and I want to advise you, gentlemen, that in the event of such a firm or individual getting in, it shall be the policy of this administration to ask for the resignation of such an individual or firm, upon conclusive evidence of any crookedness or improper business methods. [Applause.] This association does not claim to be able to make dishonest men honest; but it will not permit dishonest men to hide behind its good name. [Applause.]

You have today voted to increase the annual dues of the association for the express purpose of enlarging the scope of the Inspection Bureau. I am glad that you have provided for more funds for the association. We claim the best inspection service in this country. No one can successfully question that proposition. [Applause.]

A Member: You are right. [Applause.]

President Diggins: And the work of the bureau is growing, gentlemen, day by day, and it requires an additional expenditure of money to provide for the expansion and improvement of that service to which you are entitled. I wonder how many members really know the value, or fully appreciate the value of membership in this association. I wonder if I would tire you if I should take about five minutes to tell you some of the things I think it stands for.

A Member: Go ahead.

President Diggins: It seems to me, gentlemen, that the average member does not fully appreciate the value of his membership nor what the association has done for the hardwood trade as a whole. This association came into existence fourteen years ago, and it was the pioneer of all associations. It was also the pioneer inspection rule maker of all associations, and for years it had no competition. Six or seven years ago it began to have competitors. This association has come along down these fourteen years; the inspection rules have been amended; conditions have required it; conditions will probably require further amendment, but the inspection



OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

rules of this association, so far as I know—and I have known something of them for four years; I have served on the Rules Committee for two years—have been made by practical and unselfish men. When I say "practical" men, I mean men who have actually worn out the toes of their shoes turning lumber with a board rule. They have been made by men who were so unselfish as to forget whether they were wholesalers, manufacturers or consumers. [Applause.] I have known wholesalers and manufacturers to stand side by side opposed to wholesalers and manufacturers. The rules have been amended time and again by such men, by unselfish men, and we have come to believe that the hardwood trade of the United States regard our rules as the "gold standard" of inspection. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, I do not want to be understood as saying anything vindictive at all. I want to say, in the most kindly way, and I want it to be so received and understood, that this association, in years passed and until this day, has been placed in a false position by an unfriendly trade press. I do not mean, gentlemen, that every trade organ has been unfriendly; but some of them have been, and some of them, or their representatives, within the past twenty-four hours, have admitted to me personally that they have been unfriendly. I do not say this in a vindictive spirit, but simply for the purpose of explaining the position of this association. In editorials and perhaps in cartoons, we have been represented as a dog in the manger, keeping the "hardwood trade cow" from eating the "universal inspection hay." Now, gentlemen, this association is not and never has been a dog in the manger. This association owns the whole barn. [Applause and cheers.] Gentlemen, this association constructed the edifice that made satisfactory trade possible. [Applause.] It is a large edifice; there are many mangers in it, and if you enter into that edifice you will find, we will say Baltimore, eating out of a manger without any difficulty; you will find Boston in another, you will find Philadelphia in another;

you will find Pittsburg in another; you will find Buffalo in another; you will find Cleveland in another; you will find Chicago in another; you will find St. Paul and Minneapolis in another; you will find St. Louis in another; you will find Memphis in one; you will find Louisville in one; you will find the state of Wisconsin in one; you will find the state of Indiana in one; you will find the state of Michigan in one. There may be a dog in the manger—

A Member: In New York?

President Diggins: In New York, yes. But, gentlemen, let me assure you that the dog in the manger in New York is not a dangerous dog, and if he were the trade does not need to feed in that manger. [Applause.] There is a large manger over here that the New York trade may feed from. That dog is a dog that we extracted the teeth from in 1905. [Laughter and applause.] He is a good old dog. He is just sleeping there. He is not there for any other purpose. [Laughter and applause.]

Our inspectors issued certificates covering 650,000 feet of lumber inspected in New York City during April, 1910. [Applause.] In the month of March, 1910, the National Hardwood Lumber Association did the largest inspection business of any month in the existence of the association up to that time. That means that the hardwood inspectors of the National Hardwood Lumber Association issued more bonded certificates in the month of March, 1910, than they did before in any month of the life of the association. In April, 1910, the volume of business was greater, by nearly 3,000,000 feet, than it was in March. [Applause.] May (last month) was better than April. The months of April and May, 1910, show that the National Hardwood Lumber Association's inspectors inspected about 25,000,000 feet in these markets. Is there any other association or any two associations in existence that inspect that much in two years? A gentleman prominent in the affairs of another association said recently that no honest man could successfully defend the existence of more than one set

of rules of inspection. He was right—absolutely right; and no honest man or set of honest men are doing it. [Applause.]

Here is the point, gentlemen. This is an association with a membership of 686 members today, and other applications coming in. I honestly believe that we are inspecting 95 per cent of all the hardwood lumber produced in the United States today. [Applause.] I am confident that north of the Ohio river there is not 1 per cent of the lumber that is produced that is sold, first hand, under any other rules than ours. Gentlemen, I leave it to you—upon whom should the burden fall of defending the existence of a second or a third set of inspection rules? [Applause.] Should the pioneer, the fourteen-year-old association, with a membership of over 686, doing 95 per cent of the business of the hardwood trade of the United States, be called upon to defend a rule or rules when the others came along afterwards? I submit that to you in all seriousness and earnestness, because I want you to know what this association is and what it stands for and what we can continue to make it stand for. [Applause.]

I have said all these things simply because I want to appeal to you as members of the association to be loyal in your support of the association, as you have been heretofore. That is all I ask of you, gentlemen. This association has gone on record today to use all honorable means to bring about absolute universal inspection. Gentlemen, we have used honorable means in the past. Does the membership know that we have used honorable means? Do you know that we have made two trips to New York City and have spent our money and time in doing that, and that we have made one trip to Philadelphia? Does the membership know that at the New York meeting we could not agree without sacrificing the interests of every manufacturer in this association? Would you have had us do that?

Members: No, no.

President Diggins: Do the members know that in a conference with the people on the other



EDWARD L. DAVIS, EDW. L. DAVIS
LUMBER COMPANY



J. G. BROWN, W. P. BROWN & SONS
LUMBER COMPANY.



W. P. BROWN, W. P. BROWN & SONS LUM-
BER COMPANY.

side we would have been obliged to betray the interest of every loyal wholesaler in our association in order to effect a compromise? Would you have had us do that?

That has been the situation all these years. On the one hand was an association asking for business and saying our rules were too severe on the consumer. On the other hand was an association asking for business, saying our rules were too severe on the manufacturer. If we had compromised with either one we would have gone further from the other.

It is reported—unofficially—that certain interests have gotten together and compromised on rules. I ask you, gentlemen, if they have come together, one starting here [indicating] and one there [on the other hand], where will they land? [Applause.] If the compromise is fair and sincere and they will show it to us as such, it will not be a very hard matter for us to get together, because they cannot be very far from our present position—can they? We are ready, as we have said today, to meet them in an honest endeavor to secure universal inspection. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I want to thank you again for the honor you have bestowed upon me, and I ask you again to give me your loyal support and counsel. I am not making any bid for unnecessary correspondence, but I would deem it a favor if, at any time anything happens to any member that he does not believe is right, if he would apprise me of it; or if at any time any member has any suggestion that he believes would be for the good of the association, I would be glad to hear from him. Again I thank you. [Long continued applause.]

C. W. Robinson of New Orleans proposed three cheers for President Diggins, which were heartily given.

President Diggins: I thank you again, gentlemen.

President Diggins then took the chair vacated by Ex-president Agler and conducted the remainder of the proceedings of the convention.

Committee on Nominations Appointed

President Diggins: The convention will be in order. We have some other business to transact, and I believe the first thing is the appointment of a nominating committee to nominate candidates for directors.

Mr. Barnaby: I move that the chair appoint a nominating committee of seven.

Motion seconded by Mr. Pritchard and carried.

President Diggins then appointed the following committee: C. H. Barnaby, chairman; E. J. Young, E. B. Norman, Alex Lendrum, A. R. Vinnedge, F. S. Underhill, W. E. Chamberlin.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman—It has been suggested to me that I present a resolution with reference to the address by President Agler and the address of our new president, and I wish to say that we have had one of the best addresses at the opening of this convention that we have ever had the pleasure of listening to. Having had the honor of being on the committee to consider that subject and the recommendations contained in it, I studied it very carefully, and I think it is a masterpiece—will become a classic. It has ginger in it. Alongside of that is the address that we have just listened to, which I know every member appreciates, an address with "hard maple" backbone, and I am satisfied our new president is going to run this association along the lines he has outlined. We have reached a point where we want to state clearly to every member exactly where we stand. There has never been an elucidation of the principles of this association that has been better than we have listened to in the address of our outgoing president. I wish, therefore, to move that these speeches be printed and sent to every member of the association.

Mr. Stimson seconded the motion, and it was put to a vote by Mr. Thompson and unanimously carried.

First Vice-President Elected

Mr. Guenther: Mr. Chairman—The gentleman that I desire to place in nomination for the office of first vice-president needs no introduction whatever. He has always been loyal and faithful to this great association, and I want to say you will not only honor him in nominating him, but you will honor a section of the country that is essential to your welfare. I take great pleasure in nominating Mr. F. S. Underhill for the office of first vice-president. [Applause.]

Mr. Pritchard: Mr. Chairman—I move that nominations for first vice-president be closed, and that the secretary be instructed to pass the entire vote of the convention for Mr. Underhill.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

President Diggins: I declare Mr. F. S. Underhill duly elected to the office of first vice-president of this association.

Second Vice-President Chosen

Mr. Card: Mr. Chairman: I wish to place in nomination a man who has always been in the front ranks of the National Association—a man who has stood by the association and who has always been in accord with the policies of the association—Mr. Orson E. Yeager of Buffalo, N. Y. [Applause.]

Mr. Sondheimer: Mr. President—The three gentlemen who made these nominations have not had nearly the pleasure in making them as I have in seconding the nomination of Mr. Yeager.

President Diggins: Are there any further seconding or nominating speeches?

Gardiner I. Jones: I move that nominations be closed and that the secretary cast the entire vote for Mr. Yeager.

Motion seconded and carried and the secretary passed the vote for Mr. Yeager for second vice-president.

Nominations for Third Vice-President

Mr. Barnaby: Mr. Chairman—I wish to put in nomination an Indiana man for this position, Mr. J. V. Stimson of Huntington, Ind. [Applause.]

Mr. Card: I move that nomination be closed and that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mr. J. V. Stimson for third vice-president.

Motion seconded and carried. Accordingly the secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Stimson for third vice-president.

Directors Elected

President Diggins: The chair notes that the nominating committee has returned, and will ask Mr. Barnaby to read the report.

Mr. Barnaby then read the following nominations for directors:

THREE-YEAR TERM

T. M. Brown, Louisville.
C. A. Goodman, Marinette, Wis.
Oliver O. Agler, Chicago.
E. E. Goodlander, Memphis.
E. V. Babcock, Pittsburg.
J. H. P. Smith, Cincinnati.
Charles B. Dudley, Memphis.

TWO-YEAR TERM

Arthur H. Barnard, Minneapolis, Minn.



C. R. MENGEL, C. C. MENGEL & BRO.
COMPANY.



D. C. HARRIS, C. C. MENGEL & BRO.
COMPANY.



F. M. PLATTER, NORTH VERNON LUMBER
COMPANY, NORTH VERNON, IND.

A. H. Ruth: Mr. Chairman—I move that the report be accepted; that the secretary be instructed to pass the entire vote for the gentlemen named as directors of the association for the terms stated.

Motion seconded by Mr. Pritchard and unanimously carried, after which the secretary cast the ballot as instructed.

President Diggins: I wish to remind the convention that it has been customary to have the candidates for first, second and third vice-presidents appear before the convention.

Mr. Ruth: I move that a committee be appointed to escort the gentlemen to the platform.

Motion seconded and carried and the chairman appointed Messrs. Guenther, Pritchard and Underhill as such committee. The three vice-presidents were then escorted to the platform by the committee.

President Diggins: Gentlemen, I want to present to you your new vice-president, Mr. F. S. Underhill of Philadelphia. [Applause.]

Mr. Underhill: Mr. President and Gentlemen—Unfortunately I am not able to make a speech, neither unexpectedly nor at any other time. I was absent from the room when this honor was conferred upon me, and until I had returned to the room I had not the slightest idea that this honor would be placed upon me. I want to say to you that, recognizing the merit of so many men thoroughly and keenly interested in the hardwood trade of the United States capable of filling the office and ready to make any sacrifice that might be necessary in order to fill any office that the association might confer upon them, I do appreciate it as a great honor that you have chosen me to be the first vice-president of your association. I am interested in the welfare of the association. I have in times past endeavored to show that by every word and deed. I believe in the National Hardwood Lumber Association. I wish that I had the capacity for making a magnificent speech, such as that which you have just heard from the president of the association, but there is only one man in the United States that could make a speech like that [applause] and we all recognize that fact. It means a great deal to me to be identified with such a man during his administration. I shall feel that I am following in the steps of a leader of men and a great leader for this association.

I am sure that the year upon which we are entering will be a great year, will be a successful

year, for the association, from every point of view. [Applause.] I believe the hardwood trade of the United States, for whose benefit the work of the association is carried on, will receive continuously many advantages from the work of the association during the administration of its present president and its other officers. I shall do all in my power to support Mr. Diggins as the president of this association, and I stand for everything he has said. [Applause.] I do not know that I need say any more. If I had simply come before you and said, "I stand for all that Mr. Diggins has said," it would have been a splendid speech, the best that I could have made. But I assure you of my heartfelt interest in the welfare of this association and the hardwood trade of the United States. [Applause.]

A number of the members then called for Mr. Stimson.

Mr. Stimson: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I have been informed that I have been nominated and elected to this office, and I will say that I will take hold of the third spoke in the wheel and support, in every way I can, the interests of the National Association and the hardwood trade in general. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mr. Yeager: I thank you, gentlemen, from the bottom of my heart for this honor. I am in sympathy with everything that the president has said, and I will give you the best that is in me during the year. [Applause.]

Next Meeting Place

President Diggins: Gentlemen—The next order of business is the location of the next annual meeting.

Thomas E. Powe of St. Louis tendered an invitation from St. Louis for the next convention to be held in that city, and he said in part:

Gentlemen, I have just heard that there are 686 members of this association and that at least 685 of them are orators. But I am here representing the St. Louis Lumbermen's Club, an organization of all the different branches of the lumber industry in St. Louis, and I also represent the ordinary, every-day lumbermen of the city of St. Louis. St. Louis is the nearest point of any city of 200,000 or more to the geographical center of the United States. St. Louis has always been a good and substantial supporter of this association in fact, through the hard work of its early members in St. Louis it became a success. Our secretary yesterday stated that Chi-

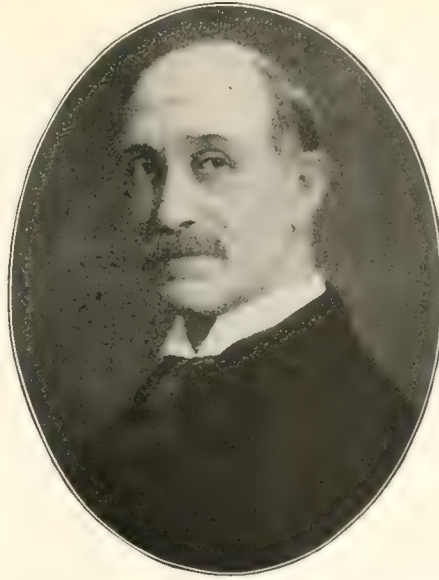
cago inspected last year about 9,600,000 feet of lumber. Chicago has sixty members. St. Louis inspected last year 7,800,000 feet with twenty-nine members. Memphis inspected 5,900,000 feet with thirty-three members. Therefore, you will see the financial support of the membership of St. Louis was something like 75 per cent greater than the support of the membership of Chicago and Memphis also. The Hardwood Lumber Exchange of St. Louis measured in hardwood lumber 3,600,000 feet last year, making a total of lumber inspected under the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association about 14,100,000 feet. St. Louis is the meeting ground for the business men of this country, and I think if you will come to St. Louis and partake of our hospitality, even Colonel Barksdale will say, "My God, I feel at home." [Applause.]

Colonel W. R. Barksdale then invited the association to hold the next annual convention in Memphis, and spoke in part as follows:

Gentlemen, Memphis invites you to be her guests in 1911, and we can show you that it will be to the interest of the association to go there. This is an association of business men. We think the interest of this association will be best subserved by going to Memphis next year. Memphis has eighty-three hardwood lumbermen who are eligible to membership. She has thirty-three members. We think the holding of the convention there will be the means of bringing into the association at least half of those who are not members now. If you will go to Memphis you will find there 500 sawmill men who will be sure to want their hardwood measured by the National Hardwood Lumber Association. We want to increase the membership to 1,000 during Mr. Diggins' administration. [Applause.] We do not ask you to go to Memphis through any sentiment, but to get in touch with the men who make hardwood lumber. Go to Memphis in 1911 and in 1912 your president will tell you, "We number 1,200 men on account of our visit to Memphis. The mayor of our town invites you there. One hundred and sixty-five hardwood lumbermen, members of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, invite you to Memphis. Every lumberman in Memphis invites you to go there. The Business Men's Club, with 1,500 members, invites you; the president of the Cotton Exchange asks you to come; the Merchants' Exchange asks you to come, and every citizen of our town will smile a welcome upon you and be glad to see you. [Applause.]



S. E. BOOKER, E. B. NORMAN & CO.



D. E. KLINE, LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS.



HARRY E. KLINE, LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS.

Orson E. Yeager invited the association to hold the 1911 convention in Buffalo, and his invitation was supported by Mr. Underhill and by Mr. Curry of Philadelphia.

Nominations were then closed. A rising vote was taken, first on the invitation of St. Louis, which received 32 votes; next, Memphis, which was given 57 votes. Buffalo received 19 votes.

President Diggins: Gentlemen, Memphis having received the majority of votes, I declare that city as the place selected for the next annual convention.

Mr. Powe then moved that the selection of Memphis be made unanimous, which was done.

Mr. Agler: Mr. President—I cannot make myself believe that I have performed my entire duty without making this statement. During the last three months of my administration the lumbermen of Louisville worked carefully and consistently to make this meeting a success. We have passed a resolution tendering to them our thanks, which is all right, but they have spent money and arranged for a beautiful banquet, and it is their earnest request that you arrange your plans so as to enable you to attend the banquet.

President Diggins: The chairman wishes to add his request to that of Ex-president Agler. I have asked you to give me your loyal support. One of the first things I will do is to ask you now to remain in Louisville and attend this banquet, because the Louisville Hardwood Club is entitled to your support.

The convention was then adjourned *sine die*.

MEETING BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held following the adjournment of the convention. With the exception of the re-election of Secretary Frank F. Fish and the appointment of new members of the Executive Committee, the proceedings were of an executive nature. The president appointed as members of the new Executive Committee the following:

Earl Palmer, Paducah, Ky.
Oliver O. Agler, Chicago.
Charles A. Goodman, Marinette, Wis.
Charles H. Barnaby, Greencastle, Ind.

The nominations were duly confirmed by the Board of Directors.

THE ENTERTAINMENT

The Louisville Hardwood Club has made the slogan, "Look to Louisville for hardwoods," famous, and now it has made "Look to Louisville for a good time" almost equally famous.

The entertainment afforded the visitors at the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association by the Louisville lumbermen was a round of enjoyment. The Kentuckians, who had seen Detroit set a hot pace in that line in 1909, were determined to hold up to that standard, and it is no reflection upon the Michiganders to say that they went all previous records one better, as is the habit of Kentuckians, and took the post for hospitality and generous good cheer.

"We're glad you came," was the warm and hearty greeting with which the Louisville hardwood men received their visitors, and "We're sorry you're going, can't you stay longer?" was the parting farewell. It was typically Kentuckian, and typical also of the Louisville Hardwood Club, which has won a reputation everywhere for fair dealing, warm welcomes and open-handed hospitality.

There was an entertainment committee which did a lot of work on the plans for receiving the hardwood men, and its members, T. M. Brown of W. P. Brown & Sons, who was elected the Louisville representative on the directorate of the association; Barry Norman of the E. B. Norman Lumber Company and Claude Sears of the Edward L. Davis Lumber Company, deserve a lot of credit for the work they did. But the whole club, when the event rolled around, were on deck as entertainers, and they stayed there until the curtain was rung down on the big show.

There was A. E. Norman of the Norman Lumber Company, president of the club and the official spokesman for the organization. He extended the welcome at the opening ses-

sion of the association, and was on hand constantly seeing to the comfort of the club's guests. Edward L. Davis of the company of that name was in evidence early and late, endeavoring to make every one feel at home. J. G. Brown of the W. P. Brown & Sons, with his father, W. P. Brown, who came down from Indianapolis to attend the meeting, was in the forefront of the entertainers and rivaled his brother, T. M. Brown, in that end of the work.

The C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company was well represented during the meeting by Col. Clarence R. Mengel, its president; Victor Lamb, its treasurer, and D. C. Harris, traffic manager, and one of the most active members of the Hardwood Club, of which he is secretary. The Mengel Box Company was on hand, too, with H. P. Roberts, superintendent of the company, and C. E. Davis, who looks after the hardwood end of the business, doing the honors. The Ohio River Sawmill Company, with H. L. McCowen, president of the company, and Secretary Menaugh and Local Manager R. F. Smith, did its share of the work of entertaining, while the North Vernon Lumber Company, one of the newest members but one of the most active, was represented by the Platter boys, who showed that they are as graceful hosts as they are expert lumbermen.

Sam Booker of the E. B. Norman Lumber Company was on hand with the head of the firm, while Robert Carnahan of the same institution assisted in the festivities. D. E. Kline and Harry Kline of the Louisville Veneer Mills, who have contributed much to the success of the club since the firm entered the organization, took prominent parts, and the Louisville Point Lumber Company was ably represented by Edward L. Shippen, who scored hard and often as the official announcer, disdaining the use of a megaphone, and Harry J. Gates, who proved to the visitors that they own the speed cars in Louisville, too.



ED. L. SHIPTEN, LOUISVILLE POINT LUMBER COMPANY.



H. J. GATES, LOUISVILLE POINT LUMBER COMPANY.



C. E. PLATTER, NORTH VERNON LUMBER COMPANY, NORTH VERNON, IND.

The club secured two of the largest rooms on the parlor floor of the Seelbach and had them thrown together, the Leather Room and the Music Room, and here everyone was invited to gather. Needless to say everybody came, and no one seemed to object to the sort of refreshments that were constantly on tap.

The first part of the program of entertainment as published was a smoker in the roof garden auditorium of the Seelbach Hotel, which, it may be said in passing, is as fine a hostelry as can be found anywhere. The smoker was accompanied by a plantation vaudeville put on by some of the best singing coons that could be gathered in Kentucky. Refreshments, as per the schedule of "eats, sips and puffs," were provided, and everybody took the opportunity of finding out just who was there.

This was made easy by a unique plan adopted by the club. Numbered buttons were given out to each person who registered, and the name placed on cards marked with corresponding numbers. At the conclusion of the first day's registration a printed list was made, showing names and numbers, and armed with this list it was easy to identify the celebrities.

While the smoker was going on the ladies in the convention party, over fifty in number, were entertained at a theater party at Fontaine Ferry Park, a Louisville pleasure resort on the river. Vaudeville was the nature of the performance, which was reached by means of special trolley cars to the park. The ladies, be it known, had their share of the entertainment, and enjoyed themselves fully as much as did the men, and were not hampered in their enjoyment by the thought of any business sessions which must be attended.

The following evening, Friday, came the big noise of the convention, a banquet in the main dining-room of the Seelbach, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The banquet was unmarred by speeches, and the

plan not to have talks of any kind was a thorough-going success. Instead everybody sang and had a glorious good time.

HARDWOOD RECORD had provided song books containing the words of most of the airs that were played by the orchestra, and these were used universally. The result was that "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?" was asked for a dozen times, while it was announced emphatically that a certain person had "rings on his fingers and bells on his toes." One of the hits of the evening was a paraphrase of "Kelly." It ran like this:

Has anybody here seen Diggins?
D i—double g—n—s.
Has anybody here seen Diggins?
Have you seen him smile?
His hair's not red, but his eyes are blue,
He is president through and through,
Has anybody here seen Diggins?
Diggins from Cadillac!

Most of the lumbermen sang themselves hoarse, and really were annoyed when the



THE CONVENTION BADGE PRESENTED BY E. C. ATKINS & CO., INC.

bringing on of courses suggested a rest. The orchestra, which was led by a dark-haired gentleman of the proper artistic temperament, played everything asked of it, from "Mendelssohn Mesmerized" to "Yip-I-Addy-I-Ay,"

and made itself solid with the diners. The success of the singing part of the dinner was sufficiently marked to suggest that it would be a good plan to organize a lumbermen's glee club and amuse the convention at its sessions hereafter with music such as would make grand opera stars jealous.

The menu was one of the best the lumbermen have ever enjoyed, and consisted of the following:

MENU

Canape, a la Seelbach.
Dry Martini.
Little Neck Clam Cocktail.
Celery, Olives, Radishes, Almonds.
Essence of Chicken, Celestine.
Haute Sauterne.
Aigullette of Ohio River Salmon, a la Bretonne.
Cucumbers, Potatoes Gastronomes.
Chateau Margaux.
Sweetbreads in Shell a la Gourmet.
New Spring Peas.
A Hardwood Punch.
Cigarettes.
Roast Spring Chicken, au Cresson.
Asparagus, Hollandaise.
Pommery Sec.
Hearts of Lettuce and Tomatoes.
Mahogany Ice Cream in Layers.
Fancy Cakes.
Apollinaris.
Roquefort, Neufchatel.
Toasted Bents and Wafers.
Demi Tasse.
Cigars.

The menu card was handsomely gotten up; the cover was beautifully engraved upon heavy cardboard. The insignia of the National association, in colors, was also a decorative feature, and the card was tied with red and yellow cords of silk.

While the men were having their dinner in the main dining-room, the women folk were enjoying theirs in the Red Room on the parlor floor. Following the conclusion of both there was a regular little reception in the parlors of the hotel, when thanks were expressed heartily for the handsome entertainment provided.

June 11 the Louisville & Nashville arranged an excursion to Mammoth Cave, the leading natural wonder of Kentucky, and a good many of the visitors went through.

Outing Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club

An ideal June day was chosen by Chairman Bolser for the annual outing of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, which was held on Friday, June 17, at Chester Park. In the early evening the members assembled and at 6:30 p. m. marched up on the veranda of the club house, which overlooks the beautiful lake, and were seated in rows the full length of the veranda. The Smoketown Serenaders furnished vocal selections and instrumental music during the progress of the meal.

The program and menu card was a neat creation of the typographic art, and reflected credit on Joe Bolser's taste, as chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

After partaking of a delightful dinner, chairs were pushed back, cigars were lighted, and President Walker began to search his pockets, finally bringing forth that deadly weapon, his ivory gavel, and, rapping for order, said, in part:

Ladies and gentlemen: Another year has rolled around and once more we are permitted to hold an outing, after a most strenuous year in business, having escaped the tail of the comet, and today have been assured that the great prize fight will surely be held at Reno, and the great American cyclone has again returned to our shores. In looking over the program I see the committee has failed to arrange for anyone to speak to "the ladies," which is a grave oversight on the part of the committee, for which I offer the most humble apology. Nothing is so sweet as a woman's voice and nothing so charming as her presence. I wish that I had been selected for that topic myself. I am beginning to think, to use a sporting term, with which your husbands are all familiar, that some one has "put one over on you." But youth will be served, and I will now introduce to you a young man who really "put one over on me" by declining to run for president, and insisting that I succeed myself to the trouble. Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to present to you one of the brightest of the younger lumbermen of today—Mr. G. Clifford Ault.

Mr. Ault on Club Finances

Mr. Ault then spoke somewhat as follows:

The flattering introduction of President Walker makes it difficult for me to open—in fact, I would rather decline, as I come really to listen to the others. It always has a disastrous effect upon my appetite when I have to make a speech. I notice that the committee has assigned to me the topic, Club Financing, which, of course, will only call for a few words; but I will do the best I can for a minute. Let me assure you that a program is always like a basket of Georgia peaches, with the largest and most juicy at the bottom, so I will be brief and get out of the way. But as to the finances, club finances, the subject is a very limited one. Any one who has served as a treasurer of a club knows that. You can hardly tell whether the money is coming or going. It is hard to settle a balance. All I know is that when the secretary issues a voucher I skirmish around for enough money to pay the bill, and if there is not sufficient money in the treasury I simply borrow it from myself. Knowing our secretary, Joe Bolser, as I do, I'll bet we have sat down to a cut-rate dinner. Now, to save the new treasurer much annoyance, I hope the Executive Board will do away with the present plan of collecting dues by assessment and establish a rule of annual dues in its place. There is nothing further to say on club finances, as there are none. There has been, however, a good deal said recently about "a square deal," and I want to say that I hope to see Cincinnati the squarest place to deal in the country, and the simplest way to do it is to apply the Golden Rule and live up to it. And, in conclusion, I want to say that next year, when we meet at our annual outing, may good old Captain Cliff S. Walker be at the helm of our ship. May he always be right; but, right or wrong, may he always be right with us. Thank you.

Toastmaster Walker again had recourse to his trusty gavel to calm the applause, as he said:

I knew that boy would do all right. The club to prosper and do great things needs more finances. I am sorry that he was not on the program to speak to the ladies. But we have now come to where we will hear a talk on Uniform Inspection, by Mr. W. E. Delaney, member of the Grading Commission of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and inventor of the autoboot automobile, recently made famous in local history.

Mr. Delaney said in part:

Uniform Inspection by Mr. Delaney

Ladies and fellow lumbermen: I have been accused of all sorts of crimes, but this is a new honor that has been thrust upon me. I heard Mr. Walker allude to a "joy ride," and wonder why he wants to know so much about it. I wish he had assigned me to talk to the ladies, instead of talking on Grading Rules. I would rather talk to the ladies on Grading Rules, because no matter what the rules said, each lady would be certain to have a book of her own rules. Tom Stone said to me while down in the park:

"I see you are on the program to talk on lumber. We all know what you will say."

A good many old-timers present can remember at least I can myself, that when a carload of lumber was shipped we always wondered what we would get for it. We would write a man and ask him what he would give. The methods of keeping accounts could not be relied upon. The custom of the railroads in rebating was annoying. Does any one here get rebates now? The question of Uniform Inspection must be solved. I was present at the recent meeting in New York and discussed these questions. No one wanted to ship east. Now any one can ship east. Cincinnati lumbermen at the great gateway to the hardwood regions are waking up. Progressive lumbermen can do more than ever before. Get in the band wagon for Uniform Inspection. We will reap the benefit.

President Walker: I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the lumberman master of English periods, a man who made me the butt of his speech a year ago, but he had nothing to talk about at that time.

Mr. Dulweber's Talk on Freight Rates

Mr. Dulweber then talked to the gathering.

Ladies and gentlemen: You will now hear from one of Cliff Ault's Georgia peaches; but good people always start their speeches with a story. I was asked just now:

"Will your speech be like a cat's tail?"

"How's that?" I replied.

"Fur to the end."

I replied, "No; it's like a dog's tail—bound to a cur."

I wanted to talk to the ladies, but was told to talk on rates. But as I had prepared an elegant speech for the ladies, which would consume about an hour and a half, and am prevented from delivering it, I will be delighted to take each lady present for a stroll on the boardwalk around the lake and recite the speech to her.

THE FREIGHT RATE SITUATION

Few of us, perhaps, realize the importance of this momentous question to the industry in which we are all so vitally interested. I fully appreciate how incapable I am of discussing this problem, especially with this audience, many of whom are far better qualified to make this address than I.

It would require weeks of preparation with the assistance of tariff clerks and statisticians for even the best of speakers, which surely I am not, to do this subject justice. I trust, therefore, that you will not be too critical with my handling of the matter, which is largely a recital of the facts that have come to me in my daily business life.

Briefly stated, the present situation pertaining to freight rates is this. At the time of the financial panic in 1907 the railroads, finding it difficult to pay dividends and interest on their excessive capitalization and bonded indebtedness because of the temporary decrease in tonnage, endeavored to make a general advance in freight rates. The opposition, however, was so general, and the injustice of an advance under conditions prevailing at that time so evident to the public that it was decided to await a more favorable time, hoping that with the return of prosperity the business world would be too engrossed in its own affairs and too well satisfied with its harvest after the famine to pay any attention to what the railroads were doing.

Last fall, after issuing many pamphlets and much literature, and after some very effective work by their publicity bureaus in the way of endeavoring to make the public believe that an advance in rates was necessary, the railroads made another attempt to increase the rates, but once more found the opposition too strong.

We now come to the facts that developed the present situation. The railroads have for years endeavored to secure legislation which would exempt them from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, which law makes it illegal for any persons, partnerships or corporations engaged in the same line of trade to agree on the

price of their commodity or service. This law naturally makes it illegal for the railroads to agree on freight rates and was, therefore, objectionable to them.

At the same time, the shippers, feeling that the Interstate Commerce law did not afford the protection that it should, demanded the passage of an act increasing the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission by giving it the right to determine the fairness or reasonableness of freight rates before such rates went into effect. This condition resulted in the drafting of a bill designed to satisfy both: exempt the railroads from the Sherman law and give the commission the supervision of freight rates.

The railroads at first felt that through their representatives at Washington and through other political influences they would be able to eliminate the latter clause from the bill before it became a law, but, realizing later that with the president's endorsement it would be difficult, if not impossible, to do this, they adopted different, and I might say radical tactics.

Believing that the bill in question would pass and fearing a review of any increased rates that might be made by the commission under the provisions of this bill, they concluded to take a chance with the Sherman law, and began the preparation of new tariffs, considerably increasing the rates which were to take effect just prior to the new railroad bill becoming a law. By this they hoped to escape the examination of the rates by the commission and counted on their violation of the Sherman act being overlooked in the general satisfaction resulting from the passage of the new bill.

Fortunately, however, our illustrious fellow-citizen, Wm. H. Taft, was on guard, and caused proceedings to be instituted against the railroads because of this violation. This resulted in the withdrawal of the increased rates by the railroads, in consideration of which the government withdrew the suits that had been filed.

The railroads clearly violated the law in this instance, and were fortunate indeed in escaping punishment, the Standard Oil Company being fined \$29,000,000, and several lumbermen in Toledo having gone to jail for similar offenses.

It must be borne in mind that the withdrawal of these rates is but temporary, and it is understood that as soon as the railroad bill is passed they will be refiled and reviewed by the commission, so that it will be necessary for the railroads to prove to the commission that these advances are justified, or, perhaps it would be better expressed by saying that it will be necessary for the shippers and receivers of freight to prove that it is not justified.

If you shippers and receivers of freight believe that the increased rates are unnecessary and unfair (and I believe that a thorough consideration of the question will lead you to this conclusion), I warn you it will be necessary to prepare your case well. Even now the railroads have their armies of clerks at work securing the necessary data for presentation to the commission, and all their forces, from the men who sit in their offices in Wall Street and finger the tape, to the president, general managers and their horde of highly competent attorneys, are devoting much of their time to devising schemes for making the commission believe that the increased rates are necessary.

It is, therefore, only by the greatest preponderance of evidence and a reasonable presentation thereof that we shippers can hope to prove the contrary.

There seems to be an opinion prevalent that the agreement with the president disposes of the matter and that our case has been won and we have nothing more to do. This, however, is erroneous. The fight has just begun. We have only forced the railroads (through our president) to be fair and to use a straight deck; the game is still to be played. This is the freight rate situation today, as I view it.

It is now for us to decide whether or not these proposed advances are reasonable and necessary, and in our consideration of this subject we must be liberal and fair. The general business of this country depends on no single thing so much as the service and the prosperity of our railroads. We cannot afford to deny the railroads a reasonable return on their investments, and if an increase in rates is necessary to yield this reasonable return, we should accept the increase without question.

Let us, however, refrain from accepting the mere statement of the railroads that such advances are necessary, and let us consider carefully the evidence that they submit to prove their contention, as well as such other evidence pertaining to the subject as is available.

We will consider first the necessity of a general advance in freight rates, or freight rates as an entirety, rather than as pertaining to any particular commodity.

The first claim of the railroads is that during the past ten or twelve years there has been a constant advance in the price of all commodities, and that during that period there has been no advance in the freight rates. This is not quite true, as there has been some advances in freight rates, but in considering this statement it must be borne in mind that most of the present rates were fixed before the existence of the

present stringent rebating laws, and at a time when the published freight rate did not by any means indicate the actual rate that was collected by the carrier. In fact, this rebating was so general that I feel perfectly safe in saying that the railroads on an average did not collect in excess of 50 per cent of their published rate, so that, taking this into consideration, we find, through the elimination of rebating, an actual increase in rates of at least 20 per cent.

Another claim of the railroads is that on account of the high price of labor, material and taxes, the cost of operation has materially increased. By referring, however, to the statements of the railroads filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission it will be ascertained that this statement is not only untrue, but that on the contrary there has been a steady gain in the net income and a corresponding decrease in the percentage of cost of operation. This has been due to the constantly increasing movement of freight which is being handled with practically the same facilities. If, therefore, the claim of the railroads that the freight rates should be based on the cost of operation (and this I believe is logical), the freight rates should be lowered instead of raised and the wages of employees further increased, and I firmly believe that the present condition of the railroads warrant this being done.

In an endeavor to win the support of the public, in an effort that was to be made by the railroads to increase freight rates, C. C. McCain, chairman of the Trunk Line Association, published a pamphlet which was generally circulated by the railroads some eight or ten months ago. This pamphlet was entitled "The Diminished Purchasing Power of Railway Earnings." In this article Mr. McCain compared the daily wage scale paid to employees in 1897 with that to similar employees in 1907, showing an increase of 16.27 per cent, and claimed that no corresponding increase had been made in freight rates.

We have before seen, however, that by the abolition of rebating, an actual increase in freight rates of 20 per cent had taken place, which is more than sufficient to take care of the advance in wages claimed by Mr. McCain, if his figures were correct. I think, however, that I can establish to your entire satisfaction that the figures he submits are at least misleading, and that instead of an increase there has actually been a decrease in the cost of labor. Mr. McCain has merely established that the amount paid to each employee per day was greater in 1907 than in 1897. We find, however, from his own figures, that the entire operating expense, including labor and the increase thereon that he claims, was less in 1907 than in 1897, in proportion to the business handled, showing, as I have said before, a decrease and not an increase in the cost of labor, due to the fact that it accomplished more for the same amount of money that was expended for it.

I do not want to bore you with statistics, but I feel that at this point it will be necessary for me to quote a few figures to substantiate the statements I have just made. I might add that all the figures which I quote are obtained from the sworn statements of the railroad themselves on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We find the total capitalization of railroads in 1897, \$10,635,008,074, against \$16,082,146,683 in 1907, an increase of \$5,447,138,609 or 51.2 per cent. We find a trackage in 1897 of 242,013 miles. In 1907 327,975 miles, an increase in total trackage of but 35.5 per cent. This increase, bear in mind, includes all double trackage, yard tracks, spurs and private sidings.

The net income in 1897 we find to have been \$81,257,506. In 1907, \$449,461,188; an increase of \$368,203,682, or 453 per cent, so that we find by a comparison of these figures that the railroads, with an increased capitalization, including all of the water that had been pumped in, of but 51.2 per cent, that an increased trackage or facilities of but 35.5 per cent, handled an increased tonnage of 142 per cent, resulting in an increased net income of 453 per cent. Net income, it must be borne in mind, is what is left after paying all expenses; in other words, the net income of railroad companies is exactly the same as the net profit of any ordinary business institution. Does this look like starvation for the railroads, or as though an advance in rates were necessary?

Further reference to the railroad reports shows that the surplus—in other words, what is left after paying all expenses and then paying dividends and interest on their capitalization and bonded indebtedness—exceeded in 1907 by \$60,065,785 the entire net income for the year of 1897; in other words, the surplus in 1907 was an excess of \$141,000,000, while the entire net income for 1897 was as stated a little more than \$81,000,000.

In the foregoing statements and comparisons I have used the commission figures of 1907, as it was on these figures that Mr. McCain's argument was based, and also because these were the most recent that were available on the short notice that I had to prepare this argument.

The condition of the railroads today, as shown by their reports for the eight months ending February 28, 1910, show even a more prosperous

condition, as we find for these eight months an increase over 1907, which was the "banner" year, of \$72,658,000 in net income. At this rate the increase in net income over corresponding months in 1907 for the twelve months ending June 30, 1910, will approximate \$109,000,000. This enormous increase in the earning power of our railroads over the extremely prosperous period of 1907 has accrued in spite of any advances and increases that have been made in wages, taxes, cost of material, etc., and with comparatively little increase in the tangible value of the carriers.

On October 18, 1909, President McCray, of the Pennsylvania lines, stated that no general advance in freight rates was being considered at that time, indicating that such action was not necessary. It is now claimed, however, that because of the increase that has since been made in wages, an advance in freight rates is necessary. Let us see whether or not this claim is borne out by the record of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made since that time.

What pertains to the Pennsylvania company pertains to all the roads, and if I had the time and you the patience I could give you the figures of all the other roads in the country showing substantially the same results, so that I take it that it is clearly established that the increase made in the wage scale is only consistent; in fact, hardly in proportion with the increased business being transacted by the carriers, and I think it is equally well established that there is more reason for rates as an entirety to be lowered than to be raised.

The real reason for the desire on the part of the railroads to advance rates is not that such advance is essential to yield a fair return on the value of the property, but to further the stock-jobbing operations of Wall Street. We all know that the actual operation of the roads has become but a secondary consideration, and is merely the means through which some of the railway powers gather enormous profits by the manipulation of the capitalization of their properties. For some years the plan has been as soon as the stock paid dividends to issue more stocks and bonds; in other words, pour in some more water, and by extra pressure brought to bear on those in charge of the operating departments, pay a dividend on this water, and when this dividend was secured, still more water was poured in, and the same operation repeated again and again.

The point has now been reached, however, where the operating departments of the railroads are securing maximum results from those in their charge, so that to permit the enhancement of their private fortune to further increase capitalization or indebtedness, it is necessary to find some other means of increasing their earning power, so as to pay dividends on this increased capitalization; therefore, they now say to us, "It is necessary to increase rates." Will we stand for it? I don't think so.

Just what amount of water has been pumped into railroad capitalization it is, of course, impossible from the figures to ascertain, but we can procure some idea from some of the disclosures that have been made; for instance, we all recall the Chicago & Alton, which road increased its capitalization in less than a month from thirty-eight millions to one hundred and three millions with little or no increase in the actual value or improvement of their property. In an investigation that was made we find that four million dollars in stock and bonds were issued and sold to the unsuspecting public for real money, and not a dollar of this enormous sum could be found, and not a single tie had been laid. This is typical of railroad finance, and to this, and not to the insufficiency of freight rates, is due the present antipathy of the investing public toward railroad securities.

Our president, realizing the necessity of ascertaining the real value of the physical possessions of the railroads in order to determine whether or not they were securing a fair return on their investment, caused a clause to be inserted in the pending railroad bill providing for the valuation by a commission of the physical property of the railroads. This provision, however, together with several others of a similar nature, were carefully pruned out of the bill in the Senate committee by that great friend of the railroads, Senator Aldrich.

We now come to that phase of the question in which we perhaps are more directly interested, i. e., the freight rates on lumber as compared with rates on other commodities.

In fixing freight rates the railroads do not base their charges on the cost to them of the service performed, as all other business is transacted today, but arbitrarily fix a rate without regard to such cost. These rates are fixed at "what the traffic will bear." In other words, what the public will stand for. This basis of rate making has resulted in low rates where the people interested have made a hard fight and brought influences to bear to keep the rates down. While those lines of trade that have not made much of a fight in this direction have secured extremely high rates.

Unfortunately the lumbermen do not seem to have given this matter the consideration to which it is entitled, and their demands for lower rates

or objections to increases in rates in the past have been few, and those few have been made in rather a halfhearted way.

The result of this is, and I want you to clearly understand this, that the present rates on lumber are several times higher than that on any other commodity, when based on the actual cost to the carrier of the service performed by it.

I do not deny that there are rates in effect on certain commodities which, perhaps, are too low; in fact, I believe that there are some commodities which are being transported by the railroads at an actual loss, but as we have seen from the previous figures which I have quoted, the average results do not justify any increase, and I maintain that each commodity should bear its own burden and not one commodity pay part of the freight on the other as is now the rule.

The profit to the carrier of transporting lumber today is many times greater than that of transporting any other commodity, so that we are making up with the freight that we ship the losses that the railroads experience in handling other freight, and are making a profit for the railroads on such freight as is handled without a profit, as well as paying them a good profit on our own. This, I think, you will all agree with me is not right, and I believe that rates should be so based as to compel each commodity to pay its fair proportion.

In order to emphasize these statements I beg to submit comparisons of the rates on lumber with a few other commodities.

The rate per hundred pounds from Cincinnati to Chicago on lumber is 10 cents. The rate between the same points on cattle is 12 cents. Assuming that the average car of lumber will weigh 55,000 pounds, which I do not believe is excessive, the freight on a carload of lumber would be \$55, while on the basis of 25,000 pounds for cattle (which I am informed is about the average) the revenue would be \$30 per car, making the revenue per car on lumber \$36 greater than on cattle, or more than twice as much. The average value of a car of lumber, I believe, could safely be fixed at \$400, while the average value of a car of cattle will exceed \$2,000, or its value is four and one-half times greater than lumber. The per cent of freight in proportion to value is about 15 per cent on lumber against 1½ per cent on cattle. Let us consider for a moment the relative cost to the carrier of transporting a car of lumber as compared with cattle. For lumber almost any sort of cars will answer, and, as we all know by bitter experience, no cars are furnished for lumber until all other demands for cars have been met. The cars must be loaded by the shipper, and there is no special preparation made by the carrier to facilitate this loading. In the case of the movement of cattle special cars are required and must be and are always furnished promptly. Special provision is made to facilitate the loading of cattle. After the lumber has been loaded on cars at the expense of the shipper, and without any assistance whatsoever by the carrier, the carrier moves the shipment forward at its convenience, giving practically all other freight the preference over lumber, thus resulting in a very slow movement of such freight and making deliveries very uncertain. In the case of handling cattle, the carrier is required by law to move such freight forward on certain schedule, and in cases where the freight is out more than thirty-six hours they are required to stop their trains, water and take care of their load. In addition to this they furnish transportation for a man accompanying each shipment. In the transporting of lumber, there is little or no damage, and the amount paid out on this account is practically nothing, while on cattle the amount paid out is stupendous. If you will consider carefully these facts, I think you will agree with me that the actual cost to the carrier of transporting a carload of cattle must be several times the actual cost of transporting a carload of lumber, and still we find the amount charged for such transportation more than twice as much on the lumber as on the cattle.

I will quote briefly a few other rate comparisons without elaborating to such an extent on the cost of the services performed. The rate on grain from Jackson, Mich., to Cincinnati is 7 cents per hundred pounds. A reconignment privilege is granted, by which the grain may be kept in the warehouses here for sixty days and reconsigned to Richmond, Va., and on a proportional rate of 6½ cents per hundred pounds. The rate on lumber to the same point is 16 cents per hundred pounds, a difference in revenue per car of \$50, or almost three times as much per car on lumber as on grain, and this calculation is based on exactly the same weights per car on the grain as on lumber.

The rate on phosphate rock from Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., to Cincinnati is \$1.90 per ton, but as the tons in this commodity are computed on a basis of 2,240 pounds, we find the rate per hundred pounds is 8½ cents, against 18 cents on lumber. The rates on pig iron from Cincinnati to Detroit are \$1.60 per ton of 2,268 pounds, or about 7½ cents, against 10 cents on lumber. The rate on pig iron from Birmingham to Cincinnati is \$2.25 per ton of 2,168 pounds, or a trifle less than 10 cents per hundred pounds, against 20

cents on lumber. In connection with this, we also find that pig iron shipped from local stations on the L. & N. show practically the same variation from lumber rates as Birmingham, and in addition the L. & N. absorbs switching charges on pig iron from these local points, which, as you know, they do not on lumber. The rate on coal from Pineville, Washto and Middleburg is 90 cents per ton, or 4½ cents per hundred pounds, against 11 cents and 12 cents on lumber between the same points.

I believe with these figures it is clearly established that even the present rates on lumber are exorbitant. I might add that a comparison could be made with practically every commodity that is handled, and the same discrimination against lumber would be found.

The thought may occur to you that we of the lumber business are not so much concerned in whether lumber is paying more or less than it should, in that eventually the consumer pays the freight. This is perhaps true to an extent, and the argument of the railroads that it does not make any difference what the freight rate is so long as everybody pays the same and all sections are treated alike, may have held good once upon a time, but conditions today are changed.

Lumber is no longer the absolute necessity that it was a few years ago. The price has materially advanced, and in the higher grades at least we find competition of metals and other substitutes for lumber, so that we are concerned in transporting our lumber as cheaply as possible in order to meet this competition.

It must also be borne in mind that the quality of timber that is being sawed today is much inferior to that of a few years ago, with the result that we have a greatly increased production of the lower grades of lumber.

The present rates on lumber are such that in many cases the cost of putting this low grade material on the consuming market is more than the value of such lumber at the point of shipment.

We all know today that there is a large accumulation of low grade lumber at the mills, and I attribute this condition more to the exorbitant, unfair freight rates on lumber than to anything else.

In conclusion I would urge upon you the necessity of prompt and unanimous action, and, as I have previously said, it will be necessary to prepare our case well. We are unquestionably right, but it will be necessary for each and every one of us to fight hard in order to prove it. The river and rail committee of the Lumbermen's Club now have this matter under consideration, and a plan of campaign has been decided on which will be explained to you at a more opportune time. I hope that this committee will have the active support of each one of you and of every lumberman in the country, and if this is secured we can and will win.

President Walker then introduced the star of the evening, the poet-humorist, Horace G. Williamson, who recited a rhyming monologue entitled, "The Ladies and the Lumber Trade," which, while it was apparently enjoyed as a recitation, would subject a newspaper to a number of libel suits if put in cold type. Mr. Williamson "touched up" Lewis Doster, Jim Buckley Wm. DeLaney, Cliff Walker, Joe Bolser, Tom Stone, George Morgan, and then treated the ladies to the usual stage buffoonery on their femininities, including "hatpins," "rats," etc.

This concluded the performance on the veranda and the assembly broke up into small groups and strayed around the numerous amusements in the park, including reserved seats at the vaudeville show.

A number enjoyed the moonlight on the boardwalk until it was time to catch the last car.

Those who enjoyed the evening were:

Cliff S. Walker.	J. N. Powers.
G. C. Ault.	H. P. McEntee.
M. Christie.	Miss Sadie Daily.
Miss Marqua.	Mrs. W. H. Schleyer.
Mrs. Hobill.	Miss A. Ramsey.
Mrs. H. Porter.	C. M. Clark.
Miss Florence E. Ham-	G. J. Trimble, Jr.
meil.	W. H. Hopkins.
W. C. Bartlett.	L. A. Watson.
G. W. Hand.	T. Fisher.
C. L. Smith.	J. H. Barclay.
Mrs. C. L. Smith.	G. L. Hussey.
A. V. Mahew.	C. A. Elliott.
J. C. Burgess.	T. B. Stone.
Miss Louise Stann.	W. H. Schleyer.
J. L. Rash.	Lewis Doster.
K. A. Williams.	Chas. Gross.
Roy C. Hook.	Geo. C. Ramsey.
Wilber J. Wright.	Miss Florence Bolce.
Frank A. Conkling.	F. H. Duling.
Fred E. Radina.	Miss Ann L. Johnson.
A. H. Wrenker.	Miss Martha S. Gra-
A. Schmidt.	ham.
H. Glaever.	Miss Janet W. Graham.
Miss Sallie White.	Miss Laura S. Graham.
Mrs. C. E. Webb.	J. Watt Graham.

Wash Rees.
Miss Irene Rees.
C. Kipp.
Miss M. Campbell.
F. E. Linz.
Miss Irene Tressler.

Messrs. and Mesdames—

H. G. Williamson.
H. F. Dulweber.
W. E. DeLaney.
J. W. Darling.
B. A. Kipp.
W. E. Hiser.
Dwight Hinckley.
C. F. Korn.
J. S. Zoller.
W. E. Talbert.
H. J. Piester.
J. A. Bolser.
S. H. Hull.
M. E. Rosenstein.
J. M. Cheely.
M. R. Short.
C. W. Short.
S. E. Giffen.
H. R. Brown.
N. L. Heaton.
H. A. Hollowell.
Ed Barber.
F. K. Conn.
H. H. Wittstein.
H. R. Welling.
J. H. Wehry.
T. B. Kirby.
E. J. Thomas.

W. J. Eckman.
F. R. Stanley.
J. Tebben.
A. Howard.
Stuart Menzies.
Miss Rose Thomas.

W. E. Johns.
E. C. Bradley.
W. W. Mead.
H. K. Mead.
Max Kosse.
Albert Heidt.
E. L. Walker.
P. V. Shoe.
J. Bradley.
Albert Heider.
J. E. Dulweber.
J. A. McEntee.
G. M. Morgan.
A. J. Cunningham.
W. D. Wolf.
A. M. Hayvout.
J. D. Serena.
S. G. Boyd.
R. C. Witbeck.
Ferd Brenner.
W. S. Sterrett.
R. McCracken.
W. H. Mayer.
G. C. Ramsey.
D. C. Snook.
G. J. VanOrsdel.
W. W. Stone.

Fourth Annual Tournament Lumbermen's Golf Association of Chicago

On Tuesday, June 14, at the Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, Ill., was held the fourth annual tournament of the Lumbermen's Golf Association of Chicago. The Skokie Club was the host on this occasion, which in every way was an entire success, including the weather, a most important feature. The field was the largest in the history of the association, the morning attendance being especially gratifying. Eight cups were offered of unusual beauty of design.

W. J. Foye of Omaha, Neb., champion lumberman golfer of the Middle West in 1909, successfully defended the honor and the American Lumberman Championship cup. He played a splendid game, going out in 42 and coming in in 41 for a gross score of 83 and the championship. His last year's score was 84. H. R. McElwee of Chicago was runner-up with 86 and received the silver medal. Under the conditions of the championship contest this cup goes to the player having the lowest gross score, the winner to have his name engraved on the cup and to have custody of it for the ensuing year, and also to receive a gold medal suitably engraved for permanent possession. The cup becomes the property of the player winning it three times. It was captured in 1907 by P. F. Stone of Rockford, Ill.; in 1908 by Robert Hixon of Toledo, O., and in 1909 by Mr. Foye, winner of this year's event.

Possession of the Herman H. Hettler cup was won by R. R. Stone. This cup becomes the personal property of the player winning it three times. This was a handicap match against the bogey of the course. Mr. Stone beat Bogey two up.

The odd score cup was a novelty offered by the association for the best score at the odd holes. Charles F. Thompson, former president of the association, and Joseph Badenoch tied for the cup with choice scores of 43. They played one hole to decide the issue and Mr. Thompson won.

The choice score cup for the choice score of 18 out of 36 holes, presented by Ben Collins, Jr., was won by E. C. Mueller of Davenport, Ia., three-fourths of the handicap counting. Mr. Mueller had a gross choice score of 72 as a result of his splendid playing in the morning when he made the score in 82. The three-quarter handicap of 6 gave him a net score of 66. Mr. Mueller was also the winner of the first flight cup, but under the rules of the tournament a player can win but one cup, and he was therefore disqualified for the first flight cup.

For the flight cups the players were divided into four flights, the first consisting of twenty-five per cent of the players having the lowest

handicap, the second, twenty-five per cent of those having the next lowest handicap, and so on.

The first flight cup, presented by J. W. Embree, was won by Ben Collins, Jr., incoming president of the association, with an 88-8-80. The second flight cup, presented by the association, was won by J. L. Lane, the new secretary, his score being 94-18-76. H. B. Kehoe, with a score of 92-18-74, won the third flight cup, presented by the association. The fourth flight cup, offered by W. J. Carney, was won by R. A. Bond, his score being 108-25-83.

At the annual dinner at which, according to custom, was also held the annual meeting of the organization, President George J. Pope presided. Treasurer V. F. Mashek presented his report which showed the associations finances to be even with the board. On motion the number of directors was increased from five to six, the three officers being members of the board ex officio. The following officers were unanimously elected: Ben Collins, Jr., president; J. L. Lane, secretary, and V. F. Mashek, treasurer. The directors are J. W. Embree, R. R. Stone, H. H. Hettler, W. J. Foye, G. J. Pope and W. L. Sharp.

A committee on resolutions was appointed to take action on the death of J. E. Defebaugh and W. E. Kelley, members who had passed away during the association year. President Collins presented an invitation from the Midlothian Golf Club to hold the next annual tournament of the association at Midlothian. This invitation was accepted.

The tournament was one of the most delightful occasions ever held by the association, affording the participants much enjoyment.

"Doings" at Biltmore Forest School

The Biltmore Forest School, under the direction of its eminent head, Dr. C. A. Schenck, is now located at Sunburst Village, N. C., on the property of the Champion Fibre Company, near Canton, where it is pursuing its work under most advantageous conditions. The students are in the midst of one of the heaviest timber growths in the Appalachian range, involving a large variety of species.

Early in August the doctor and his students will make a trip by rail up the Murphy branch of the Southern Railroad, stopping en route at various lumber operations, via Bushnell, N. C., to the mouth of Eagle Creek (Fontana P. O.), the site of the sawmilling enterprise of the Montvale Lumber Company of Baltimore. This is the terminus of the branch railroad. Here the party will have an opportunity of seeing R. E. Wood's method of handling lumber operations in rough country.

From Fontana the boys will take a "hike" of twenty odd miles down the Little Tennessee river and cross the mountain ridges through a primeval forest to Chilhowie, Tenn., where the railroad again will be reached, and will make a call at the big plant of the Little River Lumber Company at Townsend, Tenn., before proceeding with their forest studies in permanent camp in the forest of the Cummer-Diggins Company of Cadillac, Mich. Either going or coming from Cadillac, the party will spend a day at Grand Rapids visiting some of the principal furniture plants.

After leaving Cadillac the students will make a few days' visit at their homes before proceeding to New York, from which point they sail about October 4 for their winter studies in the German forests near Darmstadt.

Dr. Schenck has planned that his 1911 students will be encamped during the early part of the year in the hardwood districts of Mississippi or Arkansas, and later in the year will spend a few months in the northern forests.

Without doubt the Biltmore Forest School will make the best progress of its existence during the current year, as it has exceptional opportunities for the study of the great varieties of timber growth, and some of the best lumber operations in the entire country.



THE DOUBLE BAND MILL OF THE YELLOW POPLAR LUMBER COMPANY, COAL GROVE, OHIO.

THE STORY OF YELLOW POPLAR

Illustrations from Photographs by Editor Hardwood Record

CHAPTER IX

The halftone at the head of this page shows the model double band mill of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, which is located on the Ohio river at Coal Grove, O. While the mill is not a new one, it is particularly well constructed and thoroughly equipped. It has concrete foundations and is fitted with the best machinery and appliances on the market today.

The long log haul-up descends the bank of the river to the water, in which are stored the company's fleets of big poplar timber. At the foot of the slide these sticks, with the aid of a drag saw, are cut to log lengths before being delivered to the saw decks.

Poplar is at present of such high value that infinite pains are taken in the manufacture of every log in order to secure the best possible results. Each log is carefully studied by the sawyer to accomplish this end, and great skill is displayed in cutting. To supply the insistent demand for wide stock, the company makes a practice of cutting from the average log a slab and one or two boards on two sides and then the cant is turned and sawed through and through full width. The mill has been run eleven hours daily all season and it shows an average daily output of 130,000 feet.

Among the new frills in sawmill machinery installed this spring at the plant of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company is a three-saw,

odd-length trimmer built by the M. Garland Company of Bay City, Mich., from plans made by the sawmill superintendent of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company. The lumber is not only edged with extreme care but the trimming is done with such nicety as to show the highest possible grade. The use of this trimmer adds nearly seventeen per cent of odd length product to the daily cut. This seems truly remarkable when it is recalled that most of these virgin poplar logs are very long and are freshly sawed to length at the foot of the slide. The manifest gain in the manufacture of lumber by this method of trimming is certainly an object lesson in careful manipulation.

The great bank of earth shown at the left of the picture on this page is a part of the levee system which surrounds the entire plant of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, and insures its absolute protection from floods that might occur from unusual tides in the Ohio river.

The picture on the right-hand page accompanying this article shows something of the character and quality of the premier product of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company—wide panel stock, which goes into the manufacture of automobile bodies. So insistent has the automobile trade become in securing this incomparable stock that the company has not yet been able to accumulate any consider-



AUTOMOBILE PANEL STOCK, THE PREMIER PRODUCT OF THE YELLOW POPLAR LUMBER COMPANY.

able holdings of this material during the entire year. The lumber is loaded practically from the saw into cars and the demand is far in excess of the car load a day that is shipped by the company on contract. While poplar panel automobile stock is the highest priced and most valuable product of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, it can be seen from the amount of daily production that it constitutes but a comparatively small percentage of the total output.

The splendid quality of upper Big Sandy poplar timber, which is the exclusive source of supply of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, produces a percentage of surface clear stock that is exceptional, and therefore in lesser widths the company has a large output of good lumber, while its percentage of coarse end ranges probably much lower than that of any other poplar manufacturing house.

The notable feature of the entire operations of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company is the infinite pains taken in every detail of the manufacture of its product. As before noted extreme skill is exercised in the manufacture of every log. Great care is exercised in the original sorting to grade. Rough stock loaded for the planing mill and from the dry kilns is carefully scrutinized, piece by piece, by trained and competent inspectors. General Manager Crawford's rule to his loading inspectors is that no man shall load more than one car of poplar a day, but he must be sure that the grade is right on every board. This system is surely making haste slowly, but the results are satisfying to his company and to his company's customers.

The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company makes high and uniform grades, and it is a rare circumstance for it to ever have to take up a reclaim for either shortage or quality.

Another admirable protective feature of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company is its absolute refusal to ship mixed grades. A man, if he chooses, may have a dozen grades in one car, but every grade is carefully separated by piling sticks. In other words, the company will not lend itself in any wise to the "salting" of grades and become a participant in the prevailing scheme of palming off a mixed grade for a higher one.

By such methods the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company has achieved an enviable standing with the poplar buyers of the country and it rarely is obliged to seek new trade. The company's customers stay with it year in and year out and at all times are willing to pay the slight premium asked by this company for faultless sawmill and planing mill work, splendid dry-kilning and uniform and standard grades.

Right at this time a good many manufacturers are complaining of the slackness of trade. This is not the case with the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company. It is extremely busy in every department, and its lumber is moving, including low grades, so rapidly that, in spite of its being the only large producer of yellow poplar in the country that has run steadily since early last spring, it has less stock on hand than when its sawmills were started early in the year.

Price buyers are not sought by the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, and fortunately there are enough buyers in the country who esteem quality above price to keep the forty million feet of annual output of the company close down to green stock at all times of the year.

The great family of patrons of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company are people who bear in mind that quality is remembered long after the price is forgotten.

Semi-Annual National Veneer and Panel Association

The National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association convened in semi-annual session at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., June 14 and 15. The first day was given up to meetings of the various affiliated clubs, and the second to the sessions of the general convention. The main meeting was called to order at 10 a. m., June 15, by President P. B. Raymond, who delivered his annual address, as follows:

President's Address

The necessity for legitimate cooperation among competitors is no longer a matter of debate. You recognize it, and manufacturers in every line recognize it. From this necessity this association and hundreds of similar organizations have sprung. Some of the others are less effective than ours and some are more effective, but there is no reason why ours should not be as good as the best. I see before me men as keen as any, and you will concede, I know, that no other line of manufacture is in more urgent need of the upward tendency which comes from helping one another than is ours. When we compare the satisfactory percentages of profit of a few large manufacturers in other lines with the percentages with which we have had to be content, it ought to wake us up and put the proverbial burr under our respective tails and start us out. We can make this association as good as any and we will if each of you will catch the spirit and put your shoulders to the wheel. We must do it. Our costs are increasing every year. I think I may say they are increasing every month. The log man takes from us more of our money with practically every shipment he makes, and the logs he delivers are becoming less desirable all the time. Our labor is costing us more and the railroads are advancing freight rates. Our selling prices must increase if we are to live, and they can only be increased by bringing each and every manufacturer of veneer and panels to a thorough understanding of the necessity for such increase. We must educate ourselves, and we must educate those of our competitors who may, perhaps, need the education even more than we do.

I am honest when I say that I think much good already has been done here and in the clubs. I think we have received better prices and made more money than we would have made without them. And, after all, those are the ultimate tests. What we need most now is new members. Every veneer and panel man in the country should join us and do his part, because what helps one helps all: what helps the industry as a whole helps each individual engaged in it; what tends to advance prices for you and me has the same tendency for those who are not of us or with us. Therefore, all should help if they would not be of that rather doubtful human class who forever are taking and never giving. If all will help, there will not be any limit to the success we may achieve.

Therefore, I say, what we need is new members. We can get them if we go after them in the right way. I recommend that a special committee, made up of volunteers, be appointed to work with the officers and regular membership committee. I would like to have at least one man from each section or locality offer his services in this behalf, and push the association membership in his own section or locality. If more than one will volunteer, so much the better.

To my mind this matter of increasing our numerical strength is the primary step in increasing our effectiveness. Then we want the proper spirit. I think we have it now in a much larger measure than ever before. But let us intensify it. We must believe in helping one another, and we must learn to give and take. We never can hope to agree unanimously upon every matter that affects our common interests. But where there is honest and reasonable difference of opinion, let us get together and talk it all over frankly, and convince or compromise. The particular subject in controversy may seem of much importance to you. And it may be. And it may be to the other fellow, too. Each of you may be situated peculiarly in a business way. But stop a minute. If each problem is to be solved by each individual to meet his own peculiar conditions, then we are away from the association idea and back where the devil takes the hindmost. So it becomes a question each time whether or not the particular little matter involved is of more or less importance to you than the possibilities that successful cooperative methods hold out. Some of those particular little matters may seem to be more important than the results you are now disposed to give the association and clubs credit for. But do not measure it with what we now are doing. Measure it against what we may do, but which we can never do until the individual is subordinated to the whole.

Let me illustrate. I may feel that for peculiar reasons I can sell a certain class of stock at much below what others of us can. I proceed to quote

a low price and get the business, and my price makes others meet it. Then another of us has the same sort of feeling about another class of stock with the same result. And so it goes until every class will be at the lowest price any one individual can make it for. Would it not have been better for me to have held all my stock for the right price?

And so I say that what we need is more members and the proper spirit. When we have these the rest will take care of itself. We will have harmony. We can get together and solve our problems and get results.

Let me urge upon you the freer use of the association. Our association will grow in strength as it is used. The more you use it the stronger it will become. Take advantage of the opportunities offered by our credit and inspection bureau. Send in inquiries when you want to learn about particular buyers and answer the inquiries that come to you. Remember that we have an arbitration committee whose duty it is to settle amicably differences between buyers and sellers. I think this work can be made of immense practical value if members will exercise their privilege of using it. I think it would eventually grow into a system of national inspection, and that is what we must come to sooner or later.

In conclusion, let me warn you against long-



P. B. RAYMOND, INDIANAPOLIS, PRESIDENT.

time contracts. Remember that conditions are constantly changing and what you may make money on today may be a money loser six months from today. I recommend a change in our code of ethics, so that it may be made to conform to the peculiar conditions of our particular business. Terms should be thirty days net in all cases, whereas our code of ethics recommends sixty days net.

I call your attention to the railroad rate bill which is now pending before Congress. I understand that there is a provision in it which will bring about a uniform freight classification instead of the four different classifications which now confuse us.

It has not been my purpose to tire you with a long speech. There are other and more interesting papers to follow, and I hope that you will stay in close attendance until our meeting is done, and that when you go home you will go with a firm determination to do your part and to arouse the interest of others in a work that must help them as much as us.

Secretary Defebaugh's Speech

Secretary Defebaugh then addressed the meeting:

It is always with a great deal of regret that I find men in the veneer business who I know have secured great benefit from this association not only in a general way, but in actual money, and still they do not come to these meetings. Every man in the business should help to benefit this association and use his every effort to build it up until it reaches the ideal which we have outlined for it.

On the other hand, we have some very loyal members; some of these loyal ones were with us in the early days and are still enthusiastic. They do not act as though they did not receive benefits from this association.

There is one point that I want to call to your attention especially, and that is with reference to the sales end of the business. The salesman goes out in most every line determined to get an order on his order-book. If he finds it a little hard sledding, it is not uncommon for him to sell his goods for half a cent or more under the old price in order to get a customer to cancel another order with some other fellow and to break a contract that he has already made. This is poor salesmanship, and it does seem to me that we ought to avoid this kind of thing in the veneer business. If one man goes out and tries to get a higher price for his product we should not discourage him; on the other hand we should encourage him to the fullest extent, so that we can all be in shape to get a living profit out of the business.

I think you ought to get more money for your stock, but you can only do this by asking for it. Lumber has gone up. Your operating expenses may not have increased much, but you are paying more for logs and you ought to get more for your product. I hope you will consider this matter seriously when you leave this meeting, and the next man that wants veneer, let him be satisfied to pay you a fair profit on the stock you sell him.

Of course, we want not only those of you who are here to attend the meetings, but all the others as well. Remember, gentlemen, it is not the program that we carry out at these meetings so much as the meeting together, talking together, lunching together, etc. This is the real benefit of the meeting, and none of us who are here and those who are not here can afford to miss this opportunity, which means a full realization to us all of the benefits of the conventions of the Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association.

The report as to the finances of the association by Mr. Defebaugh showed the association to be in excellent shape and reported a good balance on hand.

Discussion on Gum Log Values

Charles T. Jarrell of Humboldt, Tenn., talked on the subject of gum values and related his experience in the change in the value of gum logs during the past few years. His speech is given herewith:

During the last quarter of a century advancement has been made along all lines by leaps and bounds, and the woodworking industry, especially the veneer branch of it, has kept abreast of the times. This being the case, those of us who have been identified with the industry for any considerable period of time can recall many changes that have been made, and especially so in regard to the kinds of woods that have been used and the manner of handling the stock from the log to the finished product. My mind goes back to the time when poplar was the only kind of wood in my section of the country that was classed as at all valuable for working into veneers and, on account of its abundance and the foolish idea the owners had that the supply was simply inexhaustible, it could be purchased at very low prices. At the same time poplar was king and always took precedence over all other woods. Owing to its straightness of grain, softness and good burning qualities, our forefathers even cut poplar into stovewood and enough was wasted in this manner to make all of us millionaires had it been conserved.

When the firm with which I am identified began making veneers about thirty years ago, nothing but the choicest poplar logs were used. It is seldom that I now see a poplar tree that would have been good enough to pass muster then and the general run of poplar now standing would have then been rejected as unsalable and worthless.

It has been only a few years that I have been on sufficiently friendly terms with gum to even give it justice in my thoughts. I remember when we were confronted with the awful condition that the poplar forests had been about devastated and that we would be compelled to find a substitute or cease the manufacture of veneers. In casting about for a substitute for poplar our minds naturally went in the direction of gum as the only possible way out of the difficulty. After considering the matter carefully and experimenting in a small way, we decided that gum could not be used, and cast the thought aside, but necessity, "the mother of invention," compelled us to make further investigations along this line, as we reached the point where something had to be done. We cut some gum material into strawberry crate bottoms and when we gave them out

to our customers the howl that went up was almost deafening. After much argument and persuasion they were pacified to some extent. The next year we added another piece or two of gum veneer, in the place of poplar, to the package, and we found that the objection to the use of it was not near so great as it was the year before, our customers having learned from experience that a package made of gum was not such a bad article after all, and it was not long before they were willing to accept an all gum package.

From the time we cut the first gum log into veneer, we studied the wood from every standpoint and experimented in every direction to learn the best way to prepare it for the peelers, the most satisfactory manner in which to operate the machines to secure the best results, then the ideal way to handle the stock from the veneer mill through the drying process and into the customers' hands, so they would be satisfied with the goods. We have devoted a great deal of time and expense to endeavoring to solve the almost unsolvable problems all experienced manufacturers of gum veneers have had to confront, and I am glad to say we have reached a point where we are proud of the results.

Before the idea of working gum into veneers was first thought of, vast forests of virgin timber could have been bought for a song—in fact, many large land owners would have been delighted to have given their gum timber to any one who would pay the taxes on the lands on which the timber stood, but on account of its unsalability for any purpose, no such arrangements could be effected.

Only about ten or a dozen years ago we were purchasing the best gum logs to be had—nothing smaller than eighteen inches—for \$4.50 a thousand feet, delivered to our mill, and every log that was not strictly good was rejected.

To no one or two or three things can be attributed the cause of the marvelous advance in the value of gum stumpage during the last ten years, but I believe the principal reason is, gum is now being recognized and accepted at its true worth. There was a time, and only a short time ago, when a man would have been chased out of a manufacturer's office who had the nerve to even suggest that gum drawer bottoms were good drawer bottoms, that gum could be made into as good panels as could any of the scarce, higher-price woods, and that the handsomest doors and panels manufactured could be made of this despised wood, but this is being told every day now and the users of veneers, from experience, have found it is all truth. The demand for gum veneers has advanced from nothing a few years ago until very large quantities are used by all furniture manufacturers, door factories, panel and specialty manufacturers, not to speak of the great packing box, egg case, fruit package and kindred trades. Immense forests of gum already have been exhausted and most of the timber that a few years ago was standing within a reasonable distance of the railroads has either been cut and marketed or is being held as a reserve. Every year it is necessary to go farther away for the timber supply, thereby adding to the cost of hauling. The freight is greater on account of the farther distances to be transported and, as the foreign buyers of timber are constantly increasing, the inevitable supply and demand feature constantly is becoming more important. The owners of timbered land are not content in simply securing one bid on their timber, as was the case a few years ago, but always obtain the highest price to be had, and often prices are advanced abnormally high because the timber buyer is short of logs, has time orders to fill, and must have the logs almost regardless of the price. My experience is that it is an easy matter to raise the price on timber in a given locality, but next to impossible to get it down again.

Mr. Jarrell's speech was followed by a discussion on advances in timber cost, during which it was brought out that the results from logs secured today at higher prices are not as good as were obtained from cheaper logs a short time ago. As a comparison of gum values, for instance, one manufacturer stated that he could buy certain classes of stock two years ago at \$4, which at the present time cost \$7. He also said that the results per thousand feet of logs were not as satisfactory on the \$7 stock as they were on the \$4 material. A comparison of oak values was also made. As a result of the discussion it was suggested that, as veneer manufacturers are quite busy and orders plentiful, further advances over the prices prevailing since the first of the year are due. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion among those present, both from northern and southern veneer producing sections, that a closer comparison of costs and the securing of better values for the manufactured product are the most important matters confronting the trade and

should claim the immediate attention of the association.

At this point the convention adjourned for a buffet luncheon, and the delegates enjoyed a social time for about an hour.

On reconvening Burdis Anderson of Munising, Mich., was called upon to give the views of the Executive Committee as to the needs of the association. Mr. Anderson made a strong plea for greater loyalty to the association, and said that more members and more activity among members were what the association needed above all things to make it of the greatest benefit to the veneer industry. He also called attention to the change in the time of holding the club meetings. Heretofore they have been held in advance of the main meeting, but as now planned there will be a two days' session of conventions, the morning of the first day to be devoted to the general meeting, the afternoon of the first day and morning of the second day to be given over to the work of the clubs, and the afternoon of the second day to the closing session of the convention proper. This will handle the work in more logical order and will have the added value of holding the attendance until the close of the sessions.

On motion the action taken at the last meeting to raise the annual dues to \$25 and such assessments as might be called for was unanimously adopted. The Executive Committee was changed from three to five members and a quorum from three to four members. The Auditing Committee reported Treasurer Deebaugh's accounts to be in good condition.

A few slight changes were made in the inspection rules. Under rules for rotary cut veneer on page 4 of the Grading Rules Book, Fitch Stock was changed to read: "Stock of any thickness, of random widths and lengths, 10 inches and wider, the sheets to be kept in consecutive order as they are cut from the fitch. The stock is to be at least two-thirds No. 1 faces."

The second paragraph under Log Run Stock on page 4 was cut out, and on page 5 under Notes the second paragraph in regard to the term cutting as used in the rules, meaning a piece of veneer equal to No. 1 face stock, was also stricken out.

Deceptions by the Buyer

Alex. Lendrum of Kansas City gave the following interesting speech on this subject:

This is a subject which may be construed from many angles, but it is not my intention to make an attack on any buyer personally or reflect on the buyers of veneers generally. I regret that there are some buyers in the country who are attempting to, and in some cases are taking advantage of the manufacturer of veneers, and my remarks are confined exclusively to this class of buyers. I would divide the deceptive buyer into two classes: First, the buyer who attempts to deceive the manufacturer by misrepresenting quotations or prices which he may and may not have received; second, the buyer who attempts to manipulate his specifications as to force the manufacturer to quote on, or furnish a proportion of sizes which it is impossible for even the best grade of logs to produce or to consume the product of the log.

As to the buyer who misrepresents quotations and prices he had received, it might well be argued that this is a proposition which must be met by the individual salesman or the sales department, and until such time as the manufacturers of veneer realize that they are being worked by this class of buyers this condition will continue. We all know how often when we make quotations on a specification of veneers that if our quotation is \$10 a thousand feet the buyer will advise that it is probably the highest quotation he has received, and he is offered from many sources the same stock by reliable concerns at \$8. I regret that there are some manufacturers that as soon as this occurs figure to themselves that if Jones can produce this bill of veneer profitably at \$8 they can do likewise, and immediately rush in to secure the business. This practically permits the buyer to make the price upon the manufacturer's product, and as long as the buyer is permitted to make this price, the manufacturer can not receive a profitable figure for his stock.

As to the second class of buyers, who through manipulation of their specifications try to secure stock in greater proportion than the logs will pro-

duce, this is a condition which the manufacturer is actually responsible for. I refer particularly to the buyers of 1/4-inch door stock. We are all fully aware that, regardless of how good the quality of logs may be in birch, ash, gum or oak, only a certain amount of stiles and panel stock can be secured from the logs and that the amount of small stock in rails and panels from the log must necessarily be taken care of, or it will in a short time result in the manufacturer having his warehouse piled full of little stock. For instance, we divide door specifications into classes; that is, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 panel doors, and from the average run of logs which are available (and this I think applies to almost every locality) the product of the log will just about be consumed on a 5- and 6-panel door. If we quote the buyer on a 5-panel door complete, that is, four stiles, ten cross rails, ten panels and two bottom rails at a given price, and 2-panel doors, consisting of four stiles, four cross rails, four panels and two bottom rails, at a proportionately higher price, then we must secure this exact proportion to take care of the product of our log, and the price on the 2-panel door must be proportionately higher to take care of the waste of cutting over the 5-panel door.

Further, where buyers wish to secure stiles or panels in excess of proportions required in these respective doors, the manufacturer must then secure a price that will permit him to produce the stock. For the last few months a great many specifications have been sent broadcast over the country for door stock in which would be combined a certain percentage of 5- and 6-panel and a percentage of 1- and 2-panel doors, and unless the manufacturer will carefully figure out these specifications and figure the proper proportion of stiles that would be admitted in each size, likewise the panels, it is a very difficult proposition upon which to make an intelligent quotation, and evidently from some of the quotations which have been sent out by the manufacturers this careful analysis of the specifications has been overlooked. We received recently an inquiry with specifications for approximately 400,000 feet of 1/4-inch door stock which purported to be several different sizes of 5-panel doors. By a careful checking up of the proportions of the sizes in this specification we discovered that there was an excess of stiles of almost 60,000 feet, so that this particular buyer had attempted to secure from the manufacturer this great excess of stiles in the price of a 5-panel door; this, probably for the reason that he was able to buy from some other manufacturer a large amount of accumulated small sizes at a very low price, and then hoped to work in his next regular specifications a sufficient excess of stiles to work with the small cheap stock. I do not attach any blame to the buyer for attempting to buy this stock in this manner, but I do attach blame to the manufacturer who is willing to have such a deal put over on him.

I have referred in this matter almost exclusively to the subject of door stock, because that is our principal business and the only one with which we are fully familiar, and I have no doubt but what it applies equally to all other woods and other specifications. I have overlooked, but by no means forgotten, the buyer who after he secures your stock makes all sorts of claims and complaints as to grade, shortage of feet, etc. This really is the worst condition with which the manufacturer has to deal, because after you have shipped your stock and it is in the possession of the other fellow he makes such a complaint that it is an exceedingly difficult matter to handle. Fortunately for the veneer manufacturer these buyers are few, and they will become fewer by close affiliation of the manufacturers in giving their experiences as to the methods of various buyers. I want to say right here that I believe firmly that one of the greatest benefits which this association has accomplished is the splendid work which Mr. Young is carrying on, of obtaining information of all the buyers of veneers from various manufacturers and distributing this information to the various members of this association. If this present policy is carried on, and I am sure that the members of this association appreciate it enough to see that it is continued, this class of buyers will soon be unable to carry on their nefarious practices.

I have in mind still another buyer who puts before the manufacturer his specifications for veneer and asks for quotation on sample shipment, and would lead the manufacturer to believe that he is a very large buyer of veneer, which he specifies. Frequently he may be a small consumer, requiring only 10,000, 20,000 or 30,000 feet for his season's consumption, yet he will state that if the quality, etc., is satisfactory it will lead to large future business. On receipt of your quotation, based on prices f. o. b. plant or freight allowed in carload lots, he will then attempt to get the manufacturer to deliver this sample shipment in less than carload, that he may see the quality, etc. A great many manufacturers have made this concession, which in many cases is a very large one, and then found that six months or perhaps a year would pass before the buyer would again be in the market.

All of these points are, no doubt, old ones to the old manufacturers and to the people who have been producing veneers for many years, but

these things are direct experiences which have come to us, and we have only been in the veneer business a comparatively short time.

There is yet another class of buyers who are quite necessary to the trade, but at the same time one of the most difficult problems which the veneer manufacturers have to contend with. I refer to the commission men and jobbers. Naturally the commission man's main effort is to make sales and to obtain his commission by any means he sees fit—his existence depending on his commissions. He will consequently make sales at any hazard, all his efforts being to please and stand in with the buyer, very often to the disadvantage of the manufacturer. In a great many cases he will secure tentative orders from the buyer and then manipulate these options among the manufacturers, often making the manufacturer believe that he is getting the best price obtainable, and then is probably agreeing to deliver the goods at less price than his competitors would take for the order. The commission man succeeds in making the sale, breaking the market price for the stock, thereby sending the manufacturers tumbling over themselves to cut prices to secure the next order. Frequently the commission man will visit the manufacturers with a tale of woe that Jones and Brown are quoting stock at a less price than any manufacturer can profitably produce the stock. The result often is that the manufacturer may authorize this commission man to place his goods at that price, or a little lower, which he quotes Jones and Brown are quoting and possibly gives extra dating to secure the business. The commission man will often make representations to the buyer as to the grade of goods and will take orders for a class of stock that can not be produced by the manufacturer. He will then represent to the manufacturer that the buyer is not particular as to the grade or quality, and even though the price is low the manufacturer will obtain better results than if he had sold to the buyer who paid the market price and required actually the grade of stock he was buying. I do not believe there is anything so disastrous to the manufacturer as to make a connection or fall into the hands of an unscrupulous commission man, as it is not only disastrous to that one manufacturer but to the producers of veneers in general.

I firmly believe it is just as necessary, if not more so, to report to the members of this association the misleading tactics of the unfair commission man as it is the unfair methods of the deceptive buyer. Fortunately for the veneer manufacturer there are but few of the class of commission men I have referred to, and the reliable and good commission men suffer in consequence of the unfair man's tactics. All of the class of buyers whom I have discussed are, I am glad to say, in a minority, and they all can be forced to abandon their unfair tactics by the close and harmonious action of the members of this association.

I have been advised that frequently some of the veneer manufacturers don't reply to the request of the secretary for information as to the credit and inspection habits of certain buyers, feeling that they might be giving to their competitors information which would be harmful to their interests or probably because they do not at the moment realize the importance of this information and do not take time to answer these requests. I hope that in the future every member will, upon each request, give to the secretary full and complete information, as only in this manner can this plan be carried to success.

After a thorough discussion of this subject, in which many of the members took part, the question box was opened. One of the most important features brought out in this discussion was the need of education in the veneer trade, and on motion it was decided that the president should appoint a committee of three to compile data and submit to the members a system of cost accounting that will bring about closer cooperation among the trade and make the business of veneer manufacture a more profitable and satisfactory undertaking.

A committee of three was appointed to revise the present code of ethics, making any changes necessary to make it applicable to the veneer business.

Upon motion the meeting then adjourned. There were present:

F. A. Richardson, Michigan Veneer Co., Alpena, Mich.
E. V. Knight, New Albany Veneering Co., New Albany, Ind.
W. S. Walker, Portsmouth Veneer & Panel Co., Portsmouth, Ohio.
D. E. Kline, Louisville Veneer Mills, Louisville, Ky.
E. W. Benjamin, Cadillac Veneer Co., Cadillac, Mich.
F. W. Eggers, F. Eggers Veneer Seating Co., Two Rivers, Wis.

M. C. Dow, Sr., Goshen Veneer Co., Goshen, Ind.

L. P. Groffmann, St. Louis Basket & Box Co., St. Louis, Mo.

O. G. Steiner, Schoenlau-Steiner T. T. & Veneer Co., St. Louis, Mo.

W. C. Calhoun, Frost's Veneer Seating Co., Sheboygan, Wis.

C. W. Johnson, St. Louis Basket & Box Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. Schoenlau, Schoenlau-Steiner T. T. & Veneer Co., St. Louis, Mo.

W. D. Reeves, Reeves Lumber Co., Helena, Ark.

Alexander Lendrum, Penrod Walnut & Veneer Co., Kansas City, Mo.

R. L. Jurden, Penrod Walnut & Veneer Co., Kansas City, Mo.

E. V. O'Daniels, Parma Manufacturing Co., Parma, Mo.

H. Romunder, Buena Vista Veneer Co., Mishawaka, Ind.

H. P. Daly, Buena Vista Veneer Co., Mishawaka, Ind.

H. M. McCracken, Kentucky Veneer Works, Louisville, Ky.

R. C. Dayton, Wisconsin Veneer Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

C. T. Jarrell, B. C. Jarrell & Co., Humboldt, Tenn.

P. B. Raymond, Adams & Raymond Veneer Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

C. W. Talge, Evansville Veneer Co., Evansville, Ind.

Burdie Anderson, Great Lakes Veneer Co., Munising, Mich.

W. B. Morgan, Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tenn.

W. G. Bass, National Veneer & Lumber Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

F. E. Hoffman, Hoffman Brothers Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

J. D. Maris, Indianapolis Sawed Veneer Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

C. H. Barnaby, Greencastle, Ind.

R. A. Smith, Indiana Veneer & Lumber Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Tillman, Tillman-Shannon Veneer Co., Trimble, Tenn.

C. O. Ferguson, "Veneers," Indianapolis, Ind.

Geo. R. Ford, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

W. R. Anderson, "Packages," Milwaukee, Wis.

E. H. Defebaugh, Barrel and Box, Chicago, Ill.

H. S. Young, Indianapolis, Ind.

VENEER NOTES

The entire output of the Robinson Lumber Veneer & Box Company of New Orleans, La., is consumed in the Orange Belt section for the manufacture of fruit packages. This concern has a large daily output and operates up-to-date mills. It reports that the outlook for next season's orange crop is even better

than this year's, which was considered a record breaker.

An English lumber paper contains an interesting item in regard to the erection of a veneer plant at Okeanskaya, fifteen miles from Vladivostock, Russia. This plant will be devoted to the manufacture of three-ply veneer and match sticks, also veneer for furniture making will be cut from native ornamental woods. The match sticks will be cuts from aspen, of which there are considerable quantities available. Most of the output, it is expected, will be marketed in Europe and Great Britain will be one of the largest buyers of this material. The factory is a model of its kind, fitted with up-to-date machinery and arranged on lines similar to like factories on the Baltic.

The Puget Sound Veneer Works of Tacoma has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by Fred Rossow, Ida M. Rossow and David Hill.

Announcement was made in a local paper recently that the Clougher syndicate of London, backed entirely by English capital, has obtained a large tract of land about three miles from Schenectady, N. Y., and will begin at once the erection of its first plant in the United States. The factory will be devoted to the manufacture of hardwood veneers for use in cabinet work and for high-class interior finish. A department will also be operated for the manufacture of gun stocks, tool handles and bobbins, which are used in large quantities in cotton and woolen mills. It is said the syndicate will invest at least \$50,000 in Schenectady. It now owns large tracts of land in South America and Mexico, and operates several big factories in Great Britain. The mahogany and other precious woods are shipped direct from the tropical holdings to the factories.

A new concern to engage in the manufacture of veneer has been organized at Dyer, Tenn. It is capitalized at \$20,000 and will operate under the style of the Tillman-Shannon Veneer Company.

Utilization of Hardwoods

ARTICLE XLIII PYROGRAPHY

A fact strongly impressed upon the visitor to a factory turning out artists' woodenware is that there has been no reduction in the output of wooden articles for pyrographic purposes. This comparatively simple method of artistic designing received such an impetus in recent years, with the introduction of the modern alcohol and gas-heating apparatus and platinum points, as to assume the nature of a fad. That the industry has been in existence almost half a century was pointed out by one of the partners of the Chicago firm of art goods manufacturers, Thayer & Chandler, through whose kindness the visit was made. This gentleman stated that, on a visit to Heidelberg, Germany, twelve years ago he visited the old shop of a German manufacturer of pyrographic supplies, and was told that the business had been carried on in that establishment since 1876.

While pyrography has long been practiced in most of the European countries, the industry has in no place attained the proportions which it enjoys in this country, where it has

become a source of consumption for a large amount of hardwood yearly. According to this manufacturer, there is no apparent reason to suppose that there will not always be as extensive a market for pyrographic goods as exists at the present time.

Contrary to the usual conditions governing the remanufacture of hardwood, only one species of wood has been so far considered acceptable for this purpose—clear, white, northern basswood. Experiments have been made repeatedly with other woods, but in no case have suitable qualities been discovered, southern basswood even falling under the ban. It is a well-known fact that the southern growth, known as linn, has not the white color or the close, even grain, of its northern prototype, and the same can be said of the other woods that have been tried out. As a consequence the best stock turned out by Michigan and Wisconsin mills is called for, and orders are delivered regularly in the rough. Wide stock is usually sought, as no joints are permissible in this line of manufacture.

Aside from the regular line of inch, five-quarter and six-quarter boards, of various widths and lengths, there is a large amount of three-ply wood used in the construction of pyrographic articles, where solid lumber would not answer. For instance, panels, trays, picture frames, and numerous similar articles, which will not be supported at the edges and firmly held in the original flat position, are made of three-ply wood to prevent warping and to insure stability; the middle layer being cross-banded as in other veneer construction.

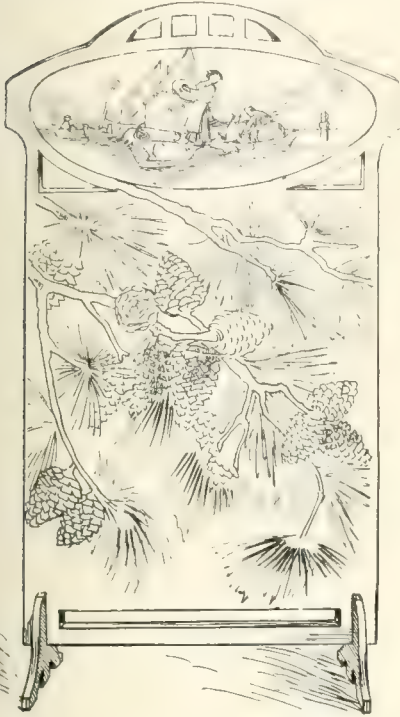
sign shown is represented in the factory by a pattern, which is used in each run.

The articles produced range from large, comfortable seats, cabinets, tabourettes and picture frames, down to turned receptacles of all sorts and the smallest wooden ornaments. There are features in the manufacture of each which do not apply to the other, and hence a business of this sort presents many complications. Of special interest is the manufacture of round receptacles, such as nut-dishes and similar articles. It is for purposes of this kind that thick lumber is utilized. In making a nut-dish, for instance, two blocks are cut to dimensions corresponding to the ultimate diameter and are glued face to face. After setting, they are handed on to the next shop-unit, and here the required shape is secured by turning in the usual manner inside and out. Sand-papery, in all cases, is done automatically, various types of sanders being used.

Round objects, such as fern-dishes, having straight sides, are made in an ingenious, somewhat different way. As has probably been noticed, picture frames intended for pyrographic purposes are always made of one piece, the reason being obvious, and are always of three-ply wood. The first operation consists, naturally, of cutting to the required size; the pieces are then nailed together in the middle, in bundles of a half dozen, the edges corresponding accurately, and the top piece is marked according to the shape of the opening. The next step is taken care of by another man, who bores the center and then, with a jig-saw, removes it according to the marking. Following this a rabbetting

machine cuts the necessary rabbets in the back, and then the frame goes to the molder, who runs it through a machine designed to cut a plain rabbit-moulding around the edge. It is now complete as to cutting, automatic sand-papery being the last step on this floor. Another section takes care of stamping or printing of the pattern to be burned, and of putting on glass and ring or standard.

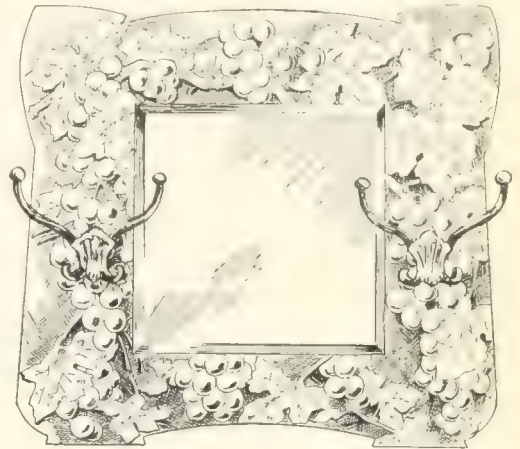
Numerous other articles could be followed through the process of manufacture in a similar manner, but as the operations are essentially the same, and performed on the same machine, this will not be attempted.



DESIGN FOR ORNAMENTAL SCREEN.

This wood is manufactured from the same stock as solid lumber, being usually rotary cut, and is shipped directly from the mills in the North. Owing to the many purposes for which waste can be utilized, strict dimensions are not insisted upon, though the manufacturers usually turn out a large number of one type of article at a running, and thus can give an approximate idea of lengths and widths, or corresponding units of the same. Three-ply stock is generally used for parts $\frac{5}{8}$ inch and under, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch stuff being used more extensively than the other thicknesses. While solid lumber is much less expensive than the other type, still it is only utilized to about one-third the extent in pyrography.

So numerous are the objects turned out to be ornamentally burned, and of such a variety of shapes and sizes are they, that it would be useless to attempt to describe them in detail. As in wholesale manufacture in most other lines, the filling of special orders for the manufacture of specially designed pieces would not be at all profitable or even possible at a figure far above the usual retail price. Consequently the Thayer & Chandler Company has limited the output absolutely to articles described in its catalogue. Each de-



FRAME FOR HALL MIRROR.

The Thayer & Chandler factory is interesting from a mechanical point of view, in that all apparatus is electrically driven. Various machines are used for the work; namely, band-saws of various sizes and types, jig-saws, trimmer-saws, planers (the first operation of handling solid lumber is planing), lathes of all types, sanders, glue-jointers, spinners, rabbetting machines and various brass-working appliances, all of the most up-to-date pattern.

The design to be burned is put on later by stamping or printing, according to the nature of the article to be marked. Where possible this operation is performed before assembling the parts. A few designs for pyrography work of various styles are shown in the illustrations in connection with this article.



TABLE BENCH WITH BOX SEAT FOR BURNING.

He is a wise weather prophet who knows when to borrow an umbrella.

Important Deal Closed

The K. & P. Lumber Company of Cincinnati has absorbed the Sullivan Sanford Lumber Company of Naples, Tex., and its capital stock has been increased from \$75,000 to \$1,000,000. The property acquired consists of 40,000 acres of oak and red gum timber, three band mills and twenty-six miles of standard gauge railroad, connecting the mills with the Cotton Belt Railroad. Extensive improvements are contemplated at the Texas operation, including the building of five miles of railroad and the construction of at least one more band mill at Naples.

Probably at the close of operations at the K. & P. Lumber Company's mill at Tallega, Ky., that sawmill will be removed to Naples. Max Kosse, president and head of the K. & P. Lumber Company, recently spent a month at the Naples operations arranging for the removal of the business offices of the Sanford-Sullivan company to Cincinnati and the merging of them with the K. & P. offices there. The company will soon have new and better equipped offices at Cincinnati as more space will be required by reason of the extended business of the concern.

The new officers of the company are: Max Kosse, president; F. T. Atkinson, treasurer; T. V. Shoe, secretary; Edgar L. Walker, assistant secretary and treasurer, and W. L. Schleyer, sales manager. The Naples operation will be in charge of J. W. Lockbridge.

The Story of the Maples

Under the above title the I. Stephenson Company of Wells, Mich., manufacturer of "Ideal" rock maple flooring, hardwoods, pine and cedar, has issued a magnificent hundred-page book, printed on high-class enamel paper, illustrated with a hundred or more half-tone engravings in color, showing many of the details of its gigantic operations. The book deals especially with the company's maple flooring. It is the handsomest book that has ever been put out by any flooring manufacturer, and is being distributed to the company's customers.

The frontispiece of the work is a portrait of Senator Isaac Stephenson, the dean of the lumber industry of the North country. The volume is well worth a careful perusal and preservation.

Married to Walter N. Kelley

Walter N. Kelley, of Traverse City, Mich., of the Walter N. Kelley Company, the well-known Michigan lumberman, was married on Wednesday, June 8, to Miss Rose Wilhelm, daughter of the late John Wilhelm, a prominent pioneer citizen of Traverse City. For some years Miss Wilhelm has been in charge of the office of the Manufacturers' Lumber Company of Detroit, Mich.

The newly wedded couple spent their honeymoon at Mount Clemens, Mich., and are now at home in the handsome family residence in State street, Traverse City.

The RECORD wishes to extend its felicitations to Mr. and Mrs. Kelley, and wish them much happiness and a long life!



WALTER N. KELLEY, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., A BENEDICT.

Regular Meeting Chicago Wholesalers

The Chicago Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held its regular luncheon and business meeting at the Chicago Automobile Club on Tuesday, June 21. Following the luncheon the meeting was brought to order by President G. T. Mickle, who called first for roll call and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting. Following this formality the chairmen of the standing committees submitted their regular reports.

The chairman of the Committee on Inspection and Trade Relations was not present, but his report was read by the secretary and adopted. Chairman Mark Porter of the Membership Committee reported that J. A. Nourse & Co. had applied for membership, and the president put that name before the body of the association for their approval. The firm was unanimously balloted in.

In the absence of the chairman of the Railroad Committee, C. L. Cross, one of the members, reported in his stead that the question of employing an attorney to represent the association at all times and to give advice along various lines had

come under consideration of this committee. This policy has been adopted by the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange, and Mr. Cross requested that the suggestion should be submitted to the association. The sentiment was more or less against such a step, and the question was finally placed before the Board of Directors, who will pass upon it later.

E. A. Thornton, chairman of the joint committee on amalgamation, reported that nothing further had been accomplished along these lines since the last meeting, and that in all probability there will be no further action during the summer. Following the favorable report of the treasurer, the secretary read communications from various conservation associations throughout the country, the National Conservation Association, the National Conservation Congress and the American Lumber Trades Congress. The essence of the communications was an appeal for money and for increased membership. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that the wholesalers' association should pledge itself as an association as favoring the appropriation, at the present time. The matter was finally submitted to the Trade Relations Committee after free discussion.

The question of an outing in conjunction with the two other Chicago lumber associations was broached by C. L. Cross. While most of the members were in favor of such action, the question of expense proved a considerable barrier. As finally settled there will be an assessment on all of the members of \$5, which will entitle two persons to attend as representatives of the various firms. The regular meetings will be abandoned for the summer months. The Entertainment Committee will meet with the Entertainment Committees of the other two associations to settle upon some date favorable to all three bodies for the proposed outing.

No other business of importance was brought before the meeting, and the regular motion to adjourn was put and carried.

New Addition Completed

The new tapering wedge dovetail glue jointer, which is practically welding lumber together with glue, and the economical method of jointing and joining lumber together at one operation on the Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer, has increased the business of the Linderman Machine Company of Muskegon, Mich., to such an extent as to warrant the erection of a new addition to its plant. The new building, 66 by 106 feet, brick and cement construction, is being added to the west end of the plant. This additional space will be used as part of the present erecting room. The equipment will consist of a ten-ton electric crane for handling heavy castings and machines. All machines will be given a floor test by direct connected motors; new direct connected electric generators and steam drum air compressors will be added. In addition there will be various other modern appliances for systematic and economic work.

Another Lumber Baseball Team

The RECORD is in receipt of the accompanying picture of the baseball team of the Licking River Lumber Company, Huntington, W. Va., made up of employees of this lumber and oak flooring institution. While this baseball team may be entitled to be classed only with the minor leagues, it will be very glad to receive an invitation to play ball with any lumber or flooring factory team that wants to get a good drubbing. It is particularly anxious to have an invitation to cross bats with the team of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company at Charleston, Miss.; with the Memphis "bluffers"; with the Cincinnati "scrubs" or any others of that class.

The Licking River Lumber Company thinks it has a ball team that can deliver the goods embraced in the first word of its name to any lumbermen's club in the country. Here's a chance to get busy!



BASEBALL TEAM OF LICKING RIVER LUMBER CO., WHO WANT A CHANCE OF "LICKING" 'EM ALL.

Miscellaneous Notes

Karl, Frank and H. B. Armstrong have recently organized the Armstrong Lumber Company at Del Rio, Tex. The capital stock is placed at \$12,000.

Business men of Shawano, Wis., have undertaken to raise \$35,000 for stock in the Shawano Hardwood Specialties Company, which is planning to locate there.

The plant of the Shippen Brothers Lumber Company, manufacturer of poplar, white pine and oak lumber at Ellijay, Ga., was destroyed by fire on June 6. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

The Riverside Lumber & Manufacturing Company is a new concern to enter business at Spokane, Wash. It is capitalized at \$1,500,000 by P. H. Sherman, J. W. Thornton and A. R. E. Crothers.

On June 11 Butler Smith transferred to the Tennessee Hardwood Lumber Company of Nashville, Tenn., a lot 260x488 feet in West Nashville for \$52,000. The property constitutes one of the most advantageous factory sites in West Nashville.

The Keys-Fannin Lumber Company of Herndon, W. Va., will establish a band mill on Pineapple Creek for cutting large tracts of timber, etc. The mill will be thoroughly up-to-date in every respect.

Work was recently started on the hardwood plant of G. Von Platen at Iron Mountain, Mich., under the direction of Manager Fox. It is expected to have the sawmill ready for operation early in the fall.

W. S. Embrey, Inc., has recently entered the lumber business at Fredericksburg, Va., with a capital of from \$50,000 to \$100,000. A. W. Embrey is president of the concern and W. S. Embrey secretary and treasurer. Both these men are of Fredericksburg.

A new concern to enter the lumber business at Lynchburg, Va., is the Williams-McKeitham Lumber Corporation. Its capital stock is placed at from \$200,000 to \$400,000. Ernest Williams of Lynchburg is president of the company; James Mortimer of Lumber, S. C., general manager, and W. B. Harris of Lynchburg, secretary.

The Bear Brothers Lumber Company, which was sold to Texas people some time ago, has been reorganized and will be known as the Hempstead Hardwood Company. J. W. Lockridge is president and general manager of the concern, and J. E. Dougherty will be superintendent. It is expected that operations will begin about July 1.

J. W. Ogden, president of the Ogden Lumber Company of Quitman, La., has disposed of his Dubach plant to J. S. Woolfert of Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Woolfert will operate the plant, hickory and white oak being the main output. The plant has a capacity of 15,000 feet per day. Mr. Ogden is planning to reopen his Quitman plant in the near future.

It was recently announced that the 12,000 acres of timber land known as the "Murchison boundary," owned by the heirs of the late Col. E. K. Murchison of Wilmington, N. C., have been sold to the Mount Mitchell Lumber Company, composed of West Virginia capitalists. The purchase price is given as \$200,000. The tract is heavily timbered with spruce, oak, cherry, poplar and birch, and embraces a territory seven miles long and nine miles wide.

F. H. Keelman of Centerville, Miss., has become associated with the Ash Brothers Lumber Company, and the name of that concern has been changed to the Ash-Keelman Lumber Company. The operations of the concern will be extended materially, and the plant will be equipped at once to furnish all kinds of hardwood lumber.

The company's capacity is now about 80,000 feet daily, including the output of its two mills at Centerville and Woodville, Miss.

The McEwen Lumber Company, manufacturer of hardwood and white pine lumber at Asheville, N. C., has purchased the timber rights of the Connelly estate of 4,000 acres of timberland in Buncombe county for \$40,000. The tract consists mostly of valuable hardwoods, chestnut, oak and poplar being especially plentiful. The company plans to develop the property at a cost of about \$75,000. A spur line will be built from the main line of the Southern railroad into the tract, where a large sawmill will be established.

The Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo., has recently taken over the hardwood sawmill of the Crossett Lumber Company at Crossett, Ark., and hereafter will operate it as its own property. The plant is said to be particularly well equipped and the Garetson-Greaseon company expects to turn out some fine stock from the excellent timber tributary to the plant. It will make a specialty of car oak, but other hardwoods, including quartered and plain red and white oak, gum and ash, will be manufactured.

A new concern has been organized to engage in the manufacture of hardwood lumber at Eunice, La. It will be known as the Eunice Hardwood Company, and its officers are James J. Lewis, president; E. Alexander, vice-president, and J. C. Blevins, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Alexander is president of the Alexander Hardwood Company, Ltd., of Eunice, which has been in existence only a few weeks. The Eunice Hard-

wood Company will erect a modern band mill, which will have a daily capacity of 40,000 feet. The mill will be located on the Rock Island or Frisco railroad, and will thus have excellent shipping facilities.

Following his purchase of 8,000 acres of hardwood stumpage two miles east of Oak Grove, East Carroll parish, La., E. J. Hamley will put in a mill at that place and build a railroad from the plant to Lake Providence. Frank James has purchased 920 acres of hardwood land, which gives him 8,000 acres in the vicinity of Oak Grove, and he plans to build a standard gauge road in a westerly direction six miles to Boeef River. This will connect with a line Phil Kimball is building from LaArk, La., to Boeef River, and these two lines will join the road Hamley will build, thus affording communication across the two parishes of West and East Carroll.

The Jarratt Lumber Corporation of Marianna, Fla., has taken over the business formerly conducted by Jarratt Brothers. The capital stock of the old concern has been increased to \$50,000 and its business will be extended greatly. The company will take over the old concern's mill at Marianna, which is a well equipped plant with a daily capacity of 40,000 feet, and a complete logging equipment. The concern has a large area of timberland, and a railroad eight miles long, now being built to reach this tract, will be ready for operation about the middle of July. About 50,000 feet of fine cypress and the same quantity of gum and oak will be taken from this property, and the concern will begin to cut immediately.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

Chas. H. Stotz, formerly connected with the Louisville Lumber Company, is now the general manager of the A. Z. Haas Lumber Company in the wholesale hardwood trade of Louisville.

Roy C. Hook, formerly associated with the American Lumberman and the Southern Lumberman, has joined forces with the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Underwriters of Chicago, and will hereafter be engaged in lumber insurance work.

The RECORD had a call on June 23 from Chas. R. Duggan, manager of Jackson & Tindle, whose general sales headquarters are in Detroit, and mills at Pellston and Munising, Mich.

Wm. N. Gunton, formerly prominently identified with the building wood trade of Chicago, and who spent the last seven years on the Pacific coast, has returned to Chicago and is about to embark in the lumber business, and will probably be identified with the hardwood trade.

The RECORD had a call on June 20 from Wm. Threlkeld, Jr., son of Wm. Threlkeld, of the Indiana Quartered Oak Company of New York City. Young Threlkeld is en route to Madeira, Mexico, where he will engage in the lumber business.

The RECORD had the pleasure of a call on June 17 from Burdis Anderson, manager of the Great Lakes Veneer Company of Munising, Mich.

Max L. Pease, vice-president of the Galloway-Pease Company of Saginaw, Mich., who makes his headquarters at Poplar Bluff, Mo., in charge of the company's hardwood mill there, was a Chicago visitor last week on his way home from a visit to the company's general office and a sales tour of Michigan.

The RECORD acknowledges a call on June 13 from James Boyd, editor of the Lumber Trade Journal of New Orleans.

Geo. S. Fry, hardwood lumberman of Dubois, Ind., was a Chicago visitor on June 10.

E. W. Ackles, secretary of the Alton Lumber

Company, manufacturer of poplar, oak and ash, of Buckhannon, W. Va., was a RECORD caller June 10.

F. E. Stevens of the Phoenix Sprinkling & Heating Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., manufacturer of sprinkling equipments for sawmill and woodworking factories, was a Chicago visitor last week.

F. A. Dudley, Philadelphia representative of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation, was a welcome caller at the RECORD office a few days ago.

William L. Hall, assistant forester in the United States Forest Service, in charge of the new wood testing laboratory at Madison, Wis., was a Chicago visitor on June 22. Mr. Hall was en route to Washington, and will return to Chicago on June 30. Some very important experiments are about to be undertaken by Mr. Hall and his assistants in the drying of woods.

The American Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, Pa., is sending out to the trade a card entitled "Eulogy on the Dog," which is reproduced in the panel on the second editorial page of this issue of the RECORD.

Schmitt & Schultz, manufacturers of bank and store fixtures in Chicago, were recently succeeded by the United Bank & Store Fixture Company.

Francis Beidler, a prominent lumberman of Chicago, is president of the recently incorporated Santee Cypress Lumber Company, Ferguson, S. C. The company has just been formed with a capital of \$1,500,000, most of which was supplied by Chicago capitalists. Mr. Beidler and other Chicago interests have for a long time controlled the enterprise as it formerly existed.

J. P. McParland, president of McParland & Konzen Lumber Company, recently bought out the other interests in this concern and now holds practically the entire control. The business of the firm will in no way be affected by the new state of affairs, Mr. Konzen probably continuing with Mr. McParland as heretofore. The

company reports that while things in general are not as bright as might be expected, still, considering the season of the year, there is nothing to kick about. Some difficulty is reported in securing such stock as wagon poles and poplar box boards.

D. B. Douglas & Co., Chicago wholesalers with offices in the Monadnock building, have entered a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The assets are \$33,196, with declared liabilities of \$34,794. E. D. Buell has been appointed receiver.

W. E. Trainer of the Trainer Brothers Lumber Company has returned from a fishing trip in Wisconsin and states that the fishing proposition is about on a par with the Chicago lumber trade at present. Just to find out whether this is so throughout the country his brother Jim has decided to take a couple of weeks cruising about New York state, in hopes of digging up something in the way of amusement.

The Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange will hold its regular meeting on Tuesday, June 28. The question of a summer outing will be brought up at that time in connection with other subjects of interest to the trade.

At the meeting of the Chicago Wholesalers last Friday the question of a joint picnic or some sort of an outdoor celebration was proposed. It was suggested that the three Chicago associations get together on the proposition and in this way forward the social interests of all members and act as a sort of entering wedge for the proposed amalgamation. It is to be hoped that the other associations will give the matter the same support accorded it by the wholesalers.

At a recent meeting of Exchange officers it was decided that the regular meetings would be discontinued for the summer, probably up to September. The same action was taken by the Wholesalers.

R. S. Bacon of the R. S. Bacon Veneer Company recently made a trip to Wisconsin lumber points.

Anybody who is down in the mouth about the lumber proposition would do well to take a trip to the office and yards of Maisey & Dion on Loomis street. That the lumber trade is founded on strictly business principles and honest methods is evidenced by the operations of this concern. It is always their policy to cater absolutely to the requirements of their customers and to make sure, by close personal supervision of shipments, of absolute satisfaction. That their policy is successful is true without a shadow of a doubt.

NEW YORK

Following the important conference held in this city on May 31 and June 1, between distinguished representatives of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association and the Eastern retail buying interests, at which time both interests got together on a five-year agreement concerning hardwood inspection, the rules as adopted at the conference were unanimously accepted by the New York Lumber Trade Association at a special meeting held June 6, and by the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, comprising the retail associations of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York City, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the Washington Lumber Exchange of Washington, D. C., held on the same date. It is also understood that a committee of the Philadelphia trade has been appointed to report to the membership of the Philadelphia Exchange on the same subject at an early date, and it is expected that the other associations in interest will take action on this matter shortly.

The lumber trade of the Metropolitan district and vicinity will be ably represented at the approaching annual tournament of the Lumbermen's Golf Association, composed of leading trade enthusiasts in the eastern markets, which will be held at Springfield, Mass., June 21 and

22. President Laurens P. Rider, Henry Cape and Secretary Patrick Moore have been busily engaged rounding out the program which will include events so diversified that everybody will have a chance for a prize, and the list this year is complete and handsome.

The large hardwood warehouse of Jacobs & Sons, at Elizabeth, N. J., was damaged to the extent of \$25,000 by fire on June 12. It is fully covered by insurance.

Edward Tate, 403 West 123d street, local representative for John W. Coles, well-known wholesaler of Philadelphia, Pa., reports good business. These interests are making some heavy shipments in southern and western hardwoods in the local district.

W. A. Bennett, the prominent Cincinnati hardwood lumberman and principal in the firm of Bennett & Witte, has been spending several days in the Metropolitan district on business and pleasure, and will remain here for some time longer.

Jos. J. Linehan, Linehan Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa., has been spending several days in town during the fortnight in the interest of business.

The Marshall Hardwood Company has been organized at 1 Madison avenue, by John Knox Marshall, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Marshall-Polhemus Lumber Company, recently dissolved. The new company will do a strictly wholesale hardwood business, and in addition to its local distributing office will maintain a wholesale storage yard at Marshall, N. C. The concern will specialize in oak, poplar, ash and basswood.

Robert W. Higbie of the R. W. Higbie Company, hardwood manufacturers and wholesalers of 45 Broadway, returned during the fortnight from a visit to his Adirondack operations. The company is running full time on a choice cut of hardwoods and reports business as excellent. All of its product is being readily disposed of at top prices.

Among the recent visitors to the metropolis are noted Emil Guenther, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. R. Gilchrist, Three States Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn.; W. H. Martz, Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Co., New Orleans, La.

BUFFALO

F. W. Vetter was made a member of the outgoing committee at the last meeting of the Lumber Exchange. He is a practiced hand at taking care of the members of the trade when on their trips and will be welcomed to the list.

The yard of I. N. Stewart & Bro. is doing a good trade in oak and chestnut, but this time of the year seems not to be the best for disposing of the firm's specialty, cherry, but that will come in later on.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is getting good results from its latest venture, the California redwood trade, but of course it will be some time before the buyers are in line for taking hold of it very heavily.

The Memphis sawmill of Scatcherd & Son, which has been dismantled some months for a rebuild, is ready to run again, and with a good supply of logs will soon be increasing the stock of oak lumber which is none too plenty now.

The Pascola Lumber Company has quite a stock of oak and gum at its Missouri mills, and Secretary Davenport is busy disposing of it, some of which comes eastward to Atlantic coast towns, though none has yet been sold here.

G. Elias & Bro., who are getting so much lake pine, hemlock and hardwoods in this season, are much interested in seeing the work of deepening the inner harbor up to their yard, which will take place in time, as the work is in progress.

The syndicate of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company has sent M. M. Wall to British Columbia to size up the situation there and get

ready for setting up sawmills on the Yale tract.

The yard of A. Miller is getting in some good basswood from the West and most of the time at this season is given to that side of the trade, though the spring out-bound movement was pretty good.

Hugh McLean is pretty well recovered from a fall from his horse and will soon be back on the road to his favorite selling grounds. The oak mills are kept going, for it will not again be possible to get too much oak lumber.

PHILADELPHIA

The firm of Fleck & Danwoody is rapidly forging to the front and the recent addition of C. W. Decker makes a trio of lively hustlers. Mr. Decker is well known to the buyers throughout the country, as for the last twenty-six years he has been associated with the well-known house of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Charles L. Meckley of the Meckley Lance Lumber Company reports a fair trade with a slight increase of orders during the last week. Mr. Meckley recently returned from a trip through Virginia and West Virginia, where he secured a fine collection of ash, oak and poplar.

J. F. Holloway states that in certain lines business is fairly satisfactory, but taking the situation as a whole there is a marked inertia in trading as the warm weather approaches.

William B. Allen of the Colonial Lumber Company says no difficulty is found in placing its goods for the last fortnight, hence the concern has no complaint to make over conditions. Mr. Allen has just returned from Virginia and North Carolina, where he purchased some select oak and poplar.

The American Coal & Lumber Company, 336 Land Title building, is a new arrival in the field. It absorbs the Hughesville Lumber & Box Company. The officers are: President, C. W. Thompson, Roanoke, Va.; vice-president, D. J. Ward, Salisbury, Md.; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Dailey, Philadelphia. The treasurer of the company states that the company is capitalized at \$200,000, of which \$100,000 is paid in.

R. A. & J. J. Williams Company is complacent over conditions. Maurice J. Dukes, vice-president, says business has been steady right along. The concern handles only the better grades of hardwoods and has been able to place its goods and supply the demand.

John H. Schofield of Schofield Brothers and William P. Shearer of Samuel H. Shearer & Son have taken jointly a large cottage at Ocean City, N. J., where they have removed their families for the summer. These two popular lumbermen are enthusiastic golfers, usually playing together. They will be contestants at a golf tournament to take place in Springfield, Mass., in July.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works received an order on June 10 for eighty-five large engines for the Harriman lines. This order amounts approximately to \$1,250,000 and is one of the largest that has been forwarded by any railroad system since the financial depression of 1907. Later came an order from the Hawley lines for sixty-five new locomotives, half of which will go to the Baldwin works, the other half to the American Locomotive Works. Added to the eighty-five locomotives for the Harriman lines, the Baldwin Locomotive Works has received orders for considerably over one hundred locomotives within a week. The Baldwin plant is now employing 14,500 men, and it is stated that there is work enough ahead to keep this force busy during the rest of the year.

Among recent visitors to the local trade was A. T. Bliss of Bliss & VanAuken, New York.

George M. Spiegle of George M. Spiegle & Co. sailed on the steamship Campania on June 15 for a European tour.

The Southern Lumber Securities Company, Wilmington, Del., incorporated under Delaware laws June 13, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

PITTSBURG

The Hamilton Lumber Company reports business spotty and unsatisfactory although a few real old-time days have made the month profitable so far. It is well located now in the Diamond Bank building at Fifth and Liberty avenue.

J. N. Wollett, president of the Aberdeen Lumber Company, announces some good orders received by him during the past four weeks. These were chiefly for gum and cottonwood, in which stocks he makes a specialty.

The H. V. Curl Lumber Company will increase its output in West Virginia this fall, as it believes that poplar, its chief stock, will be in better demand than ever. Its shipping facilities will be greatly improved by the new tram line which it is now building to tap a new part of its timber.

According to Vice President McCready of the Mead & Spear Lumber Company, trade has been slow and irregular the past ten days; prior to that time the company was doing a first class business and Mr. McCready believes that this is only a temporary lull in buying. Operations at the mill at Strange Creek, W. Va., are proceeding well.

I. F. Balsley, sales manager of the Palmer & Semans Lumber Company, is looking for quite an increase in trade later in the summer. The company, since its organization some six months ago, has been getting its timber lands and stocks into the best possible shape and is now prepared to furnish as fine a lot of choice assorted hardwood as can be found anywhere in the country.

Manager E. H. Shreiner of the Goodwin Lumber Company has been making frequent trips to the West Virginia plants in order to keep a wise eye on stocks. The Goodwin company is selling a fine lot of white pine in big sizes, much of which goes to the eastern trade.

The W. P. Craig Lumber Company from its office in the Empire building announces a good movement in the better grades of spruce, chiefly merchantable. There is no trouble in getting cars, its officials say, and the tendency among the mill men is to fill orders very promptly and at prices which are often dictated by the wholesaler.

J. H. Newell of the Newell Brothers Lumber Company spent a few days last week at the plant at Braucher, W. Va. The company's mill is running full and by next fall will have leveled most of the timber tract which the Newells bought over three years ago and which has been very profitable for them.

L. A. Bodine of the Plymouth Lumber Company of Plymouth, N. C., called around on his Pittsburg friends last week. This concern is doing a big business in poplar, cypress and tupelo.

President W. D. Johnston of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, on his recent trip to the Northwest bought about 8,000,000 feet of lumber. This will carry the company through the summer season very nicely. Its vice-president, J. B. Montgomery, announces that the best feature in the market is the stronger purchases this week by the railroads, which looks as if they must spend money for lumber whether they would or not.

BOSTON

William E. Litchfield, the well-known Boston hardwood lumber dealer, has returned from a western trip. While away he visited the mill of Litchfield Brothers at North Vernon, Ind., and attended the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

It is reported that one of the largest toothpick factories in the country will be erected at Phil-

lips, Me. Oscar H. Hersey, president of the International Manufacturing Company of that place, was a recent visitor in Boston. The buildings will be large and of concrete construction.

John W. Macy, a well-known lumberman, has recently leased a piece of property in Nantucket, Mass., for the purpose of starting a lumber business.

The planing mill of A. A. Presbrey & Son Company of Providence, R. I., was recently damaged by fire.

Roy L. Palmer and H. F. Hunter of the Palmer-Hunter Lumber Company, Boston, returned early in the month from the convention in Louisville. Mr. Hunter visited North Vernon, Ind., while away and inspected the hardwood lumber plant of Litchfield Brothers.

BALTIMORE

The report that the eastern lumber trade associations, among them the New York Lumber Trade Association, the Rhode Island, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts Associations, had agreed to accept the rules of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association at a conference held in New York, was received with much interest here. Baltimore hardwood men are working under the National Hardwood Association rules, which were ratified by the exchange here, and they have experienced more or less difficulty in their transactions.

The Wagon Oak Plank Exporters' Association, which, at a meeting held last March at Roanoke, Va., formulated inspection rules for oak planks embodying the views of the American shippers as to what such rules should provide, copies being forwarded to the Liverpool Timber Trades Federation, has not so far heard from that organization. It was proposed that representatives of the Wagon Oak association confer with members of the Timber Trades Federation next October, but so far no one has yet come forward among the shippers to ask to be named as representative. This disposition to stand from under is due largely to the difficulties which a representative would be likely to encounter at the conference. Business in England has not been good, while the forwardings of oak planks have been liberal enough to bring about extensive accumulations. Competition is very keen, and the conditions at the present time are not such as to make the foreign buyers feel inclined to offer material concessions. It looks very much as though the exporters would have to apply the remedy themselves, by concerted action and stopping shipments, bringing about a healthier state in the trade.

Holger A. Koppel, an exporter of hardwood lumber and logs, whose departure for Copenhagen, his former home, was delayed for some weeks by an attack of illness, sailed last week, having recovered sufficiently to stand the journey.

R. E. Wood, president of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, is at Fontana, N. C., inspecting the operation of the company's mill there.

The Hollingsworth Wheel Company has been incorporated at Hagerstown, Md., with a capitalization of \$40,000, to manufacture wheels, hubs, spokes, rims and wheel material. A large factory is to be built. The incorporators, who are also the directors for the first year, are Thompson A. Brown, Barclay E. Hollingsworth and J. A. Hollingsworth of Hagerstown. The Messrs. Hollingsworth were formerly connected with the Hagerstown Spoke & Bending Works Company, which became involved in financial trouble. They came from Wheel, Md.

CLEVELAND

The F. T. Peitch Company reports a decided improvement in the demand for cypress, to be used for house finishing purposes. The company

also says that the call for the lower grades of hardwoods is quite brisk.

Lower grades of hardwoods, with the exception of low-grade poplar, are moving well, according to officers of the Advance Lumber Company. The company has recently delivered some good sized orders for chestnut and oak.

The Martin-Barriss Company is preparing to replace part of its plant destroyed several weeks ago by a fire which did about \$35,000 worth of damage. The dry kiln, sawmill and boiler room were partially destroyed, but the large storage ware room, containing much valuable hardwood veneer and the big hardwood yards were saved. The company was inconvenienced but continued to make all deliveries of stock on time. The loss was fully covered by insurance and rebuilding operations are now in progress.

Among recent visitors to Cleveland were J. F. Bertless, sales manager of the Sawyer-Goodman Lumber Company of Marinette, Wis., F. W. Crane of the F. W. Crane Lumber Company of Pittsburg, Pa., and Geo. E. Breece, manager of the West Virginia Timber Company, Charleston, W. Va.

The American Box Company, which had its plant partially destroyed by fire several weeks ago, is busy with rebuilding operations.

COLUMBUS

Lumber manufacturers and jobbers of Columbus, especially those engaged in the hardwood trade, are taking considerable interest in the "Made-in-Columbus" exposition under the auspices of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, which opened June 21 with a large parade. The exposition will continue until July 4 and is held at the Ohio State Fair grounds. A number of the manufacturers and shippers have arranged for exhibits, and in addition exhibits were arranged for by implement and vehicle manufacturers, furniture concerns and column and mill workers. The exposition is expected to attract a large number of business men to the city.

H. W. Putnam, president of the General Lumber Company, reports an improvement in the factory demand. He says factories are using more materials at this time and there is a better demand for the lower grades of hardwoods. The upper grades are also in good call. There is a slight advance in the quotations for birch and chestnut. Prices in other varieties are steady and unchanged from two weeks ago. The company is hurrying repairs on its mill at Ashland, Ky., preparatory to starting operations soon.

H. C. Buskirk, sales manager of the General Lumber Company, returns June 20 from his home at McArthur, Ohio, where he was ill for several weeks.

A. C. Davis of the A. C. Davis Lumber Company, says the market is fairly steady although there is some disposition to shade quotations in some sections. He believes that the more favorable weather will soon cause improvement in the general market.

R. W. Horton, sales manager of the central division for the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, says that the market at present is steady although conditions have been a little slow for several weeks. The number of orders has increased in the past few days, due to the more favorable weather for building operations. Prices are holding up well under the circumstances but there is a slight tendency in some sections to sag off. Chestnut is in good demand.

The Ritter company announces a change in its sales force. R. W. Horton succeeds H. W. Collins as manager of sales for the central division with headquarters in Columbus. H. W. Collins becomes manager of the Philadelphia office, succeeding R. L. Gilliam, who resigned to

take a similar position with another concern. F. B. Pryor is still in charge of the Chicago office.

C. G. McLaughlin, general manager of the McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company, reports a slight improvement in trade conditions. He is of the opinion that prices are weaker, although they are holding up well in certain lines. J. H. Wyatt, a traveling salesman representing the company was called to Buffalo on business recently.

Word comes from Ironton, Ohio, that another big timber run on the Big Sandy river has taken place. A large number of rafts were brought down to the government dam.

The report of the Columbus building inspector for the month of May showed that permits to the number of 212 were issued for structures estimated to cost \$676,167. For May, 1909, the number of permits was 182 and the valuation of the projected buildings \$361,160.

S. M. Marks, representing the Nicola, Stone & Myers Company of Cleveland, O., and W. E. King of the J. W. Kitchen Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., were visitors in Columbus last week.

W. L. Whitacre of the W. L. Whitacre Lumber Company returned recently from a ten-days' trip to the South and reports an unsteady condition in the lumber trade.

The larger manufacturing establishments of Columbus report an increase in the volume of business which is being booked. The Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Company has been booking some large orders and the same is true of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company.

The Hardwood Timber Company of Columbus, recently incorporated to develop a timber tract in West Virginia, has been organized by electing the following directors: J. H. Briggs of St. Albans, W. Va.; E. R. Wornick and W. O. Wornick of Greenup, Ky., and C. W. Seamon and J. W. Taylor of Columbus. J. W. Taylor was elected president; E. R. Wornick, vice-president; J. H. Briggs, general manager, and C. W. Seamon, secretary-treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Ohio Shippers' Association, held in Columbus recently, the action of President Taft in opposing the increase in freight rates on the Western railroads was commended. The support of the association was pledged to the United States attorney general and state railway commission to prevent the proposed advance in rates.

CINCINNATI

Ben Kipp, receiver for the Standard Millwork Company, is showing results at that big plant in Norwood. Mr. Kipp has cut out every unnecessary item of expense in the mill operating department, has shaved the salaries of many of the officers, reduced the office force, and has moved the office from its outside quarters into the mill where, while it may not be so comfortable, will be more convenient.

Business the past month has been pretty fair in volume, says President H. J. Pfister of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company. Business at the plant is all that could be desired at present, though more could be taken care of if offered.

Ralph McCracken, of the Kentucky Lumber Company, spent a few days at the company's Burnside, Ky., plant last week, but returned in time to attend the annual outing.

C. "Mack" Clark, the Cincinnati manager of the Swann-Day Lumber Company of Clay City, Ky., has recovered from his recent attack of tonsillitis and is back in the office again.

Dwight Hinckley says that business has not been up to what could reasonably be expected at this time of the year, though in the spring everything proved very satisfactory. Dwight, as manager of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's baseball team, has been in active correspondence with Manager McClure, of the Memphis Lumbermen's

team, to secure a series of games with the gallant Memphians when they begin their conquering tour through the North.

George Ehemann of the Memphis office of Bennett & Witte was in the city for a few days last week. E. J. Thoman, the manager of the Cincinnati office, says that local business has been very good, and that it keeps the office force on the hustle to keep up, while he himself has barely time to look up.

T. J. Moffett of Maley, Thompson & Moffett says that the business of their sawmill plants was good, with good business in the lumber yards, but that the veneer plant was not doing much at present. The veneer mill cuts a great deal of sliced quartered oak, and the warehouses contain good stocks. They also cut mahogany veneers and operate a mahogany lumber mill near Havana, Cuba.

Col. S. B. Stanberry of the Chicago Coal & Lumber Company is one of the active commissioners of the Ohio Valley Exposition, and is in charge of the publicity. Mr. Stanberry is an enthusiast on the exposition and devotes much of his time to the work. The buildings on the canal banks are being rapidly pushed forward to completion. The buildings are of wood, covered with corrugated sheet iron, and cover many acres on the banks of the canal. The United States government will make exhibits from the War, the Navy, the Postoffice, the Smithsonian Institution, besides a large collection of Roosevelt trophies from his African hunt.

Hugh McLean of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company of Buffalo, N. Y., passed through the city and stopped over for a few days last week.

Wm. Threlkeld of the Indiana Quartered Oak Company of New York put in a few days here last week.

Emil Gunther, treasurer of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was in the city for a few days last week, in connection with association business.

TOLEDO

Local hardwood dealers have but little occasion to feel discouraged with the present outlook, or with the business done so far this season. While the building end of the trade has been a trifle under earlier estimates, the factory demand has been a little above what was expected, so that business just about balances. The large amount of residence building in Toledo, with the unusually large demand for hardwood finish and flooring, has made some nice trade and promises to during the remainder of the season.

Of more than ordinary interest to hardwood dealers is the announcement that Toledo is to have an industrial building, where small manufacturing concerns can secure quarters and work to the best economical advantage. A syndicate is being organized to erect a building eight stories high, 100 by 300 feet dimensions, and containing 240,000 square feet of floor space. It will accommodate from two to four manufacturing industries on each floor. Plans are already being prepared for the structure, which will be centrally located.

Breese Brothers of Cincinnati and William Thompson of Kalamazoo, have purchased the plant and business of the Ohio Wagon Company at Wapakoneta, Ohio. The new owners will enlarge and improve the plant.

What promises to work a decided hardship on the Big Four Hardwood Company of Toledo is the extending of Avondale avenue, the initiatory steps for which were taken by the city council last week. The company is already crowded for room and the proposed extension means the running of a fifty-foot street directly through the center of its plant. The company has been protesting against the action for some time, as it will suffer damages to the extent of several thousand dollars. Council has announced its inten-

tion to appropriate the property and instructed the solicitor at its last meeting to prepare the necessary legislation.

One of the largest industries in Celina was recently destroyed when fire consumed the plant of the Ames Bending Company. The loss is estimated at about \$35,000 and it is not likely that the plant will be rebuilt.

INDIANAPOLIS

E. H. Greer of the Greer-Houghton Lumber Company has returned from an extensive trip through southern states.

An order for 270 caskets to be used at the Leavenworth government prison and at the soldiers' home, Danville, Ill., has been received by the Newcastle Casket Company, Newcastle.

F. C. McGrayel has returned from a business trip through Ohio, where he found conditions most satisfactory.

Ransom Griffin is completing the line-up of the Indianapolis Hoo-Hoo baseball team and will announce the composition of the team and games to be played soon.

Damage to the extent of \$15,000 was caused by a fire at the plant of the Webb-Gordon Furniture Company, Greenfield, on June 17. There was \$8,000 insurance on the plant.

George H. Holt, who is chairman of the committee on fire insurance supervision in Illinois of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, has been in the city attending the trial of the suit to dissolve an alleged insurance trust brought against 129 insurance companies by the attorney general of Indiana.

MEMPHIS

J. D. Strothers of Memphis has sold to the Pemiscott Land & Investment Company, Fremont, O., all his timber interests at Proctor, Ark. The holdings consist of more than 3,500 acres of oak, gum, ash and poplar, and the combined value of the timber land and the sawmill on the property amounted to about \$50,000.

The game of baseball which was to have been played at Charleston, Miss., June 18, between the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis and that of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, has been postponed. The Memphis team has had a considerable amount of practice, but it has a high standard of excellence to maintain and Manager McClure is anxious to keep the boys out of any strenuous contests until such time as they have rounded out in splendid form. It is stated that two games have been arranged with Nashville, one of which is to be played in Memphis July 1 or 2, and the other in Nashville July 23. A game has also been arranged with Cincinnati, though no time has been set for this, and arrangements have been made for a game with Indianapolis. The time for this is also indeterminate.

The Batesville & Southwestern Railroad Company has been granted a right of way through Batesville, Miss., and it transpires that this road is to be constructed by R. J. Darnell, a prominent lumberman of this city. It is further stated that R. J. Darnell, Inc., proposes to erect a large sawmill at Batesville to develop the timber on a large tract of land on the proposed route. It is known that only a short time ago R. J. Darnell, Inc., purchased a large tract of timber land in that section, bringing its total holdings to about 10,000 acres. This road was incorporated under the laws of Mississippi a short time ago, but at that time it was stated that several prominent business men of Jackson, Miss., were the principal incorporators.

The officials of the Business Men's Club, Merchants' Exchange, Cotton Exchange and other organizations here have recently sent urgent telegrams to the Tennessee congressmen and senators, asking them to support the bill introduced

by Senator Foster appropriating \$150,000 for the survey of the drainage districts of the Mississippi Valley from Cape Girardeau to New Orleans. The measure is regarded as of great importance because, if the bill is passed, it means that this work will be carried on under government supervision.

The entire Memphis delegation to the annual of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, at Louisville, has returned and pleasure is expressed on all hands over the fact that the 1911 meeting will be held in Memphis. A strong fight was necessary in order to secure this convention. It is almost a year before the next convention will be held, but Memphis lumbermen have already begun to plan, and it is expected that the occasion will be one of the most remarkable in the history of the association.

Building operations here during May not only showed an increase of \$80,000 over the same month last year but they were so large that they placed Memphis at the head of all the southern cities. In point of increase Memphis was also the thirteenth city in the United States.

The General Lumber Company has purchased a large cypress brake near Tishomingo, Miss., and it is stated that arrangements are being made to establish a large mill to develop the timber thereon. It is said that the company will discontinue operations at the mill at Huds-peth, Ark., and that it will remove the machinery from that point to Tishomingo. Operations at the latter point will begin as soon as the transfer of the machinery can be made. This change will have no bearing on the local offices of the company, which will be continued as heretofore.

Announcement is made that J. P. Sullivan has sold his interest in the Crescent Hardwood Lumber Company to J. H. Vanderboon of Quincy, Ill. Mr. Sullivan was president of the Crescent Hardwood Lumber Company and, while he retires from that firm, it is reported that he will enter another business. The local end of the Crescent company's business will be handled by Joe Thompson, who is known to lumbermen of this section. The general headquarters of the company will be removed from Memphis to Quincy.

It is known that W. B. Bayless & Co. of this city have purchased from the Ferguson & Wheeler Land, Lumber & Handle Company, Corning, Ark., a large tract of timber land near the latter point, together with the lumber and handle plant. Mr. Bayless confirms the report that such a transaction has been made, but he has declined to give out any details.

Frederick C. Van Norstrand of Chicago has purchased 8,700 acres of timber land near Vance, Miss. The transaction was made through William L. Johnson & Co. of Chicago. Chess, Wy-mond & Co. of Louisville were the owners of this property. No statement has been obtained from the new owner in regard to the development of this property.

A recent announcement, which was received with much pleasure by lumber interests at Memphis, was that the Binghampton plant of the American Car & Foundry Company would materially increase its force. It has been employing about 200 men, whereas the number will be increased to 400 or 450. This is one of the large hardwood consuming plants in Memphis. It is expected that the plant will be placed in full operation before fall, giving employment to between eleven and twelve hundred men.

T. H. Brebach, secretary and treasurer of the Memphis Car Company, denies absolutely that there is any foundation for the sensational suit which has been brought against that company by the Illinois Central Railroad Company through its attorneys here. The bill was filed some days ago and it charges that it has been defrauded out of about \$2,000,000 and that the men who are alleged to have secured this money are the real owners of the Memphis Car Com-

pany. It is charged that the railroad company was defrauded by the padding of bills for the repair of cars, by bribing inspectors and by means of vouchers issued by the men mentioned, in their official capacity with the Illinois Central. It is further averred that material of the railroad was delivered to the Memphis Car Company and never paid for by the latter, and that cars were robbed of good equipment which was put into bad order cars. Yesterday Lamar Heiskell was appointed temporary receiver for the Memphis Car Company, while an injunction was secured some days ago by the complainants restraining the defendant company from disposing of any of its assets or removing any of its property from Tennessee.

NASHVILLE

It has been finally decided that the two rival cities of Tennessee, Nashville and Memphis, will be rivals likewise in the baseball world. Instead of just one ball game there will be two. The first one will be played in Memphis July 2 and the second in Nashville July 25. Memphis sprang the idea of playing two games and the local committee promptly acquiesced. The decision was reached at an enthusiastic meeting of the lumbermen's baseball committee, of which Wade Kirkpatrick of J. O. Kirkpatrick & Sons is chairman. Clarence Dews is captain and he is most enthusiastic over the outlook, claiming that the Nashville lumbermen are surely booked to trim the Memphians. Ed Hamilton, former star second baseman for Vanderbilt University, will coach the local team.

One of the busiest lumbermen for the week just ending has been Richard Wilson of the Wilson Land & Lumber Company and the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company. Mr. Wilson is prominent in Nashville's social circles and has been busy helping to entertain the many distinguished visitors to the city during this the week of the big military tournament.

The recent bill filed in the Chancery Court, whereby the great Bon Air Coal & Iron Company was thrown into the hands of a receiver, has caused some of the knowing lumbermen to sit up and notice. The bill was filed by the Union Bank & Trust Company, trustee under the bonds, to compel a reorganization through friendly litigation, after an effort to secure such reorganization through the stockholders had failed. Many of them signed up, agreeing to a reorganization, but not enough to make the majority, and the bill followed. The Bon Air people have thousands and thousands of acres of valuable timber on their holdings in the upper river counties; in fact, it is said the company has far more timber than would be sufficient to pay off its indebtedness. It is hardwood, too, in the heart of the hardwood belt.

A move that has made a hit with the employees of the concern has been inaugurated by the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, the idea being that of its capable manager, C. L. McConnell. In the basement of the plant twelve shower baths have been built, and wash basins as well. The walls have been neatly whitened and the floor concreted and properly drained. A reading room known as "The Employees' Club" has also been built. Here standard books are kept on the shelves, magazines and the various lumber journals. The management feels that it will lose nothing in showing its help such deserved consideration.

In addition to being secretary of the W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company, Tom Lesueur is a sportsman as well. Tom has fine dogs and guns and a room full of fishing tackle, as he is a fly fisherman. When Tom isn't hustling he's fishing. Saturday afternoon will find him on some creek bank invariably, if the water is anywhere near "right," and he generally comes back with a good string. If he doesn't—why, "They weren't bitin'," Tom says.

A special from Covington states that R. B. Dewese of Brighton recently sold more than 300,000 feet of oak and poplar timber to parties in Louisville and Chicago.

Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien vs. L. & N. Railroad et al., is the style of a big damage suit pending in the circuit court here. The suit grows out of a fire in the yards of the lumber company in 1905, damaging the plant some \$20,000. It was claimed that sparks from passing engines of the plaintiff company caused the fire.

Robert J. McGavock of Columbia, Tenn., has just closed up a deal for the sale of 5,000 acres of timber and iron lands in Lewis and Perry counties to W. B. Otto and F. H. Beach of Charlotte, Mich. Much of the timber lies near Hohenwald in Lewis county. A series of slack and tight barrel stave factories will be established on the land at once.

A special from Harriman, Tenn., announces that a fire lasting some twelve hours at Wilder, Tenn., destroyed some 2,000,000 feet of lumber there belonging to John H. Watts. The lumber was valued at \$27,000, with \$23,000 insurance.

A. H. Card, now operating the old Dodge mill at Nashville, reports an exceptionally fine cut of ash logs recently.

A recently organized concern in Nashville, the Tennessee Hardwood Company, reports rapidly increasing business. William C. Hagan is the head of the company.

Henderson Baker of Baker, Jacobs & Co. is back from a successful trip to the mills of the company in Middle Tennessee.

J. D. Bolton of the Hayden & Westcott Lumber Company of Chicago, was a recent visitor to Nashville.

BRISTOL

An important timber deal was consummated in Bristol last week when the Morton, Lewis & Willey Lumber Company of this city sold to A. T. Smalling, also of Bristol, a boundary of 14,000 acres of timber in the Holston mountains, about ten or fifteen miles from Bristol. While the price paid has not been given out, the land is estimated to be worth \$3 per acre. Most of the land was cut over by the Morton, Lewis & Willey Lumber Company until about a year or two back, but it is estimated that it will still yield upwards of 10,000,000 feet of merchantable timber. It is not Mr. Smalling's intention to manufacture the timber at an early date, but he will use the land temporarily for grazing purposes. The company cut probably 200,000,000 feet of merchantable timber from this tract, which has proved to be one of the most prolific in this section.

D. D. Hartlove of Price & Heald, Baltimore, was at the firm's Bristol office last week and spent several days with F. W. Hughes, local manager. Mr. Hartlove reports business as in fair condition only.

A. W. Agee of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company was in Bristol last week and stated that work is going forward on a new band mill of the company at Ritter, N. C., which will have a daily capacity of 100,000 feet. The company owns an immense boundary of hardwood timber in western North Carolina and is increasing its facilities for manufacturing the stumpage.

A beautiful hardwood box, skillfully carved from wood from the forests of east Tennessee, was used last week in presenting to Ex-President Roosevelt, immediately upon his arrival in New York, an invitation to visit the Appalachian Exposition at Knoxville this fall. The invitation was carved on a slab of Tennessee marble, enclosed in a leather case tanned from the hide of a Tennessee steer, and the whole enclosed in the artistic hardwood case.

A recent visitor in Bristol was A. Johnson of Pennington Gap, Va., a leading Virginia hardwood manufacturer.

HUNTINGTON

The Kentucky Hardwood Company is very busily engaged in grading for its railroad which will be built from Jackson, Ky., to the large tracts of timber recently purchased near that place. The company is drawing plans and laying out the grounds this week for the large band mill which will be built at once to manufacture this timber. A short time ago the company sold all the large poplar to the Vansant, Kitchen & Co. of Ashland, Ky., which will be shipped by rail to the latter's band mills at Ashland. The company expects to manufacture all the oak and other timber unless it is successful in disposing of the timber at a satisfactory price.

W. C. Wilson, in charge of the Licking River Lumber Company's mill office at Farmers, Ky., spent a few days in the general office of the company in this city, returning to Farmers Monday morning. Mr. Wilson advises that the tides of the first two weeks of June on the Licking river brought out a very good supply of timber and the company will be able to run the mills for some time. Advice from the company's office in this city is to the effect that it has plenty of orders for the band mill at Farmers as well as for its hardwood flooring factory here. Prices received are satisfactory and the present prospects encouraging.

C. Crane & Co. of Cincinnati received a large number of poplar rafts of timber out of the Guyan river on the rise of the last week. This rise in the Guyan was a profitable one, bringing out between 50,000 and 75,000 logs; out of this amount the Crane company owned a greater portion. C. Crane of the concern spent several days in this city during the tide looking after the timber and other interests of the company.

S. E. Barr, New York representative of the Lilly Lumber Company, mingled with our lumbermen last week, buying several cars of lumber while here. He advises business in all lines a little quiet at this time in his city, but expresses his opinion that it will not last very long.

G. W. Crosier, manager of the Miller-Crosier Lumber Company's mills at Anthony, W. Va., has returned to that place after a few days' business trip to the company's office here. He says the mill is in steady operation now and plenty of orders are on hand to keep the mill going. Everything is in a good condition for a steady run and the railroad from the mills to the timber has been completed.

J. P. Walker, a lumberman of Danville, W. Va., was a business visitor in the city this week. Mr. Walker operates a number of small mills in this state and advises business very satisfactory, with prices better than they have been for three years. He is optimistic over the present outlook for millmen and expects to buy new tracts of timber within the next sixty days.

LOUISVILLE

Since the National Hardwood Lumber Association convention adjourned the members of the Louisville Hardwood Club have received many messages from their guests expressing pleasure at the splendid entertainment provided for them.

The feature of the convention that pleases Louisville lumbermen particularly is the election of T. M. Brown of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company as director of the association. Although one of the young men of the trade, he and his brother, J. G. Brown, who are now the active members of the firm since the retirement of their father, are making a reputation for their ability to do big things in a big way. Mr. Brown's selection is considered also a great thing for the Louisville market and would seem to indicate that Louisville is now accepted as one of the leading hardwood markets of the country.

Business with the Edward L. Davis Lumber Company is rather quiet, as is to be expected at

this season. Claude M. Sears of the firm said that the demand is principally for quartered oak. The company has been buying more than the usual quantity of logs this year, which are of fine quality, making up to some extent for the higher prices which are being paid.

A. E. Norman of the Norman Lumber Company said that lumber is now being piled in the new yard at Ninth and Magnolia streets. Buildings are also being erected, and Mr. Norman hopes to get in his new quarters in the next few weeks. He is considering installing a planing mill. When the Norman Lumber Company moves, its present quarters will be used as additional yardage by the Edward L. Davis Lumber Company.

The steamship Indianapolis, chartered by C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company, docked at Pensacola last week with a cargo of 700,000 feet of mahogany logs from the British Honduras camps of the company. The logs are now beginning to arrive in Louisville.

Louisville hardwood men are interested in the development of the oak timber held by the Richland Parish Lumber Company of which C. C. Mengel is president. The company is about ready to begin operations, its big reinforced concrete sawmill having been completed. It has a capacity of 1,000,000 feet a month. Quartered oak will be manufactured almost exclusively.

Hardwood lumber firms which receive or ship lumber over the Illinois Central railroad have received notice that this line has put the uniform bill of lading into effect. The Louisville & Nashville and the Southern railway are still using the standard bill of lading adopted by the traffic association for this territory.

Many local lumbermen attended the meeting of the Transportation Club at the Galt House last week. Rate matters were discussed by R. L. McKellar, assistant freight traffic manager of the Southern railway.

A sawmill and 35,000 feet of hardwood lumber, belonging to Dr. B. O. Rand, were burned at Milton, Ky., June 11. The loss was \$5,000.

Reports from the western part of the state are to the effect that high water in the Green, Rough and Big Barren rivers washed away thousands of logs and railroad ties, causing a considerable loss. Most of the logs were owned by western Kentucky mills.

The railroads are trying to devise a set of regulations to prevent substitution of tonnage on grain at transit points, following a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission declaring that while flat rates would not be made mandatory, no substitution must be allowed. Lumbermen here are of the opinion that at transit points where rehandling of lumber is permitted the same sort of rules will be made to apply, and so are watching the grain question with interest.

Plans have been completed for a new bridge to be erected across the Ohio for the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Company at a cost of \$2,000,000. The company is owned by the Southern Railway, Monon and the B. & O. The bridge will be a double track structure and of much heavier construction than the present one, and traffic to the North out of Louisville over the roads mentioned will be greatly facilitated. Louisville hardwood men believe that the new bridge will be of great advantage to their business.

Railroad building promises to be undertaken in Kentucky on a large scale shortly, and through sections where timber abounds. E. J. Hunter of Chicago is said to be the head of a company which will build from Mt. Olivet into the eastern part of the state through timber country of importance, while it is reported that the Louisville & Nashville is surveying over the extension proposed some time ago by the Lexington & Eastern, and will probably build from the present terminus of that road into Letcher county and on into Virginia to connect with the Atlantic Coast Line, which is controlled by L. &

N. interests. This would mean much for timber development. The construction of the Burlington railroad bridge at Metropolis, Ill., will result in northern roads, which wish to connect with southern lines in order to be able to handle the traffic which is expected to result from the completion of the Panama canal, building extensions from the bridge. Inasmuch as there is much timber in western Kentucky which is rather inaccessible on account of poor transportation facilities, this construction should prove of vast benefit.

ASHLAND

The W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company says business is much improved and thinks the prospects are very good. It has received a fine lot of timber in the past two months, enough to run the mill the balance of the year. Its mill at Ironton is running extra time at present.

The Southern Hardwood Lumber Company is pleased with this month's business, which was even better than May's volume. J. H. Kester of this firm was recently summoned to Cairo, W. Va., by the illness of his father.

Vansant, Kitchen & Co. report business materially improved. They are moving out a lot of low-grade stock and say prices are firm and collections good. R. H. Vansant of the firm left for a business trip to Asheville, N. C., this week.

The J. W. Kitchen Lumber Company says business is good; orders are plentiful; prices firm and the month of June promises to show a better record than May. The company is operating its mill at Wrigley, Ky. J. W. Kitchen is in the South this week on business connected with the firm.

A tract of land owned by Z. Fannin has recently been acquired by J. B. Stevens and the Watts-Ritter people of Huntington. The tract consists of some very rich mineral and timber. The land lies in Martin county, this state; and while not so extensive as some boundaries recently sold along the Big Sandy river, it is an extremely valuable one.

G. H. Griffin of London, Eng., Chas. Abbott of Boston, Mass., John Robb of Philadelphia and W. J. Fell of Salt Lick were hardwood buyers prominently connected with the trade who have been interviewing the Ashland lumbermen this week.

A deal was recently consummated whereby the McCormick Lumber Company of Mt. Sterling and B. F. McCormick of Lexington, Ky., have acquired the plant of the Reliance Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Winchester, taking possession July 1. The deal involves many thousands of dollars. Frank McCormick will have charge of the Winchester concern.

ST. LOUIS

The Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis will be the host of all the lumbermen of the city, whether members of the club or not, and their families, on a river excursion and picnic at Montesano Springs Park June 29. All lumber concerns will close that day. The steamer Grey Eagle has been chartered and will leave at 10 o'clock in the morning for the park. Games and races of all kinds will occupy the time of the picnickers when not interested in eating. A championship baseball game between the Hardwood lumbermen and the yellow pine dealers will be one of the features. The entertainment committee comprises Julius Seidel, chairman, J. A. Haefner and J. F. Schneiders.

Reuben Campbell, secretary of the Alf. Bennett Lumber Company, was recently married to Miss Marie Dillon of this city. On their return from a honeymoon tour West the bridal pair will be at home to their friends at the home of Judge and Mrs. Dillon until plans for their future home are completed.

Dr. Hermann von Schrenck, chairman of the Missouri State Forestry Commission, declared to the Englemann Club and its guests at Shaws Garden in this city a few nights ago, that any direct legislation by the state with a view to stopping the rapid and continued decrease of wood production in Missouri is impracticable. He spoke on "Forestry in Missouri," but said a great deal about conditions outside the state. As an initial movement, he said there was only one thing to do and that is to appoint a state forester with connections at the University of Missouri, who would have power to institute a state wide scheme of education in forestry. He advocated that the state lay out forest lands in the Ozarks and southern part of Missouri and limit the production of trees to pine and oak. He also advocated the example set by the state of Louisiana, in placing an annual tax of one cent an acre on forest lands to pay for the support of the State Forestry Commission and its work.

MILWAUKEE

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road is running a survey through the northern part of Wisconsin and Michigan, in the Iron river and Stambaugh country. This section of the road will run through some of the finest hardwood tracts in these states. A survey somewhat similar was commenced several years ago but was abandoned on account of building the Pacific coast extension.

The American Seating Company, of Racine, Wis., recently released a shipment of thirteen carloads of seats for the Denver, Col., city schools. This plant is being rushed to its capacity at the present time, many large orders being received for seats and desks which must be filled before the fall term of school commences.

The Gurney Refrigerator Company of Fond du Lac, Wis., is planning a large addition to its plant. The roof of the entire building is to be raised and another story will be added. A new dry kiln will also be erected. The work will cost \$25,000.

The Sheboygan Wood Turning Company of Sheboygan, Wis., is installing new equipment in its plant. Ten new alternating current motors have been installed and it is planned to use electrical power throughout the plant, each machine to have an individual motor.

Preparations are being made by J. H. Quend & Co. of Rhinelander, Wis., to dispose of their large planing mill. The offices of the firm will be kept open, however, until all outstanding accounts are settled.

The Kurz-Downey Company of Bayfield, Wis., is contemplating the installation of new machinery in its mill and the erection of a large excelsior plant.

The Hatten Lumber Company of New London, Wis., has begun sending its crews of men to the logging camps in the northern woods, preparatory to commencing the season's cutting.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Rosenthal Folding Furniture Company of West Allis. The company has a capital stock of \$30,000 and the incorporators are: August Rosenthal, G. H. Rosenthal and Annabel Hickey.

The I. Stephenson Company's sawmill at Wells, Mich., with the exception of a few minor adjustments, has been completed and is considered the largest and best equipped plant of its kind east of the Rocky mountains. The company recently purchased a tract of 5,000 acres of mixed timber land in Marquette county from Greenboat Brothers of Escanaba, Mich.

Arrangements have been completed by the North Star Lumber Company, owner of a sawmill at Bloomer, Wis., to saw a large quantity of logs from Oscar Honey of Rice Lake. There are about 2,000,000 feet of these logs which will

be shipped into Bloomer by rail from Couderay.

Louis Scharbau of Wausau, Wis., has purchased the plant of the Chicago Excelsior Company at that place. During the past year Mr. Scharbau has operated the plant under a lease, but he now intends to make extensive improvements and additions which will greatly increase the facilities of the business.

The Daniel Shaw Lumber Company of Eau Claire, Wis., has commenced clearing the Chipewewa river of the stray logs which have caught upon the rocks during their course down the river. Some of these logs have laid there for the past twenty years waiting for high water to carry them on their journey, but it has never arrived.

H. P. Bird of the Bird & Wells Lumber Company of Wausau, Wis., is rapidly recovering from his series illness. Mr. Bird has been ill for several weeks and for a time his life was despaired of.

The Keith & Hiles Lumber Company, of Cranston, Wis., has commenced work on a half mile extension which is to be built to its line at the old McInnis camp.

The Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company of Racine, Wis., has announced that it will tear down its present wagon factory and erect a new and modern structure in its place. Automobile bodies will also be manufactured when the new building has been completed.

Much progress has been made in the construction of the new buildings for the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, sawmill equipment manufacturers, at Eau Claire, Wis., during the past month. Practically all of the steel work has been set in place and the walls are being put up as rapidly as possible.

The Bradford-Culver Timber Company of Eau Claire, Wis., has filed an amendment to its articles of incorporation increasing its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

MINNEAPOLIS

The Lumbermen's baseball team won its sixth straight game for the season June 18. The victory last scored was 10 to 3, over the team representing the First National bank, which was taken into camp once before by 8 to 7. With that exception the games have not been very close, and the lumbermen have shown themselves a speedy aggregation, improving with each week. The team is looking for games with lumbermen's teams from other cities.

A. S. Bliss of the Payson Smith Lumber Company has gone on a vacation and is in retirement on some lake or other where the fishing is supposed to be good. As to whether it is or not, time and his return will tell.

George S. Agnew, who has been in the hardwood wholesale line here, is now in Texas looking into a business proposition which may result in his remaining there.

E. P. Arpin of the Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Wis., was here a few days ago on his way to northwestern Minnesota. Mr. Arpin and two brothers have branched out quite extensively into contracting and have the digging of some large drainage ditches in this state this summer. He says they have just a fair business, with the emphasis on upper grades. Common hardwoods are quiet, but the prospect for summer and fall business is very favorable.

Another Minneapolis sawmill has closed down for good, leaving only four at work. The Carpenter-Lamb Lumber Company, having practically finished up its logs, has sold those that are still to come to the C. A. Smith Lumber Company and has shut down its mill.

L. C. Nolan of the Nolan Brothers Lumber Company, hardwood manufacturers at Memphis, Tenn., but formerly of St. Paul, was up last week on business, looking after some orders from the factory trade. He reports a very good demand for the better grades of stock.

SAGINAW VALLEY

The new Hanson-Ward flooring plant at Bay City has added some more machinery, and is now in full operation and doing a fine business.

The Bousefield Woodenware plant at Bay City, one of the largest in the world engaged in the manufacture of tubs for butter, lard, etc., which has been idle some months, has resumed operations. This plant utilizes a considerable amount of basswood yearly.

The mill at Bay City of the Richardson Lumber Company has been operated steadily since the beginning of the year, running ten hours a day. The logs come from the North, a train load coming in every day. This plant is owned by the Richardson Lumber Company of Alpena, and it has enough timber to keep its mills running a long time.

The Robinson Lumber Company, of which S. L. Eastman of Saginaw is the principal owner, is extending its logging road north of South Branch, Ogemaw county, near its new mill, to reach more timber. Early in the season the company purchased the holdings of the Prescott-Miller Lumber Company near Rose City. The last of the lumber manufactured by the Prescott-Miller concern is being shipped out, and the mill is to be dismantled. The timber bought is estimated at 10,000,000 feet.

Walter D. Young of W. D. Young & Co. is planning a business and pleasure trip abroad. His concern's plant has made a great run during the season. The trade has been steady and shipments have been heavy. Large exports of flooring are made to Europe.

D. W. Briggs, more than forty years a resident of Saginaw, prominent in banking and lumbering circles for years and a member of the Briggs & Cooper Company, Ltd., a large handler of hardwood lumber products, is about to make Portland, Ore., his future home. He is heavily interested in timber properties on the coast and in British Columbia.

The Wylie & Buell Lumber Company has been extending its Haakwood branch of the Michigan Central six miles to reach 75,000,000 feet of timber which will come to the Saginaw river. There has been a scarcity of men of late for woods work and for peeling hemlock bark, but more are offering the last few days.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Company at Lewiston, which shut down its sawmill early in May, is shipping away the sawn lumber on the dock and winding up its affairs. The Salling-Hanson and R. Hanson & Sons plants at Grayling, and the Johannesburg Manufacturing Company, a few miles from Grayling, all have timber for twelve to twenty years' run.

CADILLAC

A. W. Newark, secretary of the Cadillac Handle Company, is in Spokane, Wash., on a business and pleasure trip of three or four weeks' duration.

W. W. Mitchell and family are attending homecoming week at Hillsdale, Mich.

A. Gibbs of the Gibbs, Hall & Allen Company, Grand Rapids, was a Cadillac caller last week.

W. K. Jackson of Jackson & Tindle, Buffalo, N. Y., stopped at Cadillac a few days ago while enroute to Pellston, where his firm has a mill.

Cadillac is to have a new industry. Wilcox Brothers, who have a stave and heading mill, will now add the making of barrels. This was done in order to fill an order for 5,000 barrels recently received. Although this is the first time this company has undertaken to make barrels it is probable that this line will become an important feature of its business. The stave mill is about to close and the heading department will close for a week or ten days, but the barrel department will run throughout the shipping season.

Fellers Brothers' saw and stave mill of Harriette, Wexford county, was burned June 18. The night watchman left the mill for a while and upon his return the mill was burning. Every man in the village did what he could, but it was impossible to save the mill. The loss is about \$10,000 with no insurance. The mill has run for twelve seasons and it was estimated that it would cut 4,000,000 staves this summer. At this time it is uncertain whether the mill will be rebuilt. The yards are filled with stave mill stock.

The Booth Manufacturing Company of Muskegon Heights will move to Howard City this summer, where it will manufacture office filing cases and do special order work. The company proposes to start with a force of about seventy men.

The State Railroad Commission held a special conference on June 8 to consider switching charges. Numerous complaints had come to the commission from various parts of the state. It was found at the hearing that while in some cases some roads were making excessive charges others were not charging as much as prescribed by the statutes, and that while some of the roads absorb all switching charges on cars netting them in excess of \$10, other railroads absorbed switching only when compelled to do so by competitive roads. The commission asked the railroads to make their rules and charges more uniform in this regard.

The Manistee Navigation Company was granted \$11,796.66 by the court in its suit against the Louis Sands Salt & Lumber Company, Manistee, for a claim of \$45,000. The jury was two hours in reaching a decision. Learned legal talent was employed by both sides. The Navigation company claimed the \$45,000 was due them by the Louis Sands concern for sunken logs which it had raised and sold to that company.

Shippers throughout Michigan are interested in the hearing which will take place before the Michigan State Railroad Commission on June 24 at Lansing, Mich. Examination of rates charged by the different companies is said to have revealed gross discrimination in charges between points in different parts of the state which calls for a revision of the present rates.

GRAND RAPIDS

Fred I. Nichols of the Nichols & Cox Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to the South.

L. L. Skillman of the Skillman Lumber Company and wife, who were at the Louisville convention and remained in the South for a few days to visit friends, have returned home.

Andrew Purl Harper, son of Henry Harper of the Tucker-Harper Lumber Company, was married Tuesday evening, June 21, to Miss Carrie Isabelle Hurt of this city. Mr. Harper was formerly in charge of the Grandville yards for the Tucker-Harper company, but is now with the Nichols & Cox Lumber Company.

The Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association will hold its first meeting since the annual banquet and election of officers on Friday evening, June 24, at Bauman's. Committees will be appointed and the work of the coming year outlined. Plans for the annual picnic will also be discussed. Fred A. Diggins of Cadillac, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, will be a guest of the club and will give an address.

While the midsummer furniture sales did not open officially in this market until June 24, there were eastern buyers here a week before that date, and considerable business has already been placed. While the eastern men talk of slow trade, they are not hesitating about placing their orders quite freely for goods. Some of the manufacturers are slow in getting their lines ready, and the market will not really open in a gingery way until after July 4. The number of

lines being shown here this season is approximately 350, not varying greatly from last January.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Association has re-elected officers for the coming year as follows: President, Addison S. Goodman, Luce Furniture Company; vice-president, David H. Brown, Century Furniture Company; secretary-treasurer, F. Stewart Foote, Imperial Furniture Company.

Through the kindness of the United States Forest Service the junior class forestry students at the Michigan Agricultural College have received appointments for summer work in various sections of the country. A summer course for the sophomores of this school will be conducted on the shores of Higgins lake, in Roscommon county, with Prof. Baker in charge.

Chas. A. Phelps of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company has returned from a business trip to

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

The condition of more or less depression and uncertainty as to sales which has been evident in the Chicago trade for several months, seems to have continued right along up to the time when the regular summer let-up is scheduled to begin. With this idea in mind there doesn't seem to be any prospect for an opening up until usual in the fall, as the summer dullness will undoubtedly be accelerated. The trade in almost all quarters is complaining of slow payments, even from firms which have always formerly been considered to be right up to the mark.

Remanufacturers are doing a fair amount of work, and in some lines are buying rather freely. This is especially so of the car builders using hardwood; they evidently feel considerably relieved over the settlement of the rate controversy, or the partial settlement, and are placing orders which, while not normal in volume, still are encouraging and promise more for the future. This is especially true of the tie market, one concern in town being asked to quote on 250,000 red oak ties. Furniture manufacturers are not buying as freely as a short time ago, and the same can be said of office and store furnishing people, and the manufacturers of interior finish.

Taken as a whole, however, there is no decided slump in the past fortnight, though some manufacturers are complaining bitterly. That some of the big interests can see fair weather ahead seems evident, as they are buying up what they can get at low prices, evidently thinking they will be justified in speculation of this sort. There has been no break in prices in any stock. Birch has held strong, especially in the upper grades. Sales have fallen off to an appreciable extent, though not enough to be alarming at this season of the year. Shipments from the North continue to arrive, and as a rule are easily disposed of at a fair price.

There is a noticeable betterment in the trade in elm, particularly in the thick stock, though all thicknesses and grades seem to have felt the influence equally. This is a condition which does not prevail generally, but is noted widely enough to merit mention. There is no noticeable difference one way or the other as to price.

Oak continues normal with slight increase in stocks on hand, and in some quarters a lessening in price. Quartered white oak continues to feel the influence of the abnormal demand, and high prices which prevailed a short time ago, and is now quoted as low as \$75. Orders seem to have taken a slight slump also. Stiff prices prevail for red oak in general, though the supply seems to be about equal to the demand. Southern stocks can be secured without any difficulty, as

the Pacific coast, being accompanied by Chas. W. Liken of Sebewaing, who is also interested with other Michigan men in the Michigan-Puget Sound and the Michigan-Pacific lumber companies, having headquarters at Victoria, B. C. The Puget Sound company is building a double band mill, which, when completed, will double its cutting capacity. This year the Puget Sound company will cut 50,000,000 feet of logs and the Michigan-Pacific company will do almost as well. "When I left," said Mr. Phelps, "we were loading a four-mast sailing vessel with lumber for South Africa. We have a complete sash, door and blind plant, and are equipped for making sideboards and buffets, if needed. We have little or no oak of our own, but buy this wood in quantities from Japan. Victoria is a fast growing city of 45,000 people. The streets are paved with fir blocks which are cut in our mills and treated with creosote before being laid."

with this weather the green lumber dries out in short order. Heavy oak construction timber is finding a livelier market than a short time ago, and prices are satisfactory in most quarters.

Hickory and ash are still slow and, as last noted, hickory seems to have the sale over ash. While this is true of lumber, such special articles as wagon tongues and other manufactured parts are hard to secure and prices are up. In general, however, it is safe to say that the wagon and carriage manufacturers and other consumers of hickory and ash are not doing as much as a normal business.

Some wholesalers report difficulty in securing suitable stock of firsts and seconds red gum, though sap still remains weak. One Chicago firm has had an order for 100,000 feet of firsts and seconds sap gum, and has had trouble in finding the stock. The gum situation can't very well decline to any extent with the constant booming and the natural qualities of the wood which adapt it so well to the uses for which it is marketed. Prices are about the same as usual, with a little improvement in the upper grades of red gum.

Poplar box boards are a scarce article at present, and are demanding fancy prices. This condition will probably continue until the consumers come to realize that they can substitute something else. Firms are asking as high as \$70 and \$71 without cracking a smile. Low grades are more plentiful and harder to dispose of.

The box manufacturers are still up against the paper and fiber box game, and consequently orders are far from satisfactory for boxing material of all species.

Walnut, butternut and other fancy woods are normal, with nothing out of the ordinary in price or orders.

Cypress people are still complaining because of the dullness, which, however, they feel is keeping with this season of the year. Stocks are pretty well worked down in all lines and at all points, and no great quantities are being offered on the local market. Fair prices prevail, with no change from last quotations.

The tie market is brightening up appreciably in response to the action of the administration in Washington, and while prices are unsettled and governed merely by what the market will pay, there is an apparent tendency to give more than it did a couple of weeks ago. A fair price for common red oak ties is 55 cents.

In summing up, there is no apparent cause for alarm over the trade situation in general. All lumbermen realize the fact that this is a slow time for the trade anyway, especially for the carlot shipments, which at present are rather below wagon shipments. Some of the local trade feel that there will be no relief in the near future, but the consensus of opinion seems to

favor an opening up when the proper time comes, and conditions in general back this up.

NEW YORK

The local hardwood market continues to show firmness as to values, with good stocks scarce, but low-grade quite plentiful. There is a fair amount of lumber moving in both the wholesale and retail channels, although buying has not been as active of late as was hoped for. The local manufacturing lines are quite busy. The piano trade is picking up, automobile trade is very active, which, with the fair amount of trim and novelty work, is giving a very fair degree of activity in the local manufacturing trade. The yards as a rule have been carrying fair stocks during the spring, but the demand has been sufficient to somewhat deplete supplies and

it is expected that the next thirty days will see quite a revival in purchases.

The wholesale market is remaining firm by reason of the scarcity of good, well-manufactured stock for prompt shipment, and before new stocks become available for the market it is expected that there will be sufficient increased demand to assure a permanency to values for the balance of the year. Stocks mostly in good call are plain and quartered oak, poplar, ash, chestnut and birch, with a scarcity on certain desirable items and the balance of the list holding firm. Low-grade stock is plentiful and more or less subject to competition, but nothing has occurred or seems likely to occur to force any radical change in the existing prices on any grades of hardwoods for the balance of the year.

BUFFALO

The Buffalo lumbermen are not trying to push trade much, as they do not find it pays to do so at this time of the year.

People who have good lumber of any sort can sell it fast enough, but it is a fact that most yards have very little of it. Low grades as a rule are moving very slowly, although one hardwood yard recently was reported to have disposed of half its low grades.

There is no change in the price of hardwood lumber; the stiff asking prices at the sawmills would make it impossible for any to go down. Everybody wants oak, and if it is not to be had in the cut wanted it is hard to get either birch or chestnut. It is generally reported that poplar is not so strong as it was, but this market is not aware of it, for the poplar that so many want, thick cuts, is never in stock to any extent. It is not likely that it will be while automobiles are so popular. Maple is about as hard to get as anything, but some yards are now showing a good lot of four-inch from Canada.

PHILADELPHIA

The backward spring has naturally had a depressing effect on business, and as there is always a general slacking up of trading during the summer months, and the accustomed exodus of merchants to the country and seashore has already begun, there is little hope that trading will acquire any degree of activity until fall, for which period prospects are more promising. The handlers of the better grades of hardwoods, seemingly, have been doing a profitable business of late, and these have had some difficulty in supplying the desired goods. Although there has been a fair volume of high and low grade lumber moving, orders have been admittedly more or less spasmodic and there is noticeable a decided decrease of vigor in trading. The interior finish, sash and door and flooring concerns, have had a creditable season and building work promises well for the rest of the year. Furniture factories have declined in output and therefore are disappointing, but notwithstanding a shaving off here and there of an anticipated voluminous prosperity, the majority of business men are optimistic as to outlook.

PITTSBURG

Business in Pittsburg lacks regularity more than anything else. It is doubtful if the oldest wholesaler can remember a time when business was so spotty as during the past six weeks. A good day will be followed by a three or four days blank and a good week a small oasis in the midst of a veritable desert of non response. Mails are very unsatisfactory. Salesmen on the road are doing all they can to bring in business, but the yards persist in buying only for the immediate needs and there is practically no advance buying being done by either yards or railroads. The past week has shown more activity

in railroad buying. Some big requisitions have been going the rounds but the orders have not been placed. Speculative buying is almost entirely absent in this district, which accounts for much of the dullness in the yard trade.

The best trade reported is with the furniture, implement, handle and carriage factories which are taking pretty good lots of hardwood at good prices. Automobile demand is the best single feature of the market and dealers in wide poplar are profiting thereby. High-grade white oak probably comes second in popular demand and general satisfaction among the trade. The call for maple is somewhat better than a few weeks ago and hickory and ash are also very good sellers at better prices than have prevailed for several months. Sound wormy chestnut is having just a fair movement while spruce seems to be selling regularly for boxing purposes especially.

BOSTON

The market for hardwood lumber is generally quiet, but manufacturers are as firm holders as they have been at any time. Manufacturers of veneers are quite busy and for the most part have a fair amount of unfilled business on hand. Desk manufacturers are doing more than they were, but the interior house finish concerns in this district are not as actively employed as usual.

An increased number of inquiries is noted in this market for plain oak. Quartered oak is in rather moderate inquiry and the demand for ash and elm is dull. Maple, particularly in thick stock, is in good demand and full asking prices are reported as being paid. Basswood has been selling with considerable freedom and inquiry continues good. Cherry and walnut are not in active call, due in part to the high prices ruling. A fairly active demand is reported for chestnut. Cypress is generally well held.

BALTIMORE

The hardwood trade has not undergone any decided change during the past two weeks. Good grade stocks sell readily and command acceptable prices, but the lower grades move slowly. Common poplar has undergone considerable accumulation. Many yards carry large stocks, having bought them when the outlook was regarded as promising for an unusual business. It will hardly be denied that a somewhat more cautious tone prevails in the trade, and that even the yards which did not lay in liberal supplies are not disposed to buy unless they see a chance to place the stock. Everyone is holding down as much as possible because of the railroad rate situation and other developments. Most of the hardwood firms here report that in point of volume at least their business has not diminished, but there seems to be less confidence, and reservations are implied, if not expressed. The better grades of poplar are holding their own, all desirable stocks being taken up with avidity and at attractive prices. The high grades of other woods are also absorbed with much freedom. The trouble is with the low grades, which do not move at such a rate as to ease the situation. Foreign buyers are rather more hopeful than the home trade. They show a gratifying interest in supplies. The inquiries are sufficiently numerous to indicate a better feeling and expectations of a good business are being entertained.

CLEVELAND

Business with the hardwood dealers in this territory has been only fair during the past month. There has been a sort of a drop in business of all lines within the past month or two. Building operations keep up well and an immense amount of hardwoods is being used in

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that line. Trim and flooring are moving well. It is in the manufacturing business that the stagnation seems to be felt.

Quarter-sawed oak and prime poplar seem to be in better demand than most other lines, although chestnut and hickory are moving fairly well. Other hardwoods are just fair. Price cutting has been prevalent during the past few weeks and prices have, consequently, been very irregular.

COLUMBUS

The favorable weather which has prevailed in central Ohio the past few days has been reflected in a slightly more active demand for hardwoods. Reports from factories using hardwoods show a better condition of affairs, and a larger volume of business is expected from that source in the near future. Things are still slow in the furniture trade and will continue in that condition until after the summer furniture exhibitions. The yard demand has improved more than the factory trade. While the upper grades of hardwoods are still in best demand, the call for the lower grades is increasing and a better market is reported for No. 2 and 3 Common than formerly. The demand for quarter-sawed and plain oak is strong and since the supply is limited prices remain firm. Poplar is still active, especially the demand for wide stock. Chestnut is in good demand and quotations are firm. The supply appears to be limited. Ash continues slow and weakness in quotations is the result. There is a fair demand for basswood, although it is not as strong as formerly. Hickory is in fair demand and the volume of business is good. Other hardwoods are unchanged.

CINCINNATI

The warmer weather has not had much effect on the hardwood market, for there has been no perceptible improvement. Low-grade lumber of all classes is becoming a problem. The demand for the higher grades has caused the low grades to pile up and now threatens disaster to the lumber trade. Unless some method of consumption is devised, high-grade lumber will become so scarce that its price will be beyond the reach of manufacturing consumers.

The box manufacturers are busy, as merchandise cases of all kinds are in very active demand. Planing mills and manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds and interior finish, are also busy. The building boom is growing as the season progresses. Building mechanics of all classes are in active demand. Cypress tank stock is in good request for heavy grades. Short stuff for washing machine manufacturers and light cooperage is in good demand.

TOLEDO

Hardwoods have shared but little in the general demoralization which has characterized lumber conditions in this section recently. For the most part all kinds of hardwoods are still in fair demand in both the manufacturing and building departments of the business. This is certainly true so far as all the better grades are concerned. High-class birch is not plentiful, and oak is finding plenty of buyers at very fair prices. The export demand for hardwoods has shown no let up and considerable material has left here recently destined for foreign ports. Poplar is about the only thing in hardwoods that has actually shown weakness, and this has pertained only to low-grade stuff, the greater widths finding a strong demand, with but a limited supply. Both quarter-sawed and plain oak is still leading the hardwoods products. Dealers are buying in sufficient quantities to maintain the high efficiency of stocks and show no hesitation as to the future. Manufacturing plants here are

consuming their normal quota of hardwoods, and taken as a whole the situation appears to be a satisfactory one. Prices are holding at the old figures and shipments are coming in promptly.

INDIANAPOLIS

There is an increased activity in all branches of the local hardwood market. Weather conditions are ideal for a heavy trade, prices are firm with a tendency to raise and building operations are greater than any previous time of the year.

The month of June has been one of the best of the year. Shipments have moved promptly and orders are coming in nicely. All grades of oak and mahogany for interior finish are in much demand. Vehicle factories report that business is picking up rapidly and that many second orders are coming in.

Automobile concerns have about completed their 1910 output and are now turning their attention to the 1911 models. It is estimated that 35,000 automobiles will be built here for the 1911 season and that more than 50,000 will be built in Indiana.

MEMPHIS

Weather conditions throughout the Memphis territory have been favorable during the past few days for the production of hardwood lumber, and satisfactory progress has been made along this line. The market is none too healthy and there is certainly no rush about business. At the same time it should not be forgotten that lumber interests here are not disposed to curtail their operations. They are going ahead as if there were no prospective interference with their business and are proceeding on the theory that there will be plenty of demand this fall to take up all the stock that can be manufactured. Virtually all the mills in Memphis are running on full time, and the same is true of the majority of those throughout the Memphis territory. In fact it would not be surprising to see some mills resume which have been closed down for quite a while. It is admitted that orders are coming forward only moderately fast, but it is generally expected that business will be quiet at this time of the year, with the result that there seems to be complete confidence in the future of the hardwood industry.

NASHVILLE

While lumber prices are holding their own satisfactorily, the month of June may be said to be rather quiet, as is usually the case. Some cautiousness is being displayed in their movements by both buyers and sellers, and the buyers are placing orders for immediate use largely. The mill work is active, but not a great deal of activity is noted among the furniture and box factories as far as their buying is concerned. Prices are being well maintained, especially in high-grade plain oak and in wide poplar. Good grades of ash, hickory, maple, chestnut and red gum are selling fairly well. Cottonwood is slow and cypress is quiet, although inquiries from eastern and northern markets during the past few days have caused this wood to look up a bit, and no apprehension is felt for it.

BRISTOL

Conditions in the local lumber trade situation are practically unchanged. There is a healthful demand for stock, especially the better grades, and while the call is not as strong as had been expected, still the general disposition of the lumbermen is not to complain. They realize that the vacation season is on and that it is naturally dull. Some report that they are very busy and

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things look especially good, while others say they find time to play golf and engage in athletics and are not so tickled at the condition of the trade. Withal the situation is not discouraging. Considerable business is being done and the larger mills are all running full time and shipping out much stock. The yards are fairly well stocked and the log supply at the mills is generally fair. Continued heavy rains for the past fortnight have retarded lumber operations considerably.

HUNTINGTON

The market in this section shows less briskness but prices remain firm. The demand for high-grade stock continues to predominate over the demand for the lower grades, which have been in better call than for the past three years. Both plain and quartered-sawed white oak is quite scarce in dry stock and prices are firm. No. 1 common and better chestnut is in good demand, but sound wormy grades in all thicknesses are dragging considerably and prices are not satisfactory.

Inquiries are received by the various millmen for one-inch log run walnut, mostly for export business, but the stock seems to be scarce and but very few cars have been put on the markets the past two weeks. Hemlock and pine bill stuff is not moving at as satisfactory prices as thirty days ago; especially is this true of sales from the eastern markets. The demand for car oak and oak planking remains about the same, with prices firm and in some instances better than they have been for three years.

Most all mills in this section are well supplied with orders, and in fact they have orders offered them for more stock than they will have the timber to get out the material offered them.

Poplar holds its own very well. Panel stock, firsts and seconds, are in good demand with high prices. The lower grades of poplar are moving rapidly, especially plain mill stock, No. 1 and No. 2 common grades, and No. 3 is in better demand than it has been, although it is not moving as rapidly and at as satisfactory prices as the millmen would like.

LOUISVILLE

As is customary at this season of the year, buying is being done rather sluggishly and the volume of business recorded by hardwood interests is considerably below the average. This is not regarded as an indication of depression, but simply the natural result of the desire of buyers to stay out of the market until midyear inventories are completed and plans for operations during the second half of the year mapped out. The foregoing does not mean that business has dropped off entirely, but simply that it is quiet and moving along without the usual snap. In a few weeks, however, it is expected that some of the largest orders of the year will be placed and that July will prove to be the most active month of 1910 thus far. Quartered oak is being sold in good volume, while the demand is pretty well distributed over the rest of the list, plain oak and poplar having a good share of the sales. Prices are holding up and are expected to show some advances when the season develops a little further.

ST. LOUIS

The hardwood business is quiet, as is usual for this season of the year. Little trade is expected until the fall business begins. A falling off is noted in the lower grades, but the prices on upper grades of hardwood are being pretty well maintained. Quartered oak is the only item that has been showing any weakness recently. Plain oak is holding its own nicely. There is a steady

movement in red gum. This is particularly true in first and second and No. 1 common grades. Sap gum is not very strong. Thick ash stock in particular is having a steady call. All the grades handled in this market are in good demand. Wide panel stock is commanding a good price and is quite scarce. Cottonwood box board is having a ready sale. Maple and birch command firm prices and sell readily. There is a growing demand for these two woods.

MILWAUKEE

Despite the fact that the movement of new hardwood stocks is larger, prices are being well maintained and little change is anticipated. The movement is fairly large in birch and maple, but the sash and door plants and the mills in general are picking up all in this line that they can secure. The factory trade seem to be improved as a result of the fact that raw stocks on hand have gradually been lowered. Much of the spring building is now demanding the completion of millwork and practically all the hardwood plants in the city are busy. Reports from the lumber country indicate that the mills are busy with much better orders being received.

While demand is still strongest for high-grade stocks, lower grade stuff is showing some improvement with the box factories placing slightly better orders. Low-grade basswood is showing more life. Oak, upper grade birch and maple seem to be the leaders in the local market.

MINNEAPOLIS

Demand is rather quiet here except for such stock as is scarce. The dry and warm weather that has prevailed for the last two weeks has put new sawed lumber in pretty fair condition to ship, and most concerns are fairly well supplied with stock that is wanted. Good prices are being received and no one is disposed to cut materially on the upper grades. The demand for culls and common lumber does not improve, and every one is ready to sell it at a sacrifice when a buyer can be found, in order to move some of the surplus out. The railroads have fallen off in their buying, though by no means quit the market, as they have a certain amount of repair work that must be done.

The building proposition has not been affected at all and it is going ahead on a heavy scale. This is making things hum for sash and door men and they are working up stock to the fullest capacity. Birch, oak and maple are going into consumption fast, and while the consumers are not buying much at present, they will have to loosen up soon, and a good midsummer trade is expected.

SAGINAW VALLEY

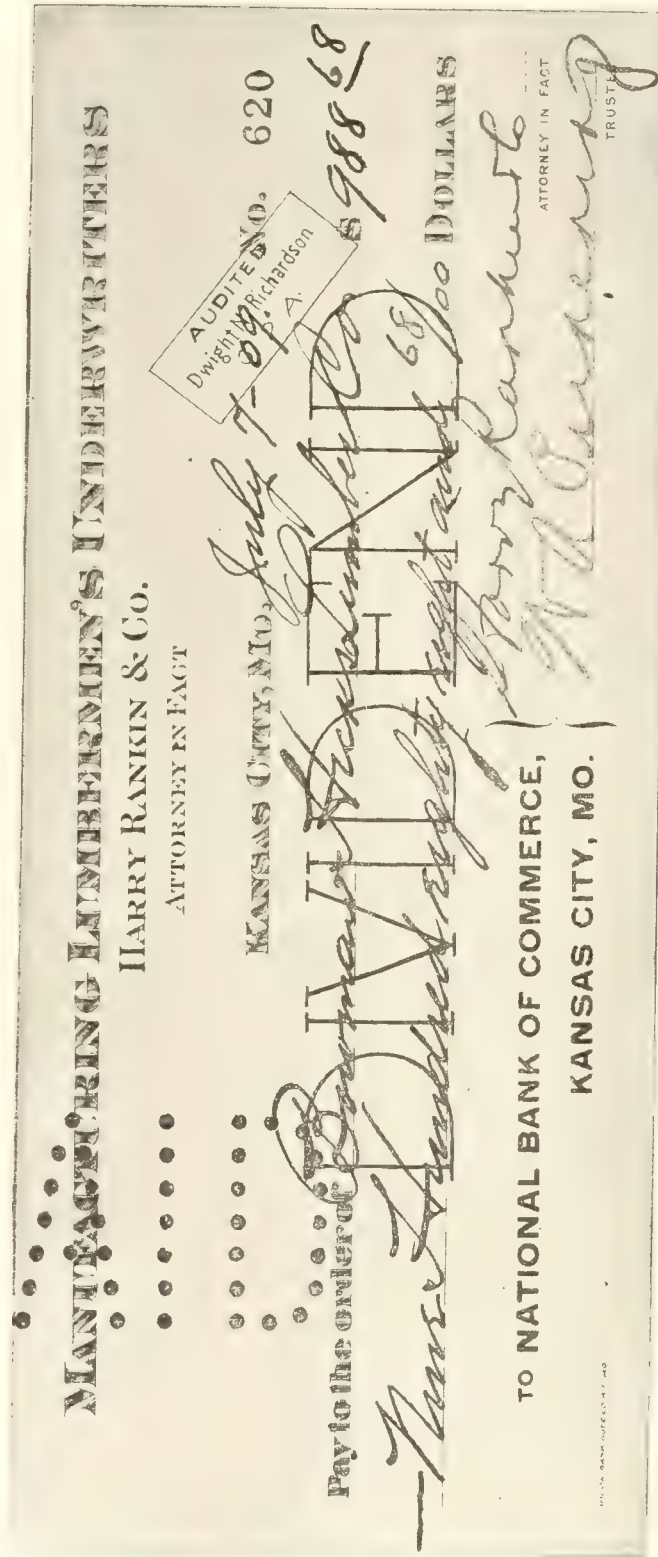
The hardwood lumber market shows marked improvement compared with last year. Prices are better all around and the movement is much heavier. There has been an extraordinary run on maple. First and second No. 1 common has been marked up \$2, and the same applies to birch. About all the available maple and birch in sight has been contracted for. Soft elm is strong and a dollar better for No. 2 common. All the basswood that will be manufactured this year is reported to be already contracted for. There is practically little if any dry basswood on the market. A better call is noted for beech.

The market for flooring has ruled steady and manufacturers are working off their product. The export trade has taken a large quantity of flooring. A good deal of hardwood culls and low-grade stock is being worked up into box stock. On the whole, conditions are satisfactory and the season promises to round out much better than the average.

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Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines. We display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

LUMBER FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

1 car 12 4 1sts and 2nds basswood.
3 cars 8 4 No. 1 com. and better basswood.
3 cars 6 4 No. 2 and No. 3 com. basswood.
5 cars 5/4 No. 2 and No. 3 com. basswood
1 car 6 4 No. 1 com and better gray elm.
2 cars 8 4 No. 1 com. and better gray elm.
4 cars 4 4 No. 2 com. and better gray elm.
3 cars 4/4 No. 2 com. and better brown ash.
MEARS-SLAYTON LBR. CO., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

A few cars of very fine No. 1 common cherry
EAST ST. LOUIS WALNUT COMPANY.
East St. Louis, Illinois.

GUM FOR SALE.

We wish to move the following thoroughly dry gum, good average run of widths and lengths, strictly correct grades.

SAP GUM.

150 M ft. 1 x6 to 12" 1sts and 2nds...\$22.00
55 M ft. 1 x4 & wider No. 1 common.. 15.00
180 M ft. 1 x3 & wider No. 2 common.. 10.00
80 M ft. 1 x3 & wider log run 16.00
50 M ft. 1 1/2 x6 to 12 1sts and 2nds ... 24.00
35 M ft. 1 1/2 x4 & wider No. 1 common.. 17.00
25 M ft. 1 1/2 x3 & wider No. 2 common . 12.00

TUPELO GUM.

24 M ft. 1 x13 to 17 1sts and 2nds .. 35.00
47 M ft. 1 x6 to 13 1sts and 2nds .. 26.00
24 M ft. 1 x4 & wider No. 1 common. 16.00
50 M ft. 1 x3 & wider No. 2 common. 11.00
70 M ft. 1 x3 & wider log run 16.00
100 M ft. 1 1/2 x3 & wider log run 17.00
68 M ft. 1 1/2 x3 & wider log run 18.00
48 M ft. 2 x3 & wider log run 19.00

F. o. b. cars our mill Ayden, N. C.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.
Pittsburg, Pa.

VERY UNUSUAL—WORTH INVESTIGATING.

Adjoining our cypress timber we own six millions choice hardwoods, chiefly Oak and Hickory. Will sell timber and loan first class mill, organized crew, railroad, steam skidder. Now running. Location, Arkansas. Address, "BOX 65," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE.

100,000 ft. 7x9—8 ft. to 16 ft. mixed Oak Switch Ties.
1 car 5 1/2 x5 1/2—8'6" Hickory Push Poles.
3 cars 4/4 cull and Sound Wormy Chestnut.
2 cars 8/4 cull and Sound Wormy Chestnut.
C. I. HOYT, & Co., Pekin, Ind.

NO. 2 COMMON BASSWOOD.

Special price on four or five cars dry 4-4 No. 2 common northern basswood.
BROWNLEE-KELLY CO., Detroit, Mich.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED.

2 or 3 cars 7/4 1sts and 2nds plain white oak
f. n. e. s. a. y. 1 car No. 1 common
taken with it. Write prices c. i. f. Rotterdam or
Antwerp to A. LEROY, Antwerp, Belgium.

WANTED.

100,000 feet first and seconds sap gum, 90%
12' and 10' 10'. Quote delivered Chicago.
200,000 feet No. 1, 6x8—8' red oak cross ties.
Quote delivered Louisville.
G. C. PRATT LBR. & TIE COMPANY,
Ft. Dearborn Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Red and White Oak.
4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Basswood.
Delivery New York city, lightage limits.
HERBERT C. TURNER & CO.,
1 Madison Ave., New York.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 2558 S. Robey St., Chicago.

WANTED—OAK TIMBER AND PILING.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also mixed Oak;
also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL PILING & LUMBER CO.,
1205 Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Corliss Engines and Generators equal to new.
Send for our list and prices.

THE DORNER RAILWAY EQUIPMENT CO.,
193 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

Timber Sizer, Atlantic Works, 28"x14", good
condition, now in the South.
HERMAN MACHINE CO., Williamsport, Pa.

FOR SALE.

One Box Trimmer, Morgan make.
One Kerbaugh Printing Press, 10x15.
One Nail Puller.
One Gluing Machine and Pot.
One Columbia Sander, 30", single surface.
SHEIP & VANDEGRIFT, INC.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—SELF-FEED RIP SAWS,

Bolting Saws, Quick acting Saw Gauges and special machinery. Prices right. Write for particulars.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER
AND DIMENSION STOCK.

P. O. BOX 345.

Muncie, Ind.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 75
tons rebuilt ready for use; 140 locomotives in
stock.

SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

A No. 57 right-hand Fay & Egan band mill
and everything to make it complete. Excellent
condition. O'NEIL LBR. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

A HIGH-CLASS HARDWOOD PROPOSITION.

15,000 acres, containing:
30,000,000 ft. of oak,
6,000,000 ft. of ash,
6,000,000 ft. of cypress,
56,000,000 ft. of gum.

Large quantity of hickory and other timber.
Large cow oak predominating. Gum, large, fine,
thin sap. Adjoins trunk-line railway.
Address "BOX 56," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE.

About 5,500 acres of timber on Tombigbee
river, in Clarke county, Ala. Timber is mostly
oak and other hardwoods, though some pine on
it. Address S. D. CRENSHAW,
P. O. Box 374, Richmond, Va.

LANDS—WISCONSIN.

\$84,000—8,400 acres, all in one town, with mineral rights and timber; estimated 30,000,000
hemlock, birch, maple, basswood, pine. Fine
lakes, roads, fishing, hunting. Sacrifice. Closing
out estate.

HOBART LAND CO.,

Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

DIMENSION STOCK WANTED

HICKORY POLE AND SHAFT STRIPS.

Several cars Pole and Shaft strips wanted,
including Bars, Singletrees, Yokes and Circles.
Address "HICKORY," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

We are in the market for small dimension
stock in Gum, Cottonwood, Cypress, White and
Yellow Pine, Poplar, Basswood, Maple, Beech
and Birch. List of requirements sent on appli-
cation. Address

"BOX 59," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

Standard and narrow gauge locomotives and
cars of all sorts for logging and railroad use.

HICKS LOCOMOTIVE & CAR WORKS.
Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CASH FOR YOUR BUSINESS OR REAL ESTATE.

No matter where located I bring buyers and
sellers together. Write me if you want to buy,
sell or exchange any kind of property or busi-
ness, anywhere at any price. Advice and con-
sultation free. Terms reasonable. Established
1881. Address

FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
Real Estate Expert,
2440 Adams Express Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

First-class hardwood flooring mill, planing
mill, dry kiln and machine shop tools. Located,
Wolverine, Mich. Will sell very cheap entire
plant or machinery only. Address
HAAK LUMBER COMPANY,
310 Lumbermen's Bldg., Portland, Ore.

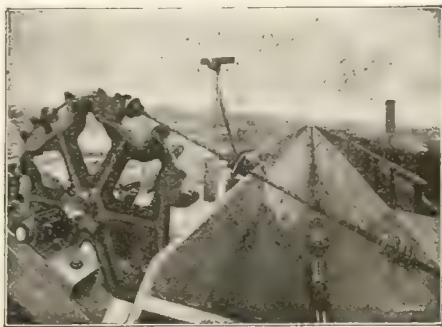
Cherry for Sale

Over one million feet dry stock ready for immediate shipment
from our Jamestown yard, all thicknesses and grades.

ALSO CIRCASSIAN WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

WARREN ROSS LUMBER COMPANY - JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

JEFFREY



Conveying Machinery

For Handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, Chips, Etc.

We design and build the most efficient and economical Conveying Systems for Saw Mill and Wood-working Plants.

Let Us Figure On Your Requirements

Send for Catalog Hf81

THE JEFFREY MFG. CO.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS DENVER
BOSTON PITTSBURG BIRMINGHAM MONTREAL, CAN.

FOR SALE.

Spoke plant in good running order, well located, on trunk line. Splendid opportunity for right man. Will contract output of plant on terms to suit purchaser and take stock in payment. A partial list of equipment as follows:

- 1—60 H. P. Boiler.
- 1—85 H. P. Boiler.
- 1—40 H. P. Locomotive Type Boiler with 10x12 Center Crank Engine on block.
- 1—16x20 Adams Engine.
- 1—6x7½ S. C. C. Engine for machine shop.
- 1—3 K. W. Dynamo for lighting.
- 1—Complete repair shop necessary to business.
- 1—42" DeLance Spoke & Singletree Lathe.
- 2—36" DeLance Spoke Lathes, all necessary cams and attachments.
- 2—Egan Spoke Lathes with all patterns.
- 1—Smith Bolting Saw.
- 3—Rip Tables, complete.
- 1—Pony Saw Mill.
- 1—Band Rip Saw, 32" wheels.
- 1—Double 50" Exhaust System.
- 1—DeLance Spoke Equalizer.

All tools and necessary apparatus ready for operating, also Belting, Pulleys and other articles in stock for repairs. An up-to-date plant at a bargain.

6,000 acres of standing Hickory timber.

Good reasons for selling.

Address "SPOKE," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRAPHOPHONE EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

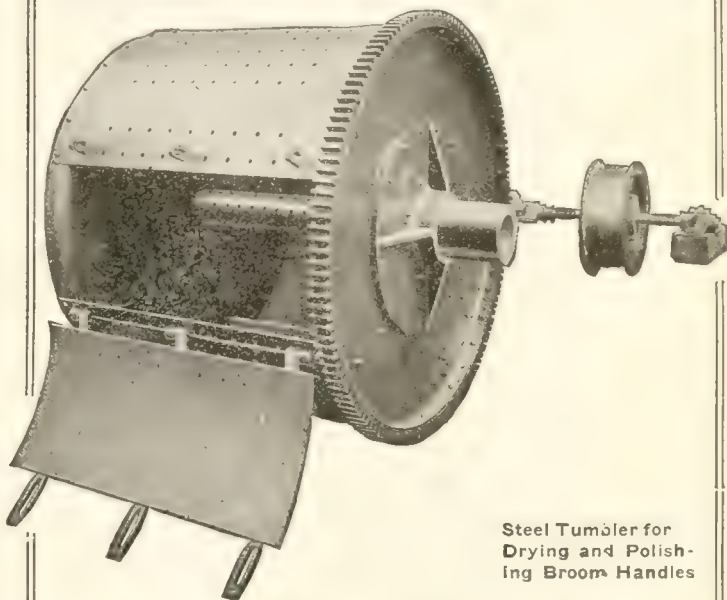
Three Columbia graphophones practically unused, of modern type, in perfect order, including shaver with electric motor attachment. These machines for commercial dictation will effect an economy of about forty per cent in time.

The entire equipment will be sold at a bargain. Address

"E. H. G.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

Broom Handle Machinery

Let us tell you about our **STEEL TUMBLERS FOR DRYING AND POLISHING BROOM HANDLES**. This system is rapidly supplanting all others. More economical; less time required for drying; no polishing afterwards; greater per cent of straight handles turned out.



Steel Tumbler for Drying and Polishing Broom Handles

CADILLAC MACHINE COMPANY

Complete Line of Broom Handle Machinery

CADILLAC, MICH.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

POSITION WANTED

As buyer of hardwood lumber for large firm wanting large blocks and high grades. Prefer W. Va. territory. Address,

"COMPETENT," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYEES WANTED

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

A competent woods superintendent familiar with hemlock, cedar and hardwood logging in the North, who can handle men and come well recommended, can secure employment with a Michigan timber house. Address

"J. 22," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LUMBERMEN—

to try the Gibson Tally Book. The three-throw aluminum tally ticket cover accommodates any form of ticket desired. The use of the special triplicate tally ticket supplied, printed on waterproof paper with carbon backs makes tallies unalterable. For durability, convenience, accuracy and for systematizing the inspection of lumber the Gibson tally method can't be beat.

Special forms of tally tickets mailed on application. Covers sold on approval to responsible concerns.

HARDWOOD RECORD,
335 Dearborn St., Chicago.

BUYERS OF HARDWOODS.

Do you want to get in touch with the best buyers of hardwood lumber? We have a list, showing the annual requirements in lumber, dimension stock and veneers and panels of consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. The service is free to advertisers in the RECORD. It will interest you. Write us for further information about our "Selling Lumber by Mail System."

Hardwood Record, Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM 30 TO 75%

- 1 Iron Double Circular Saw Table
- 1 44-in. McDonough Band Resaw
- 2 9x16 Baldwin 36 in. Locomotives
- 1 Houston Mortising and Boring Machine
- 1 Daniels Timber Planer
- 1 36-in. American Band Saw
- 60 miles relaying rails

5000 Boilers, Engines and other Machines

Send for list, also our new 500-Page Catalog No. 940

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO

Complete stock of Structural Steel and Iron, Shafting, Belting and Pulleys

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

are frequent except where our

Two Piece Geometrical Barter Coin is in use, then imitation isn't possible. Sample if you ask for it.

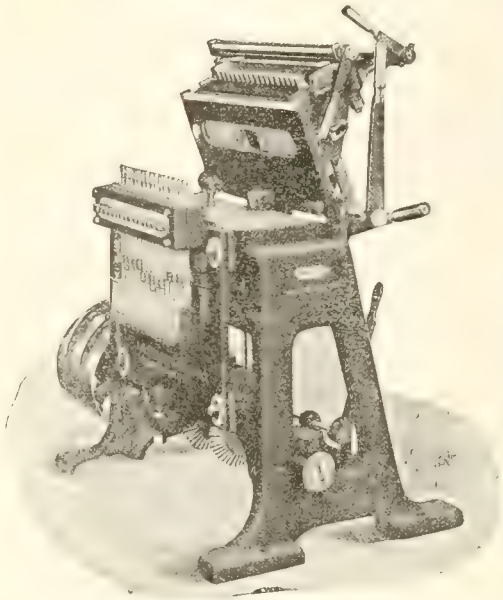
S. D. CHILDS & CO.
Chicago

We also make Time Checks, Stencils and Log Hammers.



THE ONLY GANG DOVETAILED FRONT DRAWERS CAN MANTLING AN

Our New No. 201 Gang Dovetailer



is designed to meet the requirements of furniture manufacturers who desire fine dovetailing for drawers and various other purposes. (Samples of work done on this machine are shown across the way.) This machine is the growth of many years' experience in the manufacture of dovetailers, and will be found a very superior tool.

One of its features (which is protected by patent) is that either straight or swell front drawers can be dovetailed without removing or changing any of its parts. Any operator will appreciate the amount of time and trouble this will save over the old styles.

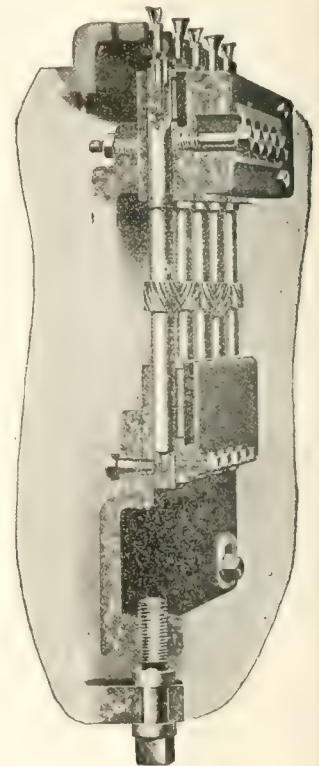
The illustration shows our No. 201 with the top frame raised—giving easy access to the cutters for sharpening.

The sectional view shows the adjustments of the spindles and bearings and also the eccentric bits.

By the use of the large screw below, the entire housing is raised and lowered, adjusting all the spindles at once.

Each spindle with its upper and lower bearings has a separate adjustment vertically and is locked to its position, as shown in the cut, by the two rows of screws at the front.

Each spindle box is made of Aluminum Bronze, cast under heavy air pressure, and has a reservoir for oil which you will notice in the illustration.



**WE WILL BE GLAD TO TELL YOU MORE ABOUT THIS
MACHINE, IF YOU WILL WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET**

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO., 414-43

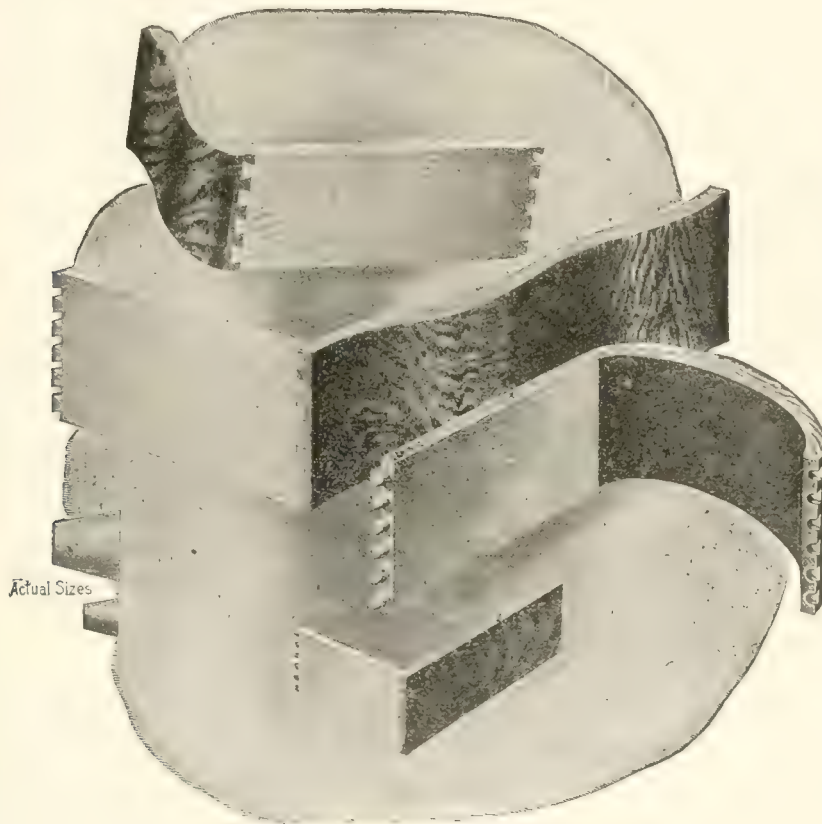
SEATTLE, WASH.
401-2 White Bldg.

NEW YORK CITY
Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway

CHICAGO, ILL.
625 Commercial Nat. Bank Bldg.

ST. LOU S. MO.
410-412 Nat. Bank of Commerce Bldg.

N WHICH SWELL OR BARREL E MADE WITHOUT DIS- F ITS PARTS



DOVETAILING

The above illustration will give you an idea of the variety of fronts that can be readily dovetailed on our

NEW No. 201 GANG DOVETAILER

This illustration, in two colors, forms the front cover of our new booklet, which describes and illustrates, with five cuts, our New No. 201 Gang Dovetailing Machine.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

. FRONT ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
921-922 Hibernian Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
133-149 Townsend St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
164 N. Los Angeles Street

Two Saws That Beat The World

ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD

ATKINS
SILVER
STEEL

SEGMENT
GROUND
CROSS-CUT
SAWS

THE REX—Silver Steel—Segment Ground—Two Cutter.

THE PERFECTION—Silver Steel—Segment Ground—Four Cutter.

"THE FINEST ON EARTH"

Don't let prejudice stand in your way. We guarantee these two saws to run **easier**—cut **faster**—and hold their edge longer than any other.

Why? Because the steel in them is superior in quality and because the Temper is perfect and because they are **SEGMENT GROUND**—which gives them the proper taper and is our own exclusive process.

We'll back our guarantee with a bond, if you wish it. We'll give you results such as you have never secured before.

We mean **this**.

Won't you try us next time?

Order from your Jobber, Wholesale House, or dealer. Specify **SILVER STEEL** and see to it that your Saws are so marked. If they are slow in filling your orders, write to the nearest address below.

FULL DESCRIPTION UPON REQUEST

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, Inc.

THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Branches: Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City,
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle. Canadian Factory — Hamilton, Ont.

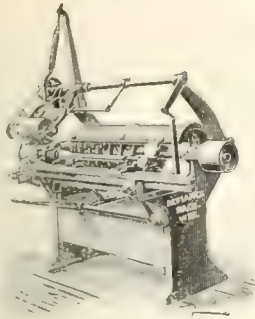
"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

INVENTED AND BUILT BY

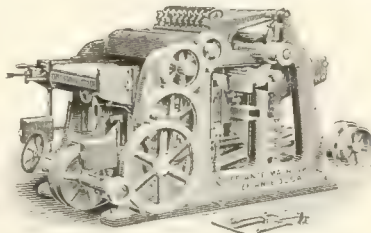
The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio

FOR PRODUCING

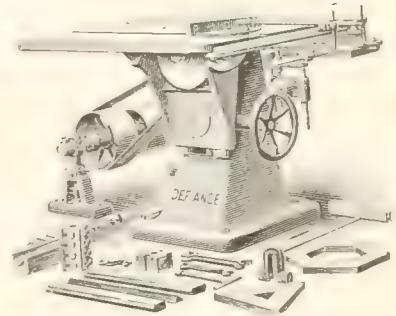
AUTOMOBILE SPOKES, RIMS, WHEELS, and BODIES, Carriage and Wagon Hubs, Spokes, Rims and Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Single Trees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Table Legs, Balusters, Oval Wood Dishes, and for GENERAL WOOD-WORK.



Spoke and Handle Lathe



26 in. Double Surface Planer



No. 8 Variety Saw

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

LIDGERWOOD SYSTEMS FOR HARDWOOD

Log Handling Cableways for Log Transfer—Unloading Cars or Barges—Decking—Feeding Mill—and all other service.

BRANCHES:
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SEATTLE WASH

LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.
96 Liberty Street - NEW YORK, N. Y.

AGENTS:
ALLIS-CHALMERS-BULLOCK, Ltd.
Montreal, Canada
WOODWARD, WIGHT & CO., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.



IMPROVED WHITE SAW SWAGES

Will make your saws last longer, make better lumber and please your filer - it's a money saving proposition for you. Better consider it. They don't cost much and last a long time.

Catalog if you want it

Phoenix
Mfg. Co.

Eau Claire,
Wis.

Both Ends and the Middle

HARDWOOD RECORD reaches most everybody who produces markets and consumes Hardwoods.

Nothing But Hardwoods

"Dodge" Bearing Metal

The Peerless Leader of Our Complete Line of 10 Brands, Covering all Service Requirements



Best for all General Mill and Factory Bearings

Used in Our Plant for More than 20 Years

The Guaranty is Cast in the Bar.
A Dodge Product—Why Say More?

ASK YOUR DEALER
DODGE MANUFACTURING CO.

Mishawaka, Indiana

Bearing Metals Department Sta. J-55

The Oldham Saws

Acknowledged Leaders in Saws for Sawmills

Joshua Oldham & Sons

NEW YORK SAW WORKS

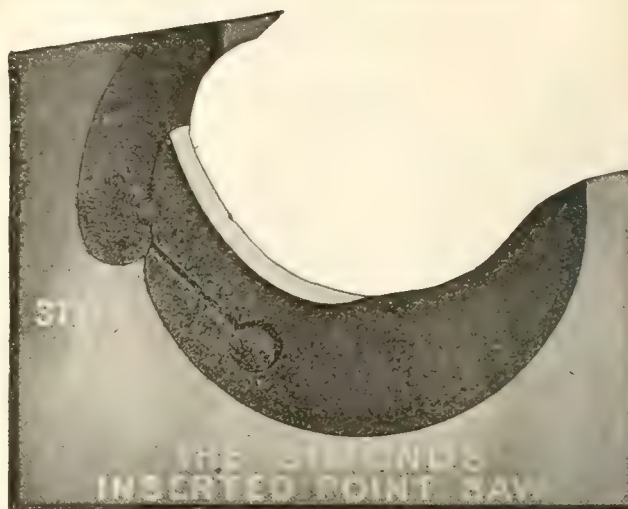
Works and Executive Offices:

Pacific Coast Branch:

**BROOKLYN
NEW YORK CITY**

**WHITE-HENRY BLDG.
SEATTLE, WASH.**

New Orleans Branch: **633 Baronne Street,** New Orleans, La



**SECTION OF THE BEST CHANGEABLE
TOOTH SAW EVER INVENTED**

There are other Simonds tooth styles for various purposes. The point is this: Simonds Inserted Teeth, because they are on two separate circles, are machine milled, and have a good support well into the blade of the saw, make the most reliable Inserted Tooth Saw on the market. Prices very reasonable. Deliveries prompt. Write for special booklet free.

SIMONDS MFG. COMPANY

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

MONTREAL, QUE.

WHO BUYS HARDWOODS?

Do You Want the List?

The Hardwood Record supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada.

Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town

Name of concern

Name of buyer

Line manufactured

Kinds, grades and thicknesses of Lumber

Kinds and sizes of dimension stock

Kinds and thicknesses of veneers

Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels.

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber **not** used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete roster of the hardwood requirements of all users, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber.

This service is free to all advertisers, save the patent index cards which show at a glance the kinds of lumber used by each concern, and which are sold at \$3.50 a thousand, the state guide cards costing 75 cts. a set.

Write us about this service.

HARDWOOD RECORD

355 Dearborn Street

CHICAGO



Results Are What Count

A combined skidding and loading machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up ready for business in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel Machine has some distinct improvements that save time, trouble and money.

The skidding sheaves are hung from a vertically hinged jib the outer end is gauged by two power tightened lines.

An all-steel machine which has special features that absorb all

shocks and strains. Rapid in operation and setting. Swinging boom easily controlled by one lever. The machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented geared jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines. A machine that will interest you; because it is the fastest and strongest of the day.

Russel Wheel and Foundry Company DETROIT, MICHIGAN

High Daily Averages in skidding depend principally on initial capacity and the degree to which the skidder can be operated to that capacity.

The Clyde Self-propelling Steam Skidder is absolutely independent of loading and is never held back nor its full capacity interfered with by any loading conditions that may exist. Full capacity is therefore possible when conditions are favorable and the hauls are short thus insuring a surplus of logs to compensate for those days when conditions are unfavorable and the hauls are long.

With the independent and separate loading unit, the loading crew may then be pushed to its fullest capacity at all times assuring a uniform daily flow of logs to the mill. It is self-propelling, can move frequently without loss of time and sets quickly because of its special steam guying device.

Send for our descriptive catalogue, also testimonial booklet.

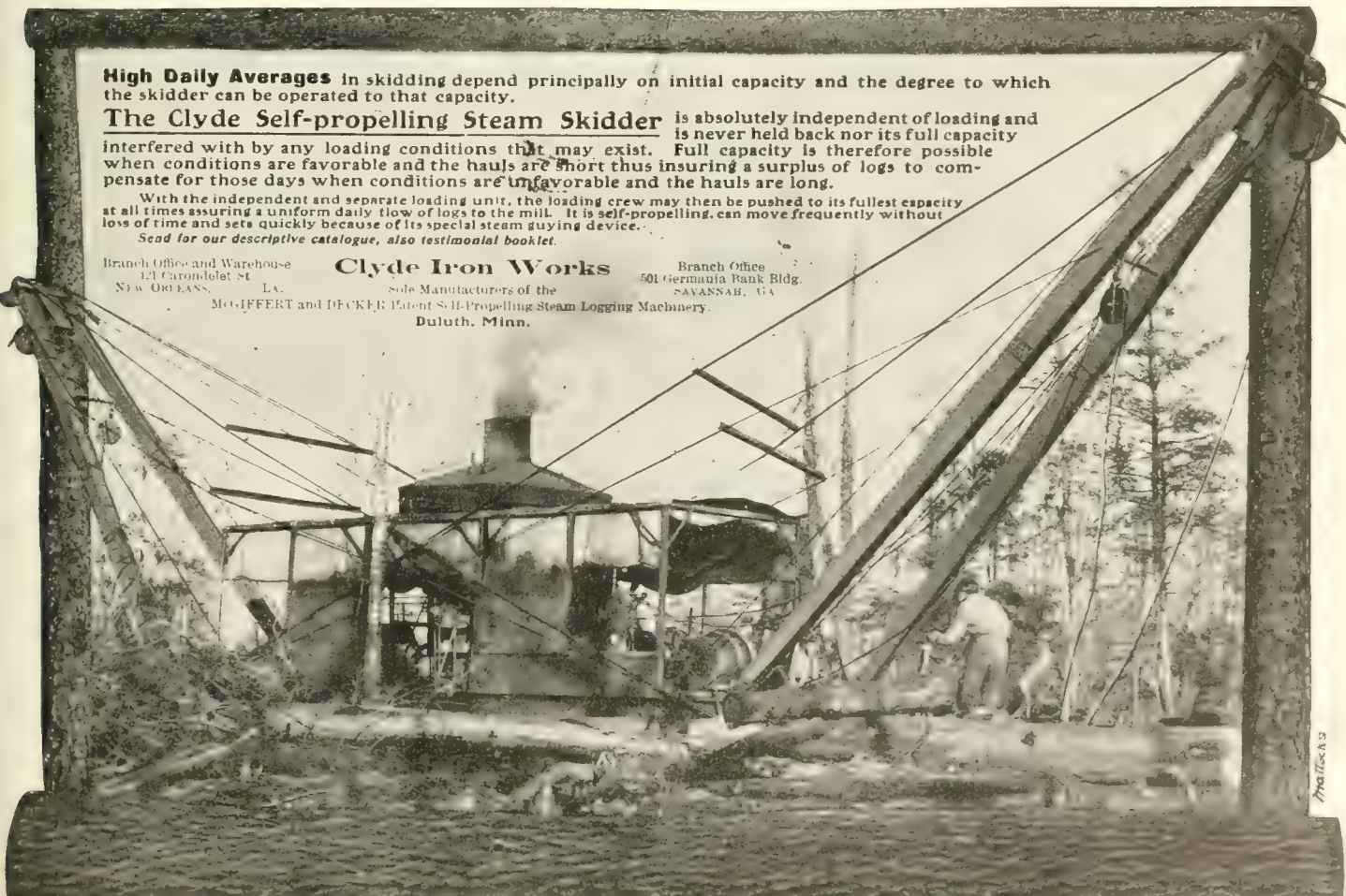
Branch Office and Warehouse
121 Carondelet St.
New Orleans, La.

Clyde Iron Works

Sole Manufacturers of the

McGiffert and Decker Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery.
Duluth, Minn.

Branch Office
501 Germania Bank Bldg.
Savannah, Ga.



WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

Headquarters for Mixed Orders

Our stock comprises all the different kinds of timber grown in Wisconsin and we are well prepared to fill mixed orders promptly. We call your attention especially to stock in *Plain* and *Red Birch* in all thicknesses and a good assortment of *Pine* and *Hemlock*, *Basswood Siding* and *Ceiling* and *Hardwood Flooring*.

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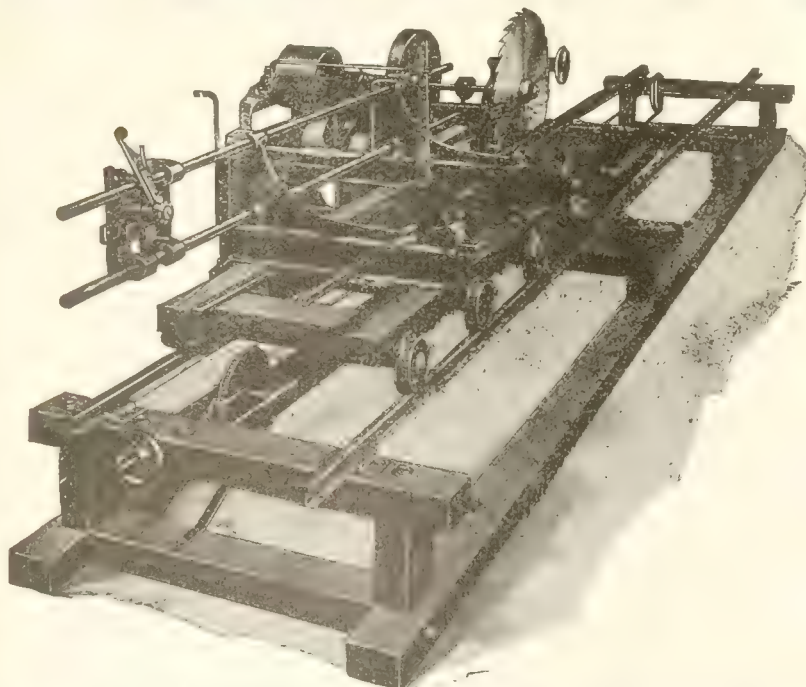
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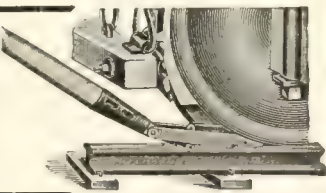
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Your process installed by us in an old rattle-trap of a kiln was
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Present system with us is not a success. This system installed
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systems, they should not be mentioned in the same breath.

Unless we can find some way of getting better than present
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install your process on top of the same.

Yours very truly,

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C. W. STEELE, Sec'y and Treas.

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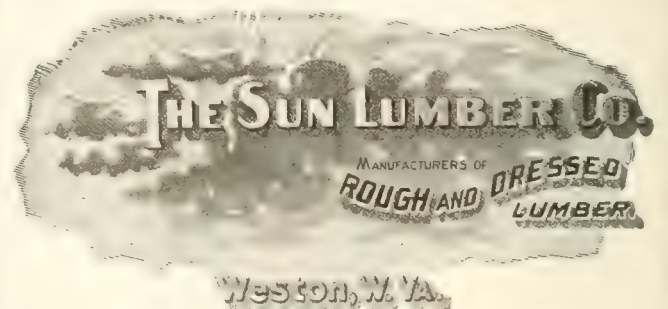
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5-8	60,705	7,985					5-8	18,340	6,080
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4-4	232,107	617,027	107,645					4-4	80,155	234,273	5,290
5-4	22,512	50,238	1,145					5-4	39,773	56,060	5,459
6-4	35,035	32,947					6-4	37,510	16,445	2,880
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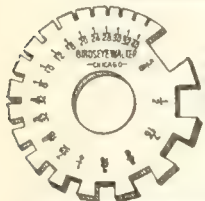
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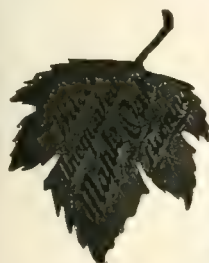
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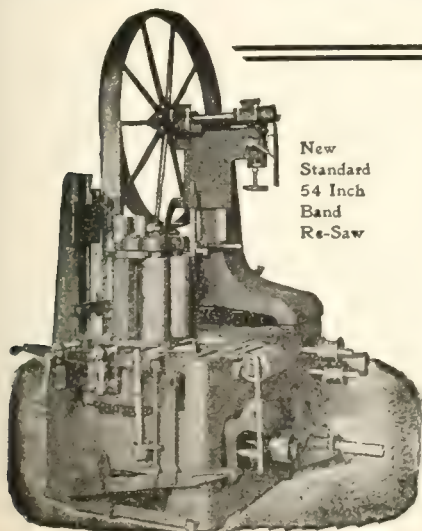
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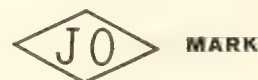
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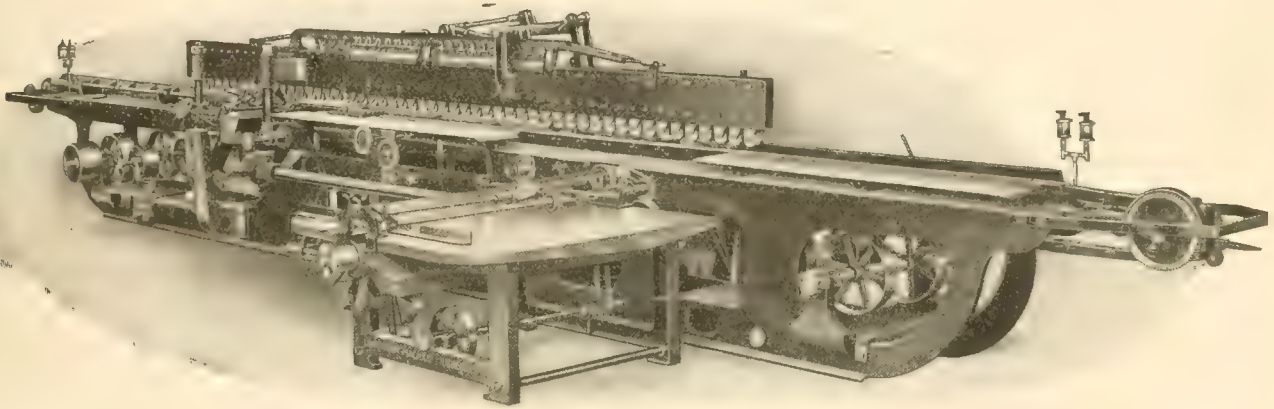
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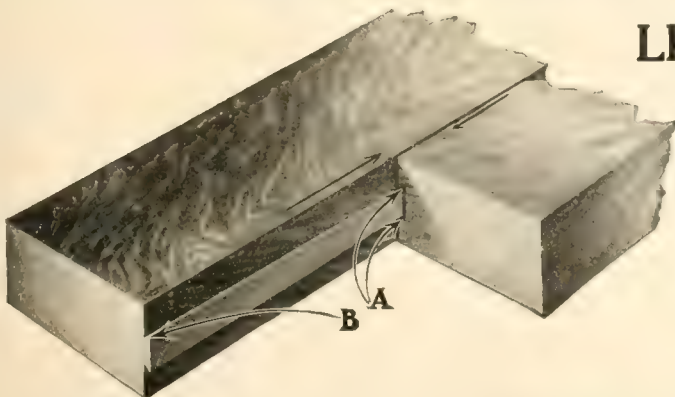
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Telephone Canal 930

BAND MILLS, MEMPHIS, TENN.

W A N T E D

All Kinds of High-Grade

HARDWOODS

S.E. SLAYMAKER & CO.

Representing
WEST VIRGINIA SPRUCE LUMBER CO.,
Cass, West Virginia.

Fifth Ave. Bldg.,
NEW YORK

Dividends at the rate of \$36.00 per \$100.00 premium

This Represents the Present Average Dividend of the "Big Five"

INDIANA LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Indianapolis, Indiana
LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Mansfield, Ohio

PENN. LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

THE LUMBER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Boston, Massachusetts

CENTRAL MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Van Wert, Ohio

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"THE BEST LUMBER"

Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co.

SCRANTON, PA.

Branch Offices

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

3 Band Mills

SELLING AGENTS

THE HEBARD CYPRESS COMPANY,

Mills: WAYCROSS, GA.

LUMBER
LATH
SHINGLES

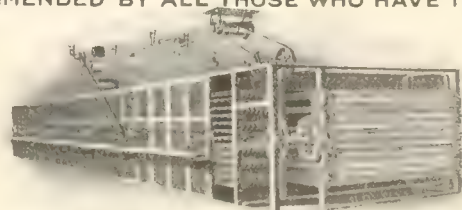
LUMBER INSURERS' GENERAL AGENCY

Managers of the Leading Stock Fire In-
surance Companies making a specialty
of Lumber and Woodworking Risks

84 William Street, - - NEW YORK

PROCTOR **VENEER DRYER** FIREPROOF
-AN-
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
RECOMMENDED BY ALL THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT

NO
SPLITTING
NOR
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NO
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NOR
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THE PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY
DEPT. L HANCOCK & SOMERSET STS. PHILA. PA.

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

Get your order in early for

RED OAK

2 cars 5-4 Common and Better.

Ask us for prices on 150,000 to 200,000 feet of 4-4 genuine

Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar good widths and lengths, ready for immediate shipment.

We have also a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2 Common % Poplar.

We have just received a large consignment of

MAHOGANY

200,000 feet manufactured from choice logs, well-figured, and nice stock in every particular; good widths and lengths.

10-4 to 16-4. 100 000 ft.

HARD MAPLE

Also same amount of Soft Maple.
Ask us for prices.

We can make prompt shipment on

WHITE OAK

200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on

QUARTERED OAK

150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

Let us quote you on

RIVED HEART CYPRESS SHINGLES

7-24, several hundred thousand of each. Can ship immediately either straight or mixed cars.

Get our prices on

WHITE OAK

1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

How are you fixed on

RED GUM AND COTTONWOOD

We have a large block of 4-4 in the above.

No better time than right now to think about

HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE

Our big stock offers some choice bargains.

Are you in the market for

CALIFORNIA SUGAR AND WHITE PINE

We have a large stock of 4-4 to 12-4

If you are looking for

GULF CYPRESS

write us for prices. We have a big stock on hand. Ask us for quotations.

We have just received a large block of

SOFT WHITE PINE

4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths.
Can ship separate or mixed cars.

What about

CHESTNUT

We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4 No. 1 Common and Better bone dry for prompt shipment.

You can get a good price on this No. 1 Common and Better tough

WHITE ASH

200,000 feet of 4-4 to 5 inch, largely First and Seconds.

"We Have It If It's Hardwood"

J. GIBSON MCILVAIN & COMPANY

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St. Yards: Fifty-Eighth and Woodland Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Sap Gum

Red Gum



White Oak

Red Oak

Ash, Cypress, Elm, Maple, Sycamore

Cottonwood a Specialty

DRY STOCKS

QUICK SHIPMENTS

General Offices:

CHICAGO, ILL.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

CADILLAC QUALITY

CURRENT STOCK LIST

22M 4-4 Black Ash No. 2 Common and Better
 80M 4-4 Gray Elm No. 1 Common
 100M 4x4 Gray Elm No. 2 Common
 49M 12-4 Gray Elm 1's and 2's
 22M 8-4 Rock Elm No. 2 Common and Better
 40M 4-4 Soft Maple No. 2 Common and Better

Our Own Manufacture

COBBS & MITCHELL
 (INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

**FINEST
 MAPLE
 FLOORING**

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
 MATCHED OR JOINTED
 POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber
 1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES
BAY CITY :: MICHIGAN

Michigan Hardwoods

Cadillac Quality

1x6 Basswood No. 2 Common	13M
4-4 Birch No. 3 Common	67M
4-4 Gray Elm No. 3 Common	150M
1x4 Gray Elm No. 3 Common	16M
1x7 and up Gray Elm No. 3 Common	75M
4-4 Rock Elm No. 2 Common and Better	5M
8-4 Rock Elm No. 2 Common and Better	4M
8-4 Rock Elm No. 3 Common	17M
1x9 Hard Maple 1s and 2s	4M
1x15 and up Hard Maple 1s and 2s	8M
4-4 Soft Maple No. 3 Common	18M

MITCHELL BROTHERS CO.
 CADILLAC, MICH.

Kneeland-Bigelow Co.
 Bay City, Mich.

Manufacturers of

**Michigan Hardwoods
 and Hemlock**

ANNUAL CAPACITY

20,000,000 Feet of Hardwood
 20,000,000 Feet of Hemlock

LET US KNOW YOUR WANTS

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

The Cadillac Handle Co. Lumber and Broom Handles Cadillac, Michigan

Have the following dry, band sawn stock for sale:

- 5 cars 4-4 Beech, No. 2 Com. and Bet.
- 2 cars 4-4 Nos. 1 and 2 Common Basswood
- 2 cars 6-4 Beech No. 3 Com.
- 3 cars 4-4 Soft Gray Elm No. 2 Com. and Bet.
- 5 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Hard Maple
- 2 cars 4-4 Ash No. 3 Com.
- 1 car 4-4 No. 2 Com. & Bet. Soft Maple

All the stocks are band sawn and dry.

NICHOLS & COX LUMBER COMPANY GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

Crating Lumber in Pine, Basswood, Elm, Beech and Birch. High grade Michigan Hardwoods—A complete stock.

OAK—Plain and quartered both red and white—Indiana Stock.

Write us full particulars of your needs and we will name inviting prices.

CALLOWAY-PEASE COMPANY

Eddy Building

Saginaw, Michigan

Have for Sale:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Johnson City, Tenn., Stock | Poplar Bluff, Mo., Stock |
| 1 C-L 5-4 No. 1 Com. Mountain Oak. | 10 cars 4-4 1's & 2's Pl. Red Oak. |
| 5 C L 5-4 Core Chestnut. "S. W." | 10 " 4-4 No. 1 Common Pl. Red Oak. |
| 10 " 6-4 " " " | 10 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Pl. Red Oak. |
| 5 " 8-4 " " " | Above contain large percentage 14 and 16 ft. Good widths. |
| 4-4 Hemlock Boards, Stock widths. | 1 car 4-4 Qt. 1's & 2's White Oak |
| | 1 " " " No. 1 Com. " " |
| | 1 " " " 2 " " " " |
| | 1 " " Plain 1's & 2's " " |
| | 2 cars " " No. 1 Com. " " |

Will saw sound, square edged Red and White Oak to order.

Briggs & Cooper Company, Ltd. SAGINAW, MICH.

SPECIALS

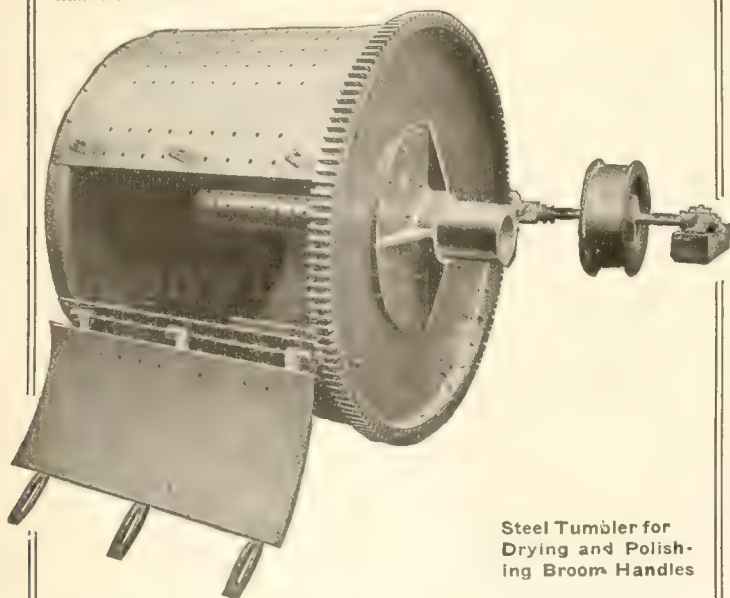
Dry for prompt shipment:

- 200,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common Birch
- 150,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 " "
- 300,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 " " and Better Birch
- 100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 " Basswood
- 100,000 ft. 5-4 No. 2 " "
- 150,000 ft. 4-4 No. 3 " "
- 25,000 ft. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Selected Red Birch

Also complete stock of Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber. Write for delivered prices.

Broom Handle Machinery

Let us tell you about our **STEEL TUMBLERS FOR DRYING AND POLISHING BROOM HANDLES**. This system is rapidly supplanting all others. More economical; less time required for drying; no polishing afterwards; greater per cent of straight handles turned out.



Steel Tumbler for
Drying and Polish-
ing Broom Handles

CADILLAC MACHINE COMPANY

Complete Line of Broom Handle Machinery

CADILLAC, MICH.

WE CAN DOUBLE THE CAPACITY OF YOUR DRY KILN.

PORT NORFOLK, VA., March 19, 1916

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—

Answering your letter relative to the merits of your dry kiln process, in comparison with that of the present kilns.

Your process installed by us in an old rattle-trap of a kiln was successful. We were much pleased with the results.

In early part of 1909 our entire plant was destroyed by fire. We wrote you for plans for a new kiln. You were dilatory in getting plans to us. We were persuaded by other kiln people to install their process.

Results:

Present system with us is not a success. This system installed in an entirely new, air-tight brick building, under what should be very favorable conditions, does not give us results that we secured with your system in the old rattle-trap kiln.

In our judgment, resulting from our experience with the two systems, they should not be mentioned in the same breath.

Unless we can find some way of getting better than present results from this system, we will be after you in a short time to install your process on top of the same.

Yours very truly,

AIR LINE MFG. CO.,

C. W. STEELE, Sec'y and Treas.

GRAND RAPID VENEER WORKS

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

Manistee Planing Mill Co.

MANISTEE, MICH.

Manufacturers of High-Grade

Michigan Maple Flooring

3-8 in. and 13-16 in. in all standard widths and grades.

No Better Hardwood Floors made than our 13-16 inch and 3-8 inch.

STEEL SCRAPED, END MATCHED,
KILN DRIED MAPLE FLOORING.

JACKSON & TINDLE

Manufacturers of

Michigan Forest Products

Maple, Birch, Basswood, Beech, Ash,
Pine, Spruce, Tamarack and Hemlock.

Also White Cedar Shingles, Poles, Ties and Posts

Sales Office—1009 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich.

"Chief Brand" Maple and Beech Flooring

in $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple
in all standard widths and grades, will
commend itself to you and your trade
on its merits alone

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

A. B. KLISE LUMBER CO., STURGEON BAY, MICH.

Manufacturer of Lower Peninsula Hardwoods and
Hemlock—Water Shipment Only.

200 M. Firsts and Seconds Hard Maple to be cut to order

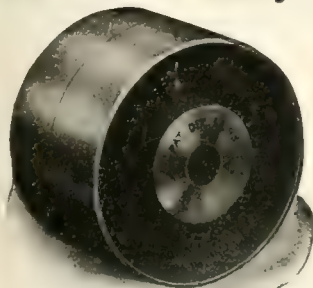
S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

Don't Waste Money Fixing Loose Pulleys

Install the kind
that never need fixing
Wilmarth & Morman

(Nelson Patent)

Loose Pulleys

will run at high speed and in
hard service for ten years with-
out being touched, except to oil
every once in a while. They save
oil and time of oiling as well as
repairs. Sent on trial.

Get the Pulley Booklet

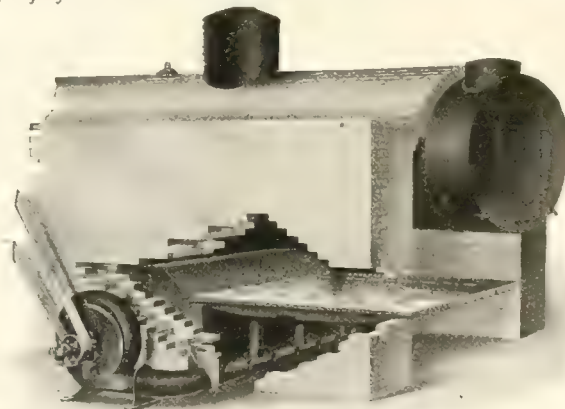
Wilmarth & Morman Co., 582 Canal Street
Grand Rapids, Mich.

CAN YOU BURN YOUR REFUSE READILY?

If not, you need the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate.

Do You Have Ample Steam at All Times?

If not, put in the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate.

This grate fans your fire and greatly increases the efficiency of
your boilers. No change in construction required. Can be used in
plain furnaces or Dutch ovens. Easy to install. Can be fired on with-
out injury when the blower is idle

Over 1,000 testimonials.

BUY IT. TRY IT

If Not Satisfactory, RETURN IT at our expense.

GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO., Greenville, Michigan

Also manufacturers of

The Celebrated "TOWER" Line of Edgers and Trimmers

Wm. Whitmer & Sons

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of All Kinds of

"If Anybody Can,
We Can"

HARDWOODS

Franklin Bank Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA

West Virginia Spruce and Hemlock : Long and
Short Leaf Pine : Virginia Framing

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

HERMANVILLE, MICH.

POLISHED



ROCK MAPLE

FLOORING

Our slow method of air-seasoning and kiln-drying enables us to offer you a superior product—one which has stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century.

Write today for prices and booklet.

Thomas Forman Company

DETROIT

MANUFACTURERS OF

Forman's Famous Flooring

OAK AND MAPLE

Faultless Grades, Perfect Milling, Quick Shipment
and Reasonable Prices

WE WANT TO MOVE THE FOLLOWING STOCK:

10 cars 4-4x6 to 12 1st and 2nd Cottonwood
3 " 6-4x6 to 12 " " "
1 car each $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{5}{8}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$ 1st & 2nd Pl. Red Oak
6 cars 5-4 1st & 2nd Sap Gum
3 " 6-4 " " " " "
21 " 4-4 No. 3 Common Oak
5 " 4-4 1st & 2nd Sap Gum

We carry a full line of Hardwoods.

Write us for prices.

ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAYDEN & WESTCOTT LUMBER COMPANY

Railway Exchange, CHICAGO Phone Harrison 6440

HARDWOODS

YOU
CAN
AFFORD TO
DEAL
WITH US

WHITE PINE

WE WISH TO BUY

Poplar

1 in. Wagon Box Boards 11 in. to 23 in. wide, 12 ft., 14 ft., 16 ft. long
1 car 1½ x 16 in., 10 ft. and 12 ft. Box Boards.
1 car 1½ x 16 in. and up 1 and 2 grade.
2 cars 2 x 14 in. to 16 in., 1 and 2 grade Sign Boards, 14 ft., 16 ft., and 18 ft. long.
2 cars ¾ in., 1 and 2 grade.

WE WISH TO SELL

2 or 3 cars 2 in., 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash Standard Lengths.

We want to sell car or cargo lots of any kind of lumber. If we accept your order, will produce the goods. Write us.

1 car 2½ in. and 3 in. 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.
5 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Poplar.
500,000 ft., 1 in., No. 1 Common and Better Plain Red and White Oak, Bone Dry.
1 in. No. 2 Common Oak out of the above lot.
3 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Red Gum, Dry.
6 cars 1 in. Gum Box Boards, 13 in. to 17 in. wide, Dry.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8-10 and 12 in. No. 1 and C and Better Norway.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8- and 10 in. No. 2 and Better White Pine.

YELLOW PINE

YOU
CANNOT
AFFORD NOT
TO DEAL
WITH US

CAR STOCK

LOW GRADE OAK

WE HAVE

15 cars 4/4 No. 3 COMMON PLAIN OAK absolutely BONE DRY and contains 40% to 50% 14' and 16' Lengths

WILL QUOTE SPECIAL PRICE

Tallahatchie Lumber Co., Philipp, Miss.

THREE STATES LUMBER CO.

BAND-SAWN STOCK

IN ALL THICKNESSES

PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH, GUM, COTTONWOOD, CYPRESS, ELM
CAR TIMBERS AND BRIDGE PLANKING. GUM AND COTTONWOOD SIDING

GENERAL OFFICES

Tennessee Trust Building

Memphis, Tennessee

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Baltimore, Maryland

PHILADELPHIA

THE HARDWOOD CENTER OF THE EAST

Little River Lumber Co. Clearfield Lumber Co., Inc.

Sales Office: 218 FRANKLIN BANK BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

We are desirous of Moving:

- 1 Car 4-4 Log Run Cherry.
- 1 " 5-4 " " "
- 2 Cars 8-4 No. 1 Com. and Better Ash.
- 2 " 4-4 1st and 2d Maple, 14 inches and up.

- 1 Car 4-4 1st and 2d Basswood.
- 1 " 5-4 " " "
- 3 Cars 4 ft. Poplar Lath.
- 6 " Clear Hemlock, stock widths, 6 to 18 inches.

Let us have your inquiries for Hardwoods.

Band Mills, Complete Planing Mills and Dry Kilns

WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., Abingdon, Va., and Judson, N. C.
MANUFACTURERS BAND-SAWED HARDWOODS

Mixed car shipments including Oak Flooring our specialty

We are long on

No. 1 Common Oak Flooring

also want to move several cars of

No. 2 Common Oak Flooring

Write for special price.

Address all Correspondence

WHITING LUMBER CO.

General Offices, Land Title Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Mills:

Fenwick, W. Va. Edgewood, N. Y.
Cadosia, N. Y. Forkston, Pa.

Fenwick Lumber Company

Manufacturers

Hemlock, Spruce, Hardwoods

General Offices:

Bennett Building
Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Sales Offices:

Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMAS E. COALE LUMBER CO.

Franklin Bank Building, Philadelphia

We are interested in **No. 2 Common 8-4 Quartered White Oak and All Grades of Poplar and Other Hardwoods.**

DANIEL B. CURLL

REAL ESTATE TRUST BLDG., Philadelphia, Pa.

HARDWOODS

Large Capacity Band Mill at GLENRAY, WEST VIRGINIA

WRITE RICHTER FOR PRICES ON

4-4 Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Soft Yellow Poplar 4-4 Log run Cypress M.C.O.
4-4 Common and Better Chestnut (except for pin worm holes)
4-4 6, 8, 10 and 12 in., Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Tenn. White Pine.

RICHTER LUMBER COMPANY,

Land Title Bldg.

Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAS. K. PARRY & CO.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

WE WANT:

Quartered Red and White Oak, all grades, 4-4 to 8-4
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 common and better plain white and Red Oak
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 Shop Select, 1's and 2's Cypress
Log Run Basswood

TOMB LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

REAL ESTATE TRUST BLDG., PHILADELPHIA

Send us your inquiries

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

NICE FLAKY STUFF

Hardwood Record's

strongest circulation is in the region where things are made of wood—WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK and the East. It's the **BEST** sales medium for hardwood lumber.

THE EAST

LEADING MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

SCHOFIELD BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

DAILY OUTPUT: 40,000 FT. WHITE PINE; 150,000 FT. HARDWOODS—STANDARD GRADES

Complete Planing Mills, Saw Mills, Dry Kilns. We Ship Straight or Mixed Cars of Lumber, Trim Mouldings, etc.

WE CONTROL THE

SALTKEATCHIE LUMBER COMPANY, Schofield, S. C.

Manufacturing Our

Famous Uniform Color Red Cypress and Yellow Poplar, Ash, Oak, Red and Tupelo Gum

Also Have Other Mills Under Contract

SALES OFFICE: 1019-20 PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

JONES HARDWOOD COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOODS—Poplar and Gum

33 Broad Street, BOSTON, MASS.

H. D. WIGGIN

89 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Whitewood, Oak, Chestnut, Elm, Basswood
Maple and Birch.

SEND ME YOUR LIST OF OFFERINGS FOR SPOT CASH

WEBSTER LUMBER CO.

—SWANTON, VT.—

Northern and Southern Hardwoods

We must move Two cars No. 1 Common

Brown Ash, bone dry stock

Mills at: Swanton, East Fairfield

Bakersfield and Greensboro, Vt.

and Malone and Newton Falls, N. Y.

Wanted: White Oak for ships and docks, long lengths up to 45 feet. Dimension Oak Plain and Quartered, Red and White. Write us for specifications and prices.

INDIANA QUARTERED OAK CO., 7 East 42d St., New York

WM. E. LITCHFIELD

MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

The Billmeyer Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Lumber
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

ELY BROTHERS, Inc.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Eastern Hardwoods, Hemlock, Spruces, White Pine and Basswood. Dimension Stock and Special Orders carefully attended to. Correspondence solicited.

Address, 210 Beacon St., Hartford, Conn. 120 West Silver St., Westfield, Mass.

CHARLES HOLYOKE
141 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

HARDWOODS

ROBERT W. HIGBIE COMPANY
HARDWOODS—BIRCH, MAPLE, BEECH

Mills at New Bridge, N. Y. 45 Broadway, New York

Hardwood Bill Timber, 2-in. to 10-in.—20 ft and under.

R.S. CORYELL LUMBER CO.

Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Shippers of Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwood, Red Cedar Siding, "Lewis Brand" Washington Red Cedar Shingles

PALMER & PARKER CO.

TEAK

ENGLISH OAK

CIRCISSIAN WALNUT

MAHOGANY

VENEERS

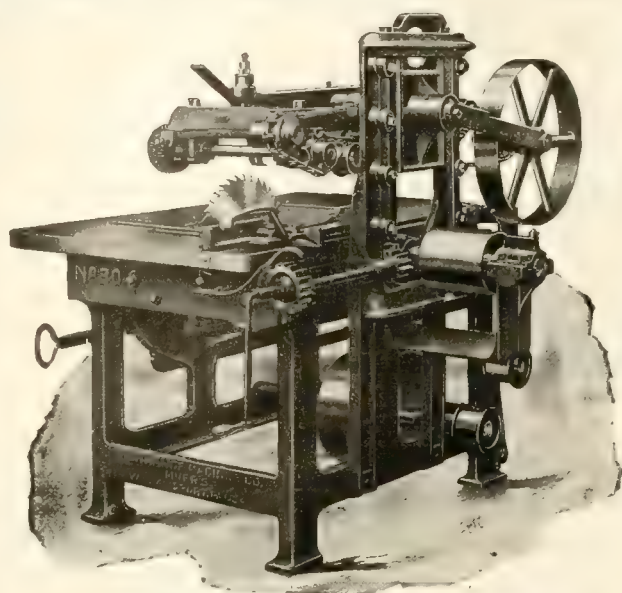
EBONY

DOMESTIC

HARDWOODS

103 Medford Street, Charlestown Dist.

BOSTON, MASS.



A Different Rip Saw

No. 30 Power Feed with Adjustable Feed Rolls

A Machine of Exceptional Range and Capacity

Will Rip Stock as short as 10 in.

One piece frame. Four bearings for arbor, one of them outside driving pulley, as shown, and one a removable outside bearing at opposite end of arbor. Exceptionally positive and strong feed works. The rolls are 6 inches in diameter, and are adjustable to and from the saw, so that from 10 to 20 in. saws may be used, ripping up to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Feed roll adjustment is entirely new. The sliding head stock controlling feed is raised to any point with one motion of crank, and controlled with ratchet. Tension of feed chains is the same at all distances **without adjustment**. It has many other good features, but we've no more room to describe them.

WRITE FOR FULL DESCRIPTION

This is only one of the many superior machines we are building. If in need of anything in the woodworking machinery line, it will pay you to investigate our tools before placing an order. Catalogue sent on request.

HERMANC MACHINE COMPANY

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

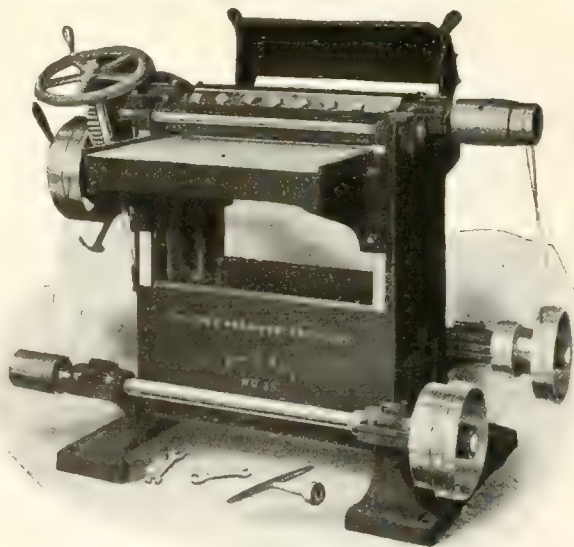
CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVES:

Chicago Machinery Exchange, 159-161 N. Canal Street, Chicago

Chicago Machinery Exchange,

(Incorporated)

WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

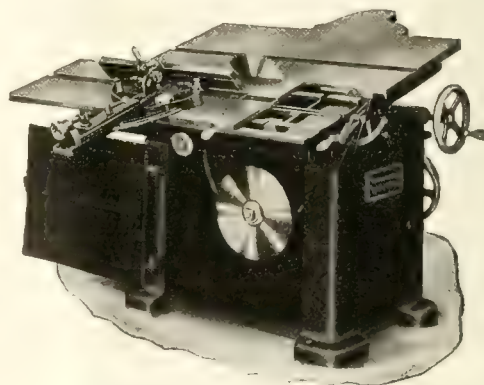


No. 35 SINGLE SURFACE PONY PLANER

Planes 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick. Table slides on outside of frame so it is steady and the work will not be wavy or have clipped off ends. Two rates of feed driven from cylinder, one regulating the other.

Grand Rapids Crescent

The "World's Best" Saw Bench



Made with double arbors, sliding table and taper pin gauges. It is a labor saver and well worth investigating.

BUILT BY

THE TANNEWITZ WORKS

OF

GRAND RAPIDS,

MICHIGAN

CHICAGO MACHINERY EXCHANGE, INC.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS

159-161 N. Canal St.

Chicago, Ill.

REPRESENTING EXCLUSIVELY

BAXTER D. WHITNEY & SON,
HERMANC MACHINE CO..

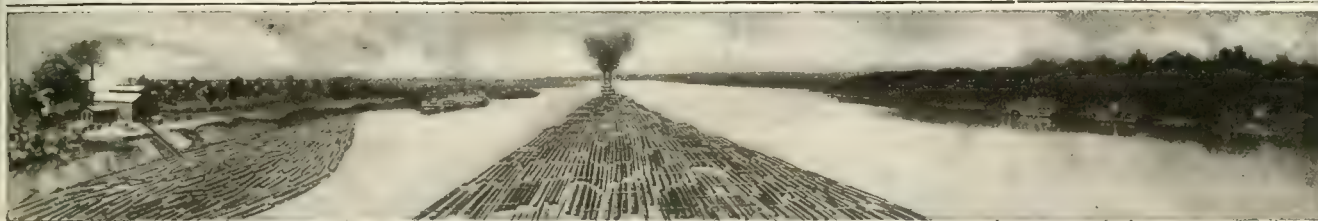
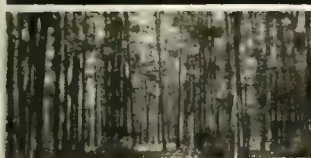
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CRESCENT MACHINE WORKS,
of Grand Rapids.

WEST SIDE IRON WORKS.
New Chicago Line.

LOUISVILLE THE HARDWOOD GATEWAY



**PLAIN OAK, QUARTERED OAK,
CHESTNUT, WALNUT, HICKORY,
POPLAR, ASH, MAHOGANY.**

BIG DRY STOCKS

We want a share of your business and will treat you right.

Write to one of us or all of us to-day.

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VENEERS, THIN LUMBER AND PANELS**

**W. P. BROWN & SONS LBR. CO.
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In the center of the producing
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A "SQUARE DEAL" IS OUR MOTTO

Cincinnati Lumbermen can and will
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Cincinnati manufacturers and dealers
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Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

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WE HAVE FOR SALE,

10 cars 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Red Oak
5 cars 5-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
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SPECIALISTS IN

OAK--ASH--POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
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SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

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HARDWOODS VENEERS AND THIN LUMBER

Importers of Mahogany and Foreign Woods

Special facilities for kiln drying

Office and Yards: 2624-2634 Colerain Avenue

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10 " 6-4	1s and 2s Sap " "	
1 Car 5-4	" " "	
15 Cars 4-4	" " "	
3 " 6-4	No. 1 Com. " "	
3 " 5-4	" " "	
20 " 4-4	" " "	
3 " 4-4	x 13-17 " "	Gum Box Boards
20 " 4-4	S. W. Chestnut	
2 " 5-4	" " "	
2 " 6-4	" " "	
1 Car 8-4	" " "	
30 Cars 4-4	No. 2 and No. 3 Common Poplar	
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Manufacturers and Wholesalers

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RIEMEIER LUMBER CO.

Plain and Quartered

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Mixed Cars a Specialty

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Cincinnati, Ohio

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FROM CINCINNATI

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Also Manufacture White Pine and Hemlock
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BAND MILL — PLANING MILL — CIRCULAR MILLS
UNIFORM GRADES — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

FRANCKE LUMBER COMPANY

WE SELL

ASH

OAK

CHERRY

THIN WALNUT

and

QUARTERED OAK
a SPECIALTY

WE BUY

WALNUT

EXPORT

LOGS

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BAND MILL AT ST. BERNARD, OHIO

STEPHENSON-SAYRE LUMBER CO. WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

WHITE OAK FOR RAILROAD AND CONSTRUCTION WORK A SPECIALTY
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RED GUM

Plain and Quartered

Bayou Land & Lumber Co.

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POPLAR AND HARDWOODS

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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

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CHESTNUT MAPLE
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OLD FASHIONED GRADES OUR SPECIALTY

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 Delivered prices quoted to any point in North America, or to any Seaport
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**Veneers, Mahogany and
 Hardwood Lumber**

Largest Stocks Best Selections
CINCINNATI, OHIO

MIDLAND LUMBER COMPANY

**HARDWOOD
 L U M B E R**
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Manufacturers

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 ASH
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John Dulweber & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Mills Office S. W. Cor. Findlay & McLean Sts. Distributing Yards
 In Ohio, Kentucky, Missis- Cincinnati McLean Ave., from Findlay
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Following is list of special stock which we are anxious
 to move promptly.

2 cars 2½ in., 3 in. and 4 in. Ash
 1 car 5-8 in., Clear Strips Quartered White Oak, 2½ in.
 to 5½ in.
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 1 car 4-4 1s and 2s, 12 in. and up Plain White Oak

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Rough and Dressed Lumber - Ties, Staves and Box Shooks

OUR SPECIALTIES:

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BAND SAW HARDWOODS

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HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

MILLS AND YARDS IN

CINCINNATI

Annual Capacity, 100,000,000 Ft.

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Cincinnati, Ohio

Hardwoods
and
Yellow Pine

Send us your
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MANUFACTURERS OF

TABASCO and AFRICAN MAHOGANY
QUARTERED OAK and WALNUT

LUMBER SLICED AND SAWN VENEERS

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Domestic and Foreign Markets

Correspondence Solicited

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

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we handle the best that grows

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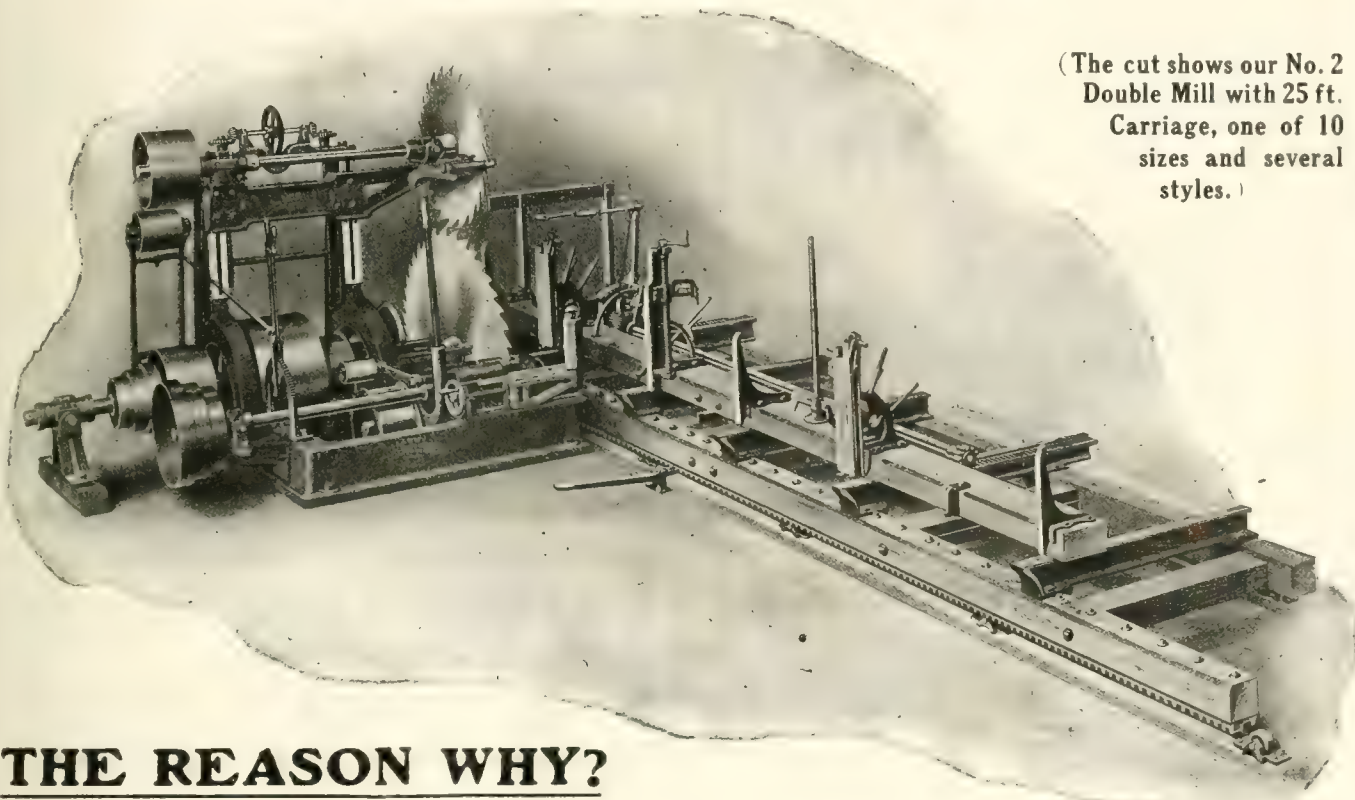
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of all kinds

GEORGE LITTLEFORD,
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LANE SAW MILLS

**Cut the Best Lumber from
HARDWOOD LOGS**



(The cut shows our No. 2
Double Mill with 25 ft.
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THE REASON WHY?

BECAUSE their saws do not "dodge" nor follow the grain but cut so absolutely true and accurate that the planer has next to nothing to remove in surfacing, resulting in a GREAT SAVING IN STOCK.

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LANE MANUFACTURING CO., MONTPELIER, VT.

Good, live, responsible Machinery Dealers wanted to represent us in sections not already covered.

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At present we would call attention particularly to 150,000 ft. of 6-4 bone dry quartered white oak, 100,000 ft. 8-4 good ash, 50,000 ft. 16-4 good ash.

 If you want special sizes in thin quartered white oak, write us for quotations.

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Kiln-
Dried
Bored
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Bundled

POPLAR BOX BOARDS

100,000' 13" to 17" wide
50,000' 8" to 12" wide

PLAIN RED OAK

250,000' 3/4" 1sts and 2nds
200,000' 3/4" No. 1 Common

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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"St. Francis Basin Red Gum Our Specialty"

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING DRY SPECIALS:

150,000 Feet 1 1/4 inch 1st and 2d Clear Red Gum
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Bone Dry

Two years old and older.

Write Us for Prices on Anything in Hardwood Lumber
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BY LUMBERMEN

WARD BROTHERS
MAPLE FLOORING
BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
WE GUARANTEE OUR GRADES AND
MANUFACTURE ARE UNEXCELLED

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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No. 6.

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month by

THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIBSON, President

LOUIS L. JACQUES, Sec'y and Treas.

Sixth Floor, Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Telephones Harrison 8086-8087-8088

REPRESENTATIVES

Eastern Territory -	Jacob Holtzman, 5254 Larchwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Northern Territory -	C. F. Dedekam, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago
Southern Territory -	H. C. Haner, Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn

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General Market Conditions

Sundry editorials in this issue of the RECORD treating of various phases of the commercial situation epitomize the reasons for the marked slowness in lumber transactions during the last fortnight. The lumber business is unmistakably quiet. A good many people, who have logically held that by making purchases during the midsummer period of dullness they could take advantage of the necessities of sellers and buy cheaply, are not to any extent exhibiting their old-time habit just now. Even the man who has heretofore been "always in the market" is buying very sparingly at present. To be sure items that are known to be in short supply are moving with some freedom, such as plain oak and the good end of poplar, cottonwood, red gum, maple, birch, etc., but the aggregate of these sales does not have any marked effect on the general accumulation of both hardwoods and soft woods that is being amassed by manufacturers.

Railroad and other corporations are buying just as sparingly as they can to keep their physical property in usable form. Trade has not ceased by any means, but it is from passable to slow all along the line.

While there is a heavy cut in yellow pine prices reported from some sources, hardwood values are still being held with remarkable firmness, and there are very few "snaps" being offered.

It is firmly believed that there is a certainty of a fair fall trade, which will absorb surpluses in all lines of hardwoods.

The Business Situation and the Stock Market

Generally speaking railroads and industrial stock values are slumping. Six months ago the stock market was a place where, if a storm broke, the lightning had to strike. There were no storms, but under clear skies Wall street began in January to

liquidate, to the intense disappointment of speculators who wanted a January rise, and the liquidation has continued pretty steadily ever since. Right now the stock market is not a place where the lightning would have to strike.

The upturn of things that began somewhat late in 1908 and continued during 1909, was mistaken for a flood tide, whereas it was naturally a recovery from the sudden and abnormal slump that took place in 1907. The trouble in 1907 was that the country had used up its available capital. The collapse released a great deal of money from the channels of commerce and industry, and this money was mistaken for available capital which could be converted into fixed forms, whereas, as a matter of fact, it largely represented the country's working capital temporarily out of employment, but which would be needed again as working capital just as soon as a recovery in business took place. As money accumulated in Wall street a lot of it went into speculation. Then the bond market developed and considerable sums went into bonds, that is was converted into fixed forms. Very little new capital was actually saved during 1908 and 1909, and when business started up again it was but a short time before Wall street began to complain that there was no market for new securities. Hence, there was a check upon new work.

The country is building all the time and as it builds business roars, but it takes capital to build and when the country runs out of capital, building is suspended. When the country gets through building, and is no longer under the necessity of tearing down a thing as soon as it is done in order to build it bigger, then these violent starts and stops will not recur.

There will be no satisfactory market for bonds as long as the majority of people spend as much of their incomes for mere subsistence or in extravagance as they have recently. There is but one source of new capital and that is saving. Just as soon as people save more and spend less there will be a market for securities, and as soon as there is a market for bonds things will go ahead again. It is automatic.

At the present time there is no inducement to borrow capital to finance new work. These lean times affect the capitalist to a greater extent than they do the wage earner.

During the years 1894 to 1900 people saved so much new capital that when once the dam burst there was no resisting the flood. Enough energy represented by accumulated money was stored up by saving to carry business on at flood tide, and conditions in all respects was propitious for ten years.

That Wall street is thoroughly liquidated today can not be affirmed. This depends upon how much further the necessity for liquidation will run. With good crops it would run little further. With poor crops it may run indefinitely. The slowing up in business generally is a normal development; it is a kind of liquidation.

Cash reserves, notably in the West, have significantly fallen. Right now the man who produces a thing before he sells it must produce it with costs higher than they have ever been before in this generation, whereas the future price of the thing he will have to sell is uncertain. It should be remembered that the causes of the high cost of living long preceded the demand for legislation. It is doubtful if recent legislation will develop into any miraculous remedy. Economy is about the only panacea in sight.

Bank Exchanges

Bank exchanges last week in all the leading cities of the United States, regarded as financial barometers, made a satisfactory comparison with last year, the total aggregating \$2,712,604,808, a loss of only one-tenth of one per cent as compared with the corresponding period of a year ago. The loss moreover is almost entirely due to smaller exchanges in New York City, where unsettled conditions in the financial market have had considerable effect on the volume of bank clearings.

A few cities outside of New York report losses, but at most points pronounced gains were made, reflecting substantial progress in many sections of the country.

The cities that made increased returns as compared with last year are Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and San Francisco.

Gross Earnings of Railroads

Last week's statement of railroad gross earnings shows a remarkably satisfactory increase as compared with last year. The total earnings of all United States roads reporting for the first three weeks of June aggregated \$25,873,854, an increase of \$2,793,813 or twelve and one-tenth per cent in comparison with the earnings of the same roads for the corresponding period a year ago.

No change appears in the uniformity with which the railroads in practically every section of the country contribute to the increase. Hence, the only arguments that the railroads can make for the necessity of advancing freight rates is heavier labor and general operating costs.

Ready for Arguments on Freight Rates

The first big gun in the railroad situation will be fired by the Interstate Commerce Commission next week. An order will be issued determining whether or not the increased rates in official classification territory shall be enjoined under the new interstate commerce act pending an inquiry into the justice of the advances proposed. Then will be taken up the proposed advances in freight rates in the Central Freight Association territory, eastern trunk line territory, and the territory between Chicago and the Missouri River. Doubtless before the end of the week the commission will issue an order enjoining railroads from putting advanced rates into effect on August 1.

There is little doubt that the order to be issued in the freight rate question will be similar to one recently promulgated in the matter of official classification. In this order the commission permitted the classification to go into effect, but left it open to complaints of shippers.

It is expected that before long the same questions will be taken up in southern territory as the southwestern roads have just agreed to advance wages and to make other concessions to their employees that will prove expensive.

The traffic experts of the principal shippers' organizations leading the fight against higher freight rates are planning to get into action next week after a period of quiescence. The occasion will be the annual convention of the National Industrial Traffic League, which opens at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday. This league includes approximately one hundred and sixty commercial organizations, and freight rates will form the main topic of discussion at the meeting.

Chicago Building Situation

Chicago has done better in building during the first six months of 1910 than almost any other of the chief commercial cities of the country. During the first six months permits were issued by the City Building Department for the construction of 5,821 buildings with a frontage of 146,758 feet, nearly twenty-eight miles, to cost a total of \$45,518,600. This is against permits for 6,085 buildings during the corresponding six months of last year, that showed a total cost of \$50,460,930. This decrease is attributable to the fact that the permits for the City Hall and the new Northwestern depot, amounting to \$9,500,000, were taken out the first half of 1909. Hence, in a general way building operations for the first six months of this year are in excess of last year. Realty transfers show a gain of \$29,266,998 for the first half of the year.

In Favor of Integrity of the Trade

M. Wulpi of Chicago is the commissioner in charge of the various associations made up of the casket, extension table and parlor table manufacturers of the country. Mr. Wulpi's alliance with this large group of wholesale consumers of hardwoods is a very close one, and he certainly is an authority on their sentiments in regard to the inspection and measurement of hardwoods. It is, therefore, with a good deal of pleasure that the RECORD reproduces the following letter from him:

June 28, 1910.

Mr. H. H. Gibson, Editor Hardwood Record, Chicago.

My Dear Sir—I wish to compliment you in your comment under "For the Integrity of the Trade" in your issue of June 25th, as well as President R. M. Carrier's circular on same. As you are aware, my constant relations with two hundred and over lumber consumers (manufacturers), places me

in quite a good position to know their sentiments.

This matter of mixing grades, taking order for one grade and shipping only too often a lot of lower grade product, has perhaps done more to antagonize the buyer of lumber against the lumber producers, than all other matters combined. It is crooked work, as President Carrier truly says, and sooner or later works against the one practicing it, as it has done in the lumber interests. The square deal is the only one to deal successfully under, and the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association is fortunate in having a man at the helm who dares to look the subject squarely in the face.

The lumber organizations will do well to give Mr. Carrier's circular due consideration, and speaking for the manufacturers, I am able to say that if they find that the lumber producers operate on the square, they will be with them heart and soul, as the interests are mutual. Respectfully,

M. WULPI.

National Conservation Congress

The second annual meeting of the Conservation Congress will be held at St. Paul, Minn., September 6 to 9 inclusive. The objects of this congress, which will be specially brought forward at the coming meeting are:

- (1) A discussion of the resources of the United States as the foundation for the prosperity of the people;
- (2) To furnish definite information concerning the resources and their development, use and preservation;
- (3) To afford an agency through which the people of the country may frame principles and policies affecting the conservation and utilization of their resources, to be put into effect by their representatives in state and federal governments.

The National Conservation Congress is an organization made up of true philanthropists, broad-minded and practical men, who are in thorough sympathy with the conservation of the national resources of the country, and who fully appreciate the practical phases of this subject.

Delegates to the congress are authorized by the governors of

each state; by the mayors of cities; by the boards of county commissioners; by national organizations; by chambers of commerce; commercial clubs; agricultural colleges; experimental stations, etc.

Honorary members of the organization are the President of the United States, the Vice-President, members of the cabinet, members of Congress, governors of states, mayors of cities, etc.

It is to be hoped that strong delegates will be appointed to attend this congress as the importance of the meeting is self-evident. The meeting should be of such paramount interest to public spirited citizens as to call out a very large attendance.

Appalachian Forest Reserve Bill

The Weeks' forestry bill, providing for an Appalachian forest reserve, passed the house with a majority of twenty shortly before adjournment. It was not passed by the senate, but was made a special order of unfinished business. The bill appropriates \$11,000,000 to be expended in five years for the purchase and reforestation of lands along the watersheds of navigable streams in the southern Appalachian mountains. The enactment of this bill is of such paramount importance that it doubtless will become a law early in the next session of congress.

The Furniture Sales Period

As is generally known, a large bulk of furniture is contracted for by dealers at the regular exposition sales in January and July of each year. The sales for last January were fairly satisfactory, but unfortunately quite a proportion of the business booked at that time was afterward cancelled or shipments suspended, with a net result that the furniture manufacturing business has been in a rather uncertain shape for the past two months.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition opened June 24, and the trade among the exhibitors has not only been satisfactory but surprisingly large thus far. The exposition in Chicago, while supposed to open on July 1, did not get into real action until July 5. The trade thus far has duplicated the Grand Rapids sales, and there is every prospect of a volume of business that will be far in excess of that of a year ago, and probably will outstrip the January sales.

As it is a well known fact that stocks of hardwood lumber at the furniture factories at this time are at a low ebb, it looks as though there would be a renaissance in the buying of hardwoods from this source very soon.

Odd Lengths in Lumber Manufacture

For some time close students of lumber affairs have held the opinion that there is a manifest saving possible in the utilization of odd lengths in lumber production. Some few manufacturers have practiced the saving of the odd foot in the trimming of lumber, and there seems to be no particular objection on the part of buyers in accepting a maximum of fifteen per cent of the total shipment in the form of lumber nine, eleven, thirteen and fifteen feet long. This method of trimming lumber not only nets a handsome addition to profits for the manufacturer, but also makes for forest conservation.

Many manufacturers have contended that when logs are cut carefully for lengths there is little economy effected in making odd lengths, and the majority of them have scoffed at the idea that even if care were exercised in trimming that the total odd lengths would not aggregate more than five per cent of the total cut.

It has remained for one leading poplar manufacturing concern, whose logs are largely produced from long lengths at the sawmill slide, and therefore cut with extreme care, to demonstrate what the actual volume of odd length lumber amounts to in a cut running over a series of three months. This house employs a modern odd length trimmer, and notwithstanding the care with which its logs were cut to even lengths, finds that its daily average output of odd length stock is amounting to more than seventeen per cent of the total lumber cut. The saving in odd lengths represents an increased value on its 130,000 feet daily product of \$65 a day. Sixty-five dollars daily accretion in the value of daily cut is certainly no mean item to be considered in lumber manufacture, and of itself would

constitute a very fair profit at the end of a year on the average sawmill enterprise.

It is probably worthy the attention of hardwood manufacturers to give the matter of odd length production very close study, and in the light of present evidence it would not be surprising if they did not find that the saving will pay for an odd length trimmer in a month's time.

Record of Sixty-First Congress

With the adjournment of the sixty-first Congress the question is naturally very much before the public as to whether or not the session under the present administration accomplished sufficient for the public good to justify its being termed successful. A review of the measures enacted, the most of them with President Taft's will as a direct spur, indicates that more legislation for the public good has been entered upon the records than during any Congress of recent years.

This result is even more worthy of mention considering the adverse circumstances and the general lack of harmony which prevailed. The republicans have not only been forced to contend with a strong democratic opposition but have had an insurgent body of almost equal strength to combat.

Most notable among the so-called reform movements which President Taft has successfully fought for are:

Revision of railroad laws and establishment of a so-called Commerce Court.

Passing of statehood bill for Arizona and New Mexico.

Postal savings bank legislation.

Granting of authority to the President to withdraw public lands for purposes of conservation.

Granting of \$20,000,000 issue of certificates of indebtedness for reclamation purposes.

The establishment of a bureau of mines.

Appropriation of \$250,000 to facilitate the duties of the tariff board along definite lines.

Creating an economy commission to lessen the expense of the federal government.

Providing a new tariff system for the Philippines.

It was hardly reasonable to expect the fulfillment of every measure included in the President's recommendations, and opposed to the above list are the following, which failed to meet the approval of both houses:

Ship subsidy legislation.

Anti-injunction laws.

Creations of new forms of government for Alaska and the Panama Canal zone.

Creation of a bureau of health.

Increase in the rates of postage for second class mail matter.

Considering also that material improvements were made in the rules and methods of procedure in the house, the record of the administration as it stands today is anything but sufficient cause for the apparent feeling of discontent with what has been done.

Editorial Notes

Even the result of the Reno encounter in no wise simplifies the smoke nuisance.

Cheer up! There are better times coming! Furniture merchants generally are figuring that there is going to be a good fall trade and are buying freely. This surely means a lot of business this fall in mahogany, oak, gum, birch, maple and a good many other woods.

In these times of close figuring for lumber manufacturers the odd-length proposition is one well worth careful consideration.

Manufacturers of furniture are not the only buyers of hardwoods that are interested in getting what they buy.

If you are interested in the best tally book and tally tickets on the market, ask the RECORD to send you its specimen forms.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent

Waiving a Prejudice

Mary's uncle has a fortune
That would fill a dozen tanks;
But her brother was a grafter,
And her father looted banks.
Uncle's favorite niece is Mary,
And they say that when he dies
He will leave that merry maiden
An estate of noble size.

I'll admit that I am fussy
Over purity of names.

That I hate a spattered scutcheon,
That I shrink from family shames;
Yet in thinking of her uncle
And those overflowing tanks
I've forgotten Bill, the grafter,
And the dad who looted banks.

—BOSTON TRAVELLER

Weep not peeling other people's onions. —ELBERT HUBBARD.

There is nothing more uncertain than a sure thing.

My Creed

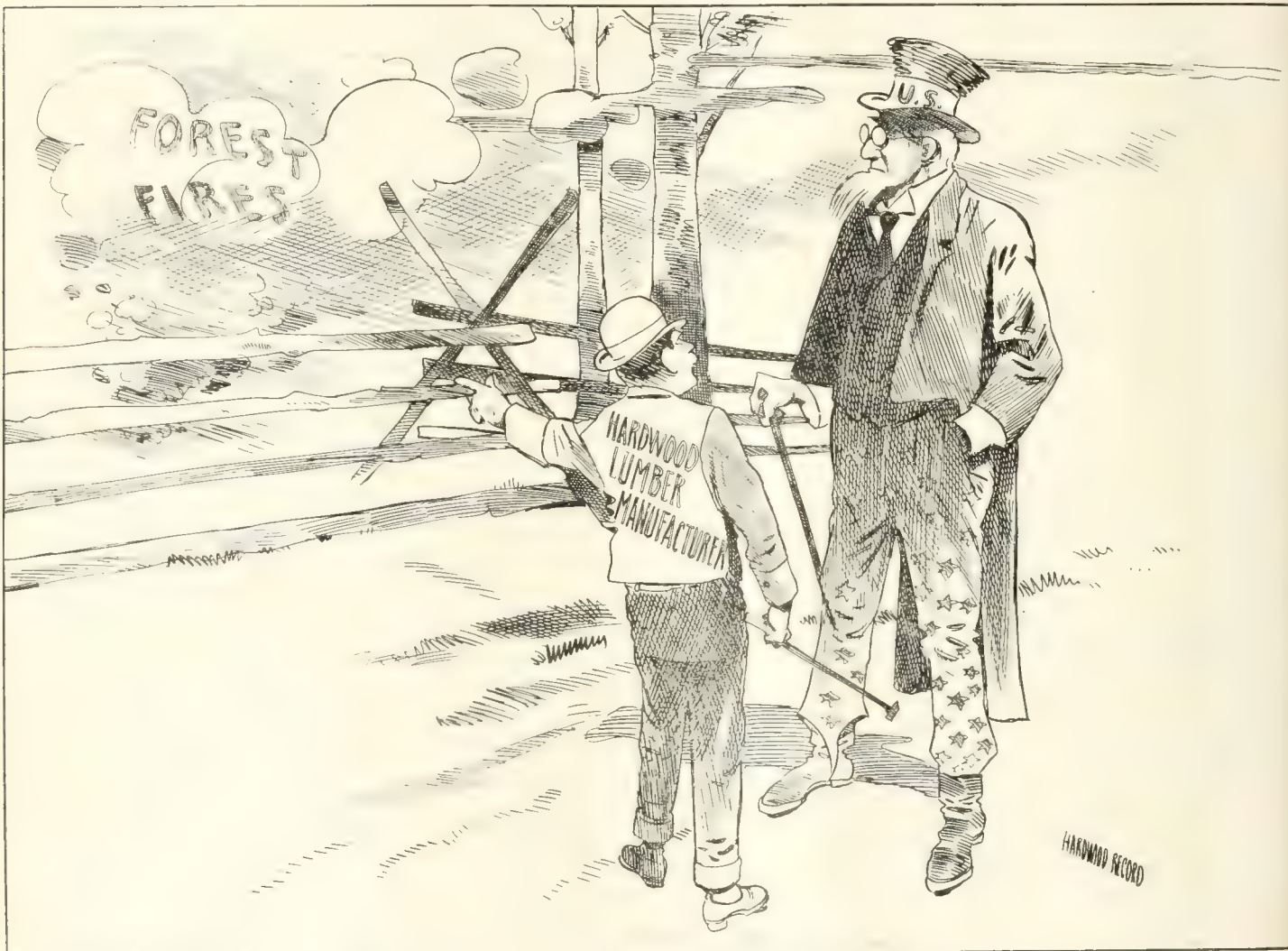
I have no enmity for those
Who 'gainst me plan and plot;
I'm willing to forgive my foes—
But hope the Lord is not!

—LIFE.

When people say a story is plausible it's equivalent to saying that they don't believe it.

There is nothing like the clutch of conventionality for squeezing the breath out of individuality.

Help! Help!



Lumber Manufacturer: Can't you help me put it out and keep it out?

Favorite Fiction

"I'm Not Buying It For Myself, You Know, I Want It for a Friend."

"Dishes Marked With a Star Are Ready" (Recommended by T. P. A.)

"My Friends, I Came Unhappily Unprepared to Make a Speech."

"Wine, Dear, I Shall Be Lonesome Every Moment While You Are Away."

"I Smoke Stogies Because They're Made of Real Tobacco."

"I prefer to Sit in the Balcony, You Can See the Stage so Much Better."

"Yes, John Always Gets His Own Breakfast, He Says He'd Rather Do It."

Let Him Climb on My Lap if He Wishes Mrs. Smithkins, I Just Love Little Boys.

"It Annoys Me Dreadfully to See My Picture in the Papers so Often!" C. W. T.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words

The Sunday school class was singing "I Want To Be an Angel."

"Why don't you sing louder, Bobby?"

"I'm singing as loud as I feel," explained Bobby. THE DILINEATOR.

The Pruning Season

Pruning season comes in business as well as in orchards.

The fruit of profit is borne on the branches of expense. And profit like fruit grows biggest on the tree whose branches are pruned in season.

Let expense grow wild—profits grow small. Trim expense close to the balance between efficiency and economy—profits will come to a harvest.

Every business will warrant just so much expense. But the tendency of expense is always to cross the margin of profit and invade the column of loss.

So check over your cost sheets. Scrutinize your payroll. Analyze your overhead charges.

Then cut to the bone the useless expenses that sap profits.—System.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES

EIGHTY-EIGHTH PAPER

Turkey Oak

Quercus Catesbaei Michx.

With the other red oaks, *Quercus rubra*, *Texana*, and *digitata*, turkey oak forms the commercial lumber producing group of this genus. This tree is generally considered inferior to the other species mentioned, and it is only because of its growth in connection with other merchantable trees that it is marketed at all. Not only is its quality as a lumber tree inferior, but the growth is so scattered and scant as to prohibit its being logged under any other conditions.

This is distinctly a tree of the South, and attains its best dimensions in the dry, barren ridges and sandy bluffs near the coast and in the gulf states. The specific range is from eastern Louisiana to North Carolina in the East as a northern extremity, and to Cape Malabar and Peace Creek as the southern limit. The growth toward the western border of this section is scant, but as it progresses eastward becomes more prolific, and along the waterways in South Carolina is fairly abundant but of no considerable size.

The name turkey oak is attributed to the fact that the wild turkeys of the south country find the acorn an abundant source of food and consume large quantities. The tree bears this common name in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; it is known as scrub oak in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi, and as black jack, barren scrub oak and forked leaf black jack in South Carolina. It apparently has no intimate connection with any other species, and has a distinctive, more or less triangular leaf which makes its identification almost unmistakable.

The best specimens of the tree often attain considerable height. The one shown in this connection compares favorably with very good specimens of cow oak and southern red oak found in the same section. The usual growth, however, is much smaller and a fair size is fifty or sixty feet in height and two feet in diameter. The usual form of the tree is more or less scrubby, the branches being heavy and forming a narrow and irregular head. The usual height is about twenty or thirty feet. The branches are divided into heavy twigs, which at first are coated with a sort of a fuzz, but later become smooth and a dark red, and finally when mature a deep brown.

As stated, the leaves are triangular or wedge shaped, the base being sharp and narrow. The lobes are formed by deeply cut sinuses and are long and narrow without much taper as a rule and terminate in sharp minor lobes. There are usually from three to five divisions of the leaves. When

on a short, stout stem. The nut itself is oval in shape and about one inch in length and is covered about one-third of the length by the cup, which is delicate, of light brown color and shiny on the inside. The scales project along the upper edge and form a scalloped rim.

Of the wood of this species it can be said that it is fairly hard, except where it grows under such conditions as produce rapid growth and consequent open texture. Under usual conditions, however, it is, as stated, hard, heavy and fairly strong, and the grain is about the same as prevails in the northern red oak. The color is light brown of a reddish tinge and as usual the sapwood is lighter in color and is fairly thick. Where it is produced commercially and cut as lumber the trees attain fair size, and the wood possesses the open structure and weak inferior qualities mentioned. The figure is very common and renders the wood not at all desirable for fine work of any kind. Outside of its use as fuel, there is no considerable utilization of this species except for the manufacture of cheap furniture and for backing and similar uses where it will not be displayed to any extent. The lumber is as a rule inferior in appearance when sawn, and the boards run very poor as to grade.

The accompanying illustration was made from a photograph taken by the editor of HARDWOOD RECORD on the property of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company, at Sardis, Miss.

Innovation in Seasoning Lumber

A Frenchman recently devised a more or less startling method of rapid seasoning of lumber for uses where redrying in the shortest space of time is necessary. Electricity is the agency employed, and the method is known as Nodon-Brottoutan. The timber is partially immersed in water in which is a ten per cent solution of borax and five per cent rosin, a little carbonate of soda, and rests on a lead plate connected with the positive pole of a dynamo. The negative pole is connected in a similar manner with the exposed surface of the timber, and thus a current of electricity can be run through the fibers of the wood, and it is said that in this way all the sap appears to be removed, the borax and rosin displacing it in the pores. The process requires, according to the correspondent, but a few hours, and is then taken out and dried—this process is not specifically described. The seasoning is then complete.

A wise man suppresses fully two-thirds of his opinions.



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH TURKEY OAK, NORTH WESTERN MISSISSIPPI

mature they are thick and firm, of a bright yellow-green color above, the lower side being still lighter and very shiny. Along the axis can be seen rusty-colored tufts of hair. The staminate flowers are in aments, four and five inches long, on red stems, and the pistillate flowers on heavy peduncles. The fruit or acorn is usually solitary and grows

Is Eucalyptus-Growing Profitable for Investors— or Promoters?

Although the Record has hitherto printed the results of sundry tests made by practical people of the value of eucalyptus for carriage woodwork, furniture and other purposes, that were diametrically opposite to the claims made by promoters with lands to sell for eucalyptus growing in southern California, it finds it necessary to give free advertisement to another of these sensational companies which is attempting to sell property for this purpose. A number of pamphlets and circulars issued by the North American Hardwood Timber Company of 111 Broadway, New York, have come to the editor's desk which are reproduced in connection with this article. Accompanying the documents was a letter from a foremost New York lumber manufacturer in which he says:

"A friend of mine has handed me the enclosed matter in reference to eucalyptus, asking me what I thought of such an investment. I told him I thought the statements contained therein were rather extravagant and before doing anything asked him to wait until I heard from the editor of HARDWOOD RECORD."

Following is the text of one of the pamphlets referred to. It will be found a very interesting story, and is well worth reading for its wonderful imaginative characteristics:

Pamphlet on Eucalyptus from the North American Hardwood Timber Co.

Every material statement made in this pamphlet is substantiated by the U. S. Government and State reports, and the reports of the Forestry Society of California, the correctness of the references being shown by the certificate of the Audit Company of New York, original of which is in my possession.

EUCALYPTUS MAHOGANY TIMBER.

Everything suggested by experience and skill, regardless of present expense, and bearing in mind only the future returns, has been done by the North American Hardwood Timber Company in pursuance of its policy—the maximum of timber in the minimum of time in the locations which will insure the greatest profit for itself and its investors.

GROWTH OF EUCALYPTUS

The growth of eucalyptus is marvelous. It is ready for use as firewood in 3 to 4 years, for telephone poles in from 7 to 8 years; for saw timber in 10 years.

It grows about one foot per month.

In ten years the trees in plantation form will average 12 inches in diameter, breast high, and 6 inches in diameter 60 feet from the ground.

One hundred thousand feet (board measure) per acre in ten years is a conservative figure, and official measurements have revealed many groves producing much more in less time.

The Santa Fe railroad has acres planted to eucalyptus and is planting more each year. The Southern Pacific has begun this work also, and the Salt Lake road is preparing to follow these examples.

The tree has no enemies and is extremely hardy in a warm climate. Owing to the fact that it will not stand freezing weather, it can

be grown commercially in this country only in California.

TIMBER FAMINE

The demand for lumber in this country is not only steadily increasing in volume, but during the past twenty years the consumption per capita has greatly advanced also. We now use 400 feet (board measure) annually for each inhabitant, as against 60 feet used in Europe.

Hardwood is essentially a staple and we cannot do without it; yet at the present rate all our hardwood will have been used up in 14 years. Vehicle manufacturers say that the hick-



FROM PHOTO OF EUCALYPTUS GROWTH ATTACHED TO CIRCULAR

Alleged to represent three-year-old sprouts from stump, 3½ inches diameter at base and 50 feet high, on the property of the North American Hardwood Timber Company.

ory supply will have disappeared in about 10 years.

The world possesses no supply sufficient to form a factor in any attempted relief of the situation. A timber famine of the most serious kind is bound to occur, and owners of hardwood acreage must in a short time, reap vast profits.

Eucalyptus-mahogany seems to rise at this juncture as a providential way of meeting in some degree at least the ominous hardwood demand of today and tomorrow.

USES OF HARDWOOD

In 1907, 153,000,000 cross ties were purchased by the railroads of the country. Over half the ties used are of hardwood.

For our mines there are annually used \$25,000,000 feet (board measure) of hardwood.

Several million telegraph, telephone and electric light and power poles are used each year.

The largest electric railway in California already pays for its poles as follows:

40 ft. poles, 6 in. across top, \$7.00 each.
50 ft. poles, 6 in. across top, \$9.25 each.
60 ft. poles, 6 in. across top, \$12.50 each.

Furniture manufacturing takes 20 per cent of the entire cut of hardwood, which it uses almost exclusively.

For wagons, automobiles and the immense industry of agricultural implement manufacturing the best of hardwoods are necessary, and are even now obtained with extreme difficulty.

Eucalyptus is a close grained wood, 10 per cent stronger than hickory, and beautiful as the finest mahogany. It takes a high piano finish, shows its grain to perfection, and takes any color or stain desired. It will not splinter or split, and will not warp, check or twist. It is the equal or superior of the best hardwoods for any purpose.

Eucalyptus is now used for many of the purposes above mentioned, and with the greatest success.

PROFITS OF EUCALYPTUS.

We sell acreage at \$250 per acre, which price includes planting the land to eucalyptus trees and caring for them for 10 years. At that time the crop on an acre is worth \$2,500 on the stump.

Counting 500 timber trees to the acre, and not including over 100 more, which will be available for poles, etc., each tree will have cost a purchaser in 10 years 50 cents. And it will then (taking figures that are less than the actual prices today) be worth \$5.00 on the stump.

At stumpage prices the owner of a tract can safely expect in ten years, the followings:

On a 160-acre tract.....	\$400,000.00
On a 40-acre tract.....	100,000.00
On a 10-acre tract.....	25,000.00
On a 2½-acre tract.....	6,250.00

This is in accordance with the strictly conservative figures of the Forestry Society of California.

And this profit will recur every 8 years, as the trees grow again from the stump as much in 8 years as they grow from the seedlings in 10 years.

THE INVESTMENT

Whether lumber prices of today double or treble in ten years more constitutes the only element of speculation in this proposition.

It is truly a "Cumulative Security" investment.

The following table shows what the crop per acre is worth at different periods, according to the conservative figures of the greatest authority on eucalyptus in this country.

STUMPAGE VALUE.	
1st year.....	\$250
2nd year.....	300
3rd year.....	350
4th year.....	400
5th year.....	600
6th year.....	900
7th year.....	1,500
8th year.....	2,000
9th year.....	2,500
10th year.....	2,500

While the foregoing may appear to be a return too extravagant to be true, nevertheless, should the investor conclude to intrust to the company the sale of his trees in the shape of lumber rather than on the stump, the outcome that he might safely expect would be:

On a 160-acre tract.....	\$1,200,000
On a 40-acre tract.....	300,000
On a 10-acre tract.....	75,000
On a 2½-acre tract.....	18,750

the original investment for which would have been \$40,000, \$10,000, \$2,500 and \$625 respectively.

It is easily seen that this is not an investment for the returns of which one must wait a number of years.

In four years' time a purchaser of acreage can get back his principal with 60 per cent additional, and still have his land and the stumps

of his trees, which will grow up again faster than before.

A warranty deed is given with each tract sold, accompanied by a policy of the California Title Insurance & Trust Company of California, insuring the title.

And here is another circular from the same source:

Another Circular from the Same Source

The following statements are compiled from statistics of the United States Government and the Forestry Society of California:

GROWING OF EUCALYPTUS-MAHOGANY TIMBER.
From Seedling to Sawmill in Ten Years.

INVESTMENT.

Two and one-half acres at \$250.....\$625
PAYMENTS.

Cash down.....\$250
Fifteen monthly payments, \$25 each.....375

—————\$625

INCOME (MINIMUM RESULTS)

Ten years.....\$18,750.00
One year.....1,875.00

AVERAGE.

One month.....\$156.25
One day.....5.00
Ten acres, per day.....20.00

N. B.—The above is figuring lumber at \$75 per M feet—today's price in New York is \$140 to \$200 per M feet for Mahogany. This does not take into consideration the increased prices of hardwood, which are bound to come.

The trees grow more rapidly from the stumps than they do from the seedlings, as is natural, and a grove eight years old from the stumps will be at least as large as one ten years old from the seedlings.

Further information by applying to J. Chester Hasbrouck, North American Hardwood Timber Company, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York.

On receipt of this astounding literature the editor addressed the following letter to Henry S. Graves, chief forester of the United States Forest Service:

Correspondence with Forester Graves

CHICAGO, June 18, 1910.

Henry S. Graves, Chief Forester, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Enclosed I hand you copy of a circular that is being issued by the North American Hardwood Timber Company, at 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Personally, I regard various eucalyptus-growing companies as not confining themselves very closely to the truth in regard to either the quality or value of eucalyptus timber and lumber, and entirely emotional when it comes to the matter of the vast profits involved in the growing of eucalyptus.

I wish that you might write me a line for publication in *HARDWOOD RECORD*, either concurring in the alleged statistics of the United States government, as shown in this circular, or repudiating them.

Also, if possible, kindly give me the address of the Forestry Society of California or of its officers.

An early reply will be sincerely appreciated. Very truly yours,

HARDWOOD RECORD.

H. H. GIBSON, Editor.

Mr. Graves' reply to the foregoing is here with reproduced:

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1910.

Mr. H. H. Gibson, Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*, Chicago.

Dear Sir: Your letter of June 18 is received. The Department of Agriculture will probably issue a statement before long about the claims made by various eucalyptus-growing companies. When this statement is ready I shall see that a copy is sent to the *HARDWOOD RECORD*. The department has in course of publication a circular on the utilization of California eucalypts, and

this circular will contain the only authorized figures on eucalyptus production and yield which the Forest Service has gathered. Some statements, purporting to be authorized by the Forest Service, issued by the Eucalyptus Mahogany Growers, Incorporated, which is a subsidiary corporation of the North American Hardwood Timber Company, have been repudiated, and the Service has requested this company to withdraw from circulation one of its circulars.

The address of the Forestry Society of California is 713 Delta Building, Los Angeles, Cal.; its president is Abbott Kinney. I am informed, on the authority of the State Forester of California, that about sixty per cent of its members are interested in commercial eucalyptus companies. Very truly yours, H. S. GRAVES, Forester.

At the same time a letter was written to White Brothers, a leading hardwood lumber house of San Francisco, asking them for some information on the subject of eucalyptus. The following is their reply:

Opinions of Prominent California Lumbermen

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1910

HARDWOOD RECORD,

Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen—Replying to your inquiry of June 18 as to what we know about Eucalyptus, would state that we have never been able to procure any merchantable eucalyptus lumber grown in California.

We handle ironbark, spotted gum, black butt, etc., all varieties of eucalyptus from Australia, and carry it in sizes from 1x4" boards to 20x20" timbers 40 ft. long. This lumber we sell from \$100 to \$125 per M ft. We estimate that the age of the trees from which this lumber is cut is from 60 to 150 years. We sell this almost entirely for shipbuilding—that is, the 1" for sheathing and the 2", 3" and 4", etc., for fenders, and heavy timbers for keels, stems, stern posts, rudder stocks, etc., on the wooden steam schooners that are built on this Coast.

We have never handled—in fact, have never been able to secure—any merchantable stock in California grown Eucalyptus. Yours very truly,

WHITE BROTHERS.

C. H. White.

Under the same date the *RECORD* asked the Dieckmann Hardwood Company, another important foreign and domestic cabinet wood house of San Francisco, to submit such information as it had on the subject of eucalyptus. Following is this concern's reply:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 21, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD.

355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: We have your favor of the 15th inst., and shall be pleased to give you our opinion regarding eucalyptus. We have had inquiries for this kind of wood, but have really not been able to find it here in California growing in merchantable quantities. Some mills have been able to buy a few logs and cut them up into more or less defective lumber and veneers, but these mills have generally disposed of their product locally. We have never handled it because, as we have said above, we have not been able to get it, and it is no use trying to sell something the supply of which is doubtful or uncertain. There is no doubt that the wood has merit, being hard, attractive and resembling very closely hickory and other white woods, but we find one objection to it—that it runs very uneven in color. Regarding its growing we would say that so far all the companies that have undertaken the culture of this tree have done so, in our judgment, purely with the object of selling stock, because we do not think that there is a

single company which has any forests ready to be cut and they are all depending principally on the scarcity of other woods in ten or twenty years from now in order to profitably dispose of the wood that they are now planting. The wood grows in California very well in certain localities where the soil is rich, moist and below the snow level. Some of the species grow more rapidly than others and, as far as we have learned, there is really only one which is well adapted to the manufacture of lumber or veneers because this species grows in round logs with thin bark and is straight grained.

DIECKMANN HARDWOOD COMPANY

Per J. H. Dieckmann.

There is little reason for discussing this proposition further in *HARDWOOD RECORD*. That American hardwoods will be exhausted in fourteen years is a ridiculous statement. There is no commercial or botanical authority for coupling the term eucalyptus with mahogany. The two woods bear no relation to each other in any way. There is no authority of the Forest Service for most of the statements made in these documents. There is little doubt that eucalyptus is a fast growing tree, but the wood has little beauty and has none of the characteristics of mahogany. It is a difficult wood to mill, does not lend itself to ornamental finish as its grain is involved, and in strength it is not nearly the equal of hickory. The vehicle and furniture people have made numerous tests of the wood and regard it of little value for their purposes. The durability of the wood is an unknown quantity, but the evidence of timber history is that every fast growing wood also decays rapidly. The indorsement of the Forest Society of California cuts but little figure, when it is known that sixty per cent of the members of that organization are interested in the promotion of land sales.

According to the literature of the North American Hardwood Timber Company, its president is S. W. Bonsall, 325 Fifth avenue, New York; its secretary, A. E. Van Gieson of Upper Montclair, N. J.; its treasurer R. K. Walter, 350 Broadway, New York. It also has a long list of other officials including chairman of Executive Committee, forester and field manager, directors, legal counsellor, auditor, etc., who are all equally unknown in lumber or reforestry pursuits.

It is safe advice to offer of any of these eucalyptus-promoting companies that it is best to secure a lot of additional information of a reliable character concerning eucalyptus before making any investments.

Something of a Fisherman

This is the time of year for fish stories. The friends of Fred C. Bolman of the Perrine-Armstrong Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., are giving him a little boost in connection with his efforts as a fisherman. Up-to-date he is regarded as the champion fish killer of all the Indiana lumbermen. Mr. Bolman was down on a trip to southern Indiana a few days ago, and while visiting Albert Starbuck, the well known hardwood manufacturer of Petersburg, went out on a cruise on the White river, where he spent two days. During the trip he landed a fine specimen of blue cat that weighed forty-seven and one-half pounds when dead.

Lumber Handling With Storage Battery Locomotives

By WARREN H. MILLER

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Even in a comparatively small yard, where there are only a few million feet of lumber stored and handled, the storage battery locomotive is a surprisingly useful and economical substitute for teams. Consider a day's work in a yard of, say three million feet, supplying a car works, or a furniture establishment,—any lumber user, not habitually handling heavy 12"x12" stock,—there will be at least one team busy all the time, getting stock out and hauling it to the dry-kiln platform, where it must be transferred to the kiln-carriages. There will be another getting the stock from box- and gondola-cars on the siding, and distributing it to its proper piles in the yard, and, quite likely, still another feeding to the planing mill. Unless there is to be a great deal of over-conscientious harnessing and unharnessing the horses, most of these teams will be simply standing patiently hitched to their trucks, while the lumber is being transferred, board by board. It takes some time to fill a dry-kiln car, and some time to load the truck at the pile, yet neither takes long enough to make it worth while to unharness the team and use it somewhere else. So the responsible head of the lumber yard has to use two, or possibly three, teams in doing work that could all be handled by a single locomotive, and, as the cost for the latter is only the price of 300 ampere-hours of current, it is considerably more economical than the teaming system.

About a lumber yard, where fire is the arch-enemy, no other type of locomotive but an electric storage battery could be safely used; but the latter, carrying its own power with it, free to go anywhere that track is laid, and with no danger of sparks escaping from its dust-proof motor and controller, is an ideal motive power. The writer's experience with them has been uniformly successful, running them over ordinary 30-pound industrial track, put down sometimes with very little care as to roadbed, and operating over a plant covering five square miles of territory. For practical out-of-door work, the six and ten-ton sizes are about the smallest that can be used to advantage in hauling lumber, cement or contractors' materials. The six-ton locomotive will haul train loads of about 18 tons, day in and day out, all over the yard, worrying along over bad curves and good, grades up to three per cent, and track of all degrees of straightness and level. Its yearly deterioration is about fifteen per cent, and the cost about \$2,800, including a 300 ampere-hour storage battery. Allowing five per cent for the interest on the money, the total charges against the locomotive will be \$560 a year, or about \$700, including charging current. It will easily displace four teams, but

where the whole work of the yard can be done by one team it would not pay, unless there was other work in the mill for it to do.

These figures will give one a pretty fair idea as to how the plan of introducing it as a factor in the works is going to come out financially. As to how long the machine and battery are going to last, I would say that the fifteen per cent allowance for deterioration, representing \$420 per year, should keep the battery and locomotive in good trim for an indefinite period of time, for there is no single wearing part that cannot be repaired and replaced. As repairs are constant the locomotive gradually rebuilds itself as the years go by, precisely as does a steam engine. It will not, however, get out of date as does the latter.

Like almost any other type of machine of which hard work is required, the electric storage battery locomotive has a few simple requirements which must be respected if it is going to stay continuously in service. For instance, it is fatal to run the battery continuously, every other day or so, below the minimum charge voltage. This temptation is strong, near the end of the day, when there is "just one more haul." Yet the plates will surely get buckled and sulphated. If properly charged, the locomotive should reach five o'clock with still a margin above low-voltage, but, if it does not, back it should go to the power-house, no matter what the excuse for keeping it on duty. There is a continuous evaporation of water from the batteries, due to disassociation of the water, when oxygen and hydrogen bubbles are formed. At the end of every half-month the level of the acid will have fallen from one inch above the plates to two inches below. Now, this water, that was used to dilute the acid to form the electrolyte, was chemically pure distilled water, and the natural impulse will be to replace it with ordinary "pure" well or drinking water, as the distilled variety is hard to get. But it is one of the most common causes of trouble. After using common drinking water for a few months the battery will be worthless, the iron and carbonates in the drinking water having ruined the plates. The principle of a storage battery is based upon the action of chemically pure sulphuric acid and chemically pure distilled water in lead oxides, and just as soon as other ingredients are introduced the entire process is upset and inefficiency results. But, with a reasonable amount of supervision of the working parts, honest charging and discharging, and due attention to the water supply, there is no reason why the electric storage battery locomotive should not give as

good and reliable service as the electric crane, or any tool in the works.

A prime cause of failure of earlier battery locomotives was improper proportion of motors, battery, and weight of locomotive to the work expected of them. The manufacturers cannot help you much, as each case is quite distinct from any other, and only the engineer or manager in charge of the works knows just what service is wanted. To set about selecting a suitable specification for the manufacturers to bid on, the first step would probably be a conference with the departmental foreman as to just what loads are to be hauled and when, making up a tentative schedule of the probable day's work. The tables of amounts in tons that a given size of locomotive will haul, as given in the manufacturer's catalogues, are of little use in industrial plant service. They appear to be about twice too large, probably because they are figured on good level straight track, whereas, in practice, the track is full of curves and turnouts, and is anything but level or straight. The table shown, for instance, gives 60 tons as the haul of a six-ton locomotive, on level track at 40-pounds per ton draw-bar pull. The figure is quite ridiculous, because, even if the locomotive could haul that much, it couldn't possibly work ten hours at that rate without exhausting a battery weighing far more than six tons, to say nothing of the locomotive. We found in practice that 20 tons was about the limit, including the weight of the locomotive, that a six-ton locomotive would haul on ordinary yard track without slipping its wheels. On good level track it moved this easily, but was just about able to get around curves with it without getting stuck, which is the criterion of practical service. In other words, it would haul five cars of three tons each, and keep them going about the plant all day, without coming in too much run down at five P. M. This is equivalent to about 80-pounds per ton, train resistance, which is a safe figure for practical work. A good rule-of-thumb figure for adhesion is that used by the railroads for all classes of locomotives, viz.: one-fifth the weight in pounds, or 2,500 pounds for a six-ton locomotive. Dividing the train resistance per ton into this gives the amount in tons a given locomotive will haul about the yard.

Having chosen the size, the next thing is to select the motors and battery. There is no use getting the motors any larger than will just slip the wheels of the locomotive. There are always two, geared to the rear and front axles, and a pair of switches enables them to be used either separately or together. They are series wound, like crane and trolley car motors, and so the speed varies as the load, and the horsepower varies with both, so that the specified "horsepower" of the motors may mean—anything. The standard ratings are the horsepower that the motor will deliver for one-half hour's steady run, without heating more than 40° C., above the surrounding air. When you consider that the works locomotive would go three miles in half an hour's steady run, and never, in practice, has anything like that much to do, the figure is entirely practicable for steady work all day, without getting the motors more than hand-warm. With an average load of eighteen tons on level track, and a speed of five miles an hour (which is fast enough to let the crew run ahead to throw switches, and for maneuvering safely about a busy yard) the train resistance will be 18x80=1,440 pounds. Five miles per hour is 440 feet per minute, which,

GROSS TRAIN LOADS IN TONS THAT CAN BE HAULED BY JEFFREY LOCOMOTIVES A RATED CAPACITIES AND GIVEN FRICTION LOADS.

The figures at the tops of the columns are the friction loads given in pounds per ton required at draw bar to haul the cars on level track.

Locomotive Weight in tons.	Level.			One Pct. Grade.			Two Pct. Grade.			3 Pct. Grade.			4 Pct. Grade.			5 Pct. Grade.			6 Pct. Grade.		
	20	30	40	20	30	40	20	30	40	20	30	40	20	30	40	20	30	40	20	30	40
2.5	40	27	20	19	15	13	12	10	9	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	3
3	50	33	25	23	19	16	15	13	11	10	9	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	4	4
4	80	53	40	38	30	25	24	21	18	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	9	8	8	7
5	100	67	50	47	38	32	30	26	23	21	19	17	16	15	13	13	12	11	10	9	9
6	120	80	60	57	46	38	36	31	27	26	23	20	19	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	11
7	140	93	70	66	53	44	42	36	32	30	26	24	22	20	19	18	16	15	14	13	12
8	160	107	80	76	61	51	48	41	36	34	30	27	26	23	21	20	19	17	16	15	14
10	200	133	100	95	76	63	60	51	45	43	38	34	32	29	27	25	23	21	20	19	18
12	240	160	120	114	91	76	72	62	54	51	45	41	38	35	32	30	28	26	24	22	21
13	260	173	130	124	99	82	78	67	59	55	49	44	42	38	35	33	30	28	26	24	23
15	300	200	150	143	114	95	90	77	68	64	57	51	48	44	40	38	35	32	30	28	26
18	360	240	180	171	137	114	108	93	81	77	68	61	58	52	48	45	42	39	36	34	32
20	400	267	200	190	152	127	120	103	90	85	76	68	64	58	53	50	46	43	40	37	35



SIX-TON STORAGE BATTERY LOCOMOTIVE.

multiplied by 1,440, and divided by 33,000 to get it into horsepower, will be nineteen brake-horsepower, required around curves and bad sections of track. You still have a reserve, due to the adhesion of the locomotive, of about ten tons for heavy curves and grades, but the motors will take care of this, because, being series-wound, they can slow down and deliver powerful torque when making such a grade. A fair average service about the yard will fall a little below 19 H. P., and so two $7\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. motors, which are the nearest smaller size below the 10 H. P., will do very well. It is very essential to keep the motors as small as possible, as larger ones simply waste the precious current of the storage battery in the controller resistance.

The size of the battery will be the next thing. You want it to work ten hours, and at least half of that time it will be standing still, or running light, hauling empties. The average working current will be about 75 amperes for the time the locomotive is working, which will give about 350 ampere-hours as the size of the battery, and this is as large a battery as can be put on a 6-ton locomotive without giving it considerable over-weight. The reason the average falls so far below the maximum amperage is because, in the nature of yard service, heavy trainloads of eighteen tons are never hauled more than for a short distance at full speed, and, for the greater part of the time, the work is lighter, or at slower speed, or the locomotive is negotiating a switch or a turnout, or coupling. So the time goes by without using the full amperage, which averages up at about half for even the working time, which itself is only about half of the ten-hour day. Our locomotives come in pretty well run down, and during the day transfer about 110 cars loaded and the same amount empty. This is about two five-car trains hauled and returned every hour.

A sample order for a six-ton locomotive would be: "One electric storage-battery loco-

motive, weight six tons; maximum draw-bar pull 2,250 pounds; equipped with 110-volt, 350 amp.-hour storage battery; two $7\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. series motors arranged to be used separately or together; maximum height from top of rail to top of cab, 5' 6"; maximum width, 5' 3"; gauge of track, 36"; locomotive to be complete with cab, inside wheels, brakes, circuit-breakers, tools, headlights and charging board, and guaranteed to perform all services as set forth in our attached specifications of even date."

The locomotive is usually shipped with the batteries all set up and charged. If, for transfer reasons, it is shipped with the elements packed, it is necessary to wash all of them clean, and assemble the groups of plates, the negatives being always gray, and the positives brown. There is always one more negative than positive in a group. The electrolyte is pure sulphuric acid of 1.84 specific gravity, mixed with distilled water to the specific gravity of 1.200. The cells are filled with it, and connected up and given an initial charge of 72 hours, during which time the gravity will slowly rise to 1.225. It is then full charged, and the battery should be gassing freely, and the voltage be up to 2.7 volts per cell. It is now ready to go out on the job, and should discharge to the motors at two volts per cell, plus a trifle, or 102 volts for a 48-cell battery. At the end of the day it will be down to about 90 volts, and should never be allowed to get below 88, as stated at the beginning of this article. It is at once put on charge at a charging rate of about 35 amperes, and it will be found that the charging voltage will gradually have to be raised from 103 volts up to 123, to keep the current at 35 amperes during the first six hours. At the end of that time it will suddenly jump to 135, and will take two hours more to get up to the maximum of 137 volts, when it is fully charged, and the gravity should be up to 1.225 again.

Every fifteen days the locomotive should be

laid off for about four hour's time, and the gravity and level of the electrolyte adjusted. It will be found that the evaporation of the water in the electrolyte will run the level down from an inch above the plates to two inches below their tops. Meanwhile the gravity will have become high, as there is no evaporation in the sulphuric acid. As the acid is all down in the crevices between the plates it must be siphoned out and brought down to 1.225 outside before replacing in the cells. Simply pouring in more water will not answer. This cannot be done at night, for the battery should be fully charged when the gravity is adjusted. If it is still low in the cells, after bringing down all that was siphoned out to 1.225 by the addition of distilled water, do not add sulphuric acid, except as a last resort. Fill up with distilled water to an inch above the plates and give the battery an extra charge of three hours for several nights running. If the gravity is still below 1.225 you can then add enough sulphuric acid to bring it up.

At the end of about six months' steady service the locomotive will suddenly begin to fall off badly in her work, and will come in at about two o'clock, entirely run down, and no amount of charging will remedy matters. The trouble is that the mud-cells in the bottoms of the glass cells have gradually filled up with fine particles of lead-oxide, jarred off the plates in service, and act as bridging across the bottoms of the battery plates, thus connecting the negative and positive plates below and draining out the current as fast as it is charged in. In the earlier types of storage batteries, where the plates were lead grids with pockets filled with pastes of lead oxides, this trouble was chronic, and prevented any decent service at all in such rough work as yard stock handling. But of late years this type of plate has been replaced with those in which a great surface of lead is formed on the plate mechanically, either by burring up the surface like the teeth of a

coarse file (Jeffreys) or by forming a fine grillage of thin lead strips, set edgewise in the frame (Westinghouse). In both forms the oxide is made by slow electric processes of continued charging and discharging, taking about three weeks' steady electric action to form the plate. This process makes the film of lead oxide very hard and tenacious, and not likely to be jarred off in service. But during the stormy and eventful career of a small stock-wrangling locomotive it gets, not many, but thousands of spine-jolting bumps and bangs every day, and six solid months of it eventually shakes enough sediment down into the mud-cells to "short" the plates. It will take about four days of steady work to cut all the connectors apart, take out the elements, wash all the plates, clean out the mud-cells, put in fresh separators, burn all the lead connectors together again, make up new electrolyte and replace it, together with what is left of the old, back in the cells again. This, with a general overhauling of the motors, controllers, journals, brakes and battery connectors, cannot be accomplished in less than four days, and must be provided for ahead of time, twice a year.

The above is really all the care the locomotive will need, and is not much for a year's service in such rough work. The motors, controllers, brakes and oil guards of the locomotive should be placed under the care of the man who runs it, and he should give the locomotive an inspection at the end of each day's work and report any breakages. We found

that brake-shoes required renewal about once every three months, controller fingers one or two in three months, journal guards and sander tubes all the time, as they are always getting smashed off from one cause or another. In the spare stock should always be several negative and positive battery plates, a set of lead-burning tools for disconnecting and reconnecting the lead battery-connectors, a hydrometer and glass for taking the gravity, a ten-volt voltmeter to keep tabs on the voltage of each cell, porcelain rollers (which are always getting broken) for replacement under the battery boxes, and spare copper connectors to go between the battery boxes. These are often eaten by acid which is spilled on them, and, as they are flexible and must carry anything up to 250 amperes, they cannot be replaced with makeshift copper wire from the power house.

The story of troubles with the electric storage battery is told here at some length, not by way of disparagement, but to let the intending purchaser see just what care and attention will be required to get good results. As with any other piece of machinery, "eternal vigilance is the price of success." On the whole it shows up very well in comparison to the repairs to mule-power and wagons that manage to creep into the years' account of teaming expenses. And the steady drag of teamsters' and teams' wages is wanting, for one locomotive, with a crew of two, will displace four teamsters and eight horses, at a conservative reckoning.

Meeting Chicago Hardwood Exchange

The Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange held its last meeting before the summer recess in the Red Room of the La Salle Hotel on Tuesday, June 28. Visitors of prominence in lumber circles helped to make the meeting enjoyable and various items of interest to the Chicago contingent were brought up and freely discussed. The subject of employing an attorney to represent the exchange before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the recently inaugurated Commerce Court was advanced by President Brown and Edmund Dodge, who contended that after the increased rates are filed and the Commerce Court has begun its investigation into the legality of the same, only those interests which are adequately represented before that body will receive the benefit of its attention. In other words, Mr. Dodge stated that the Commerce Court would undoubtedly infer that if any interests did not have suitable representation that was sufficient evidence that they considered any advance in rates entirely fair and would act accordingly.

Following the regular formalities, President Brown called upon a visitor from Pine Bluff, Ark., J. S. Rutherford. Mr. Rutherford is a prominent manufacturer of that section and is also a close personal friend of some of the members of the Chicago exchange. He reported business in his territory as very uncertain, stating that it has been his experience that when there is plenty of lumber to sell there is no market for it, and when stocks have finally become pretty well run down everybody wants to buy.

F. A. Diggins, of Cadillac, Mich., president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, compared the Cadillac Lumber Exchange with the Chicago organization, asserting that the two associations are very similar in their principles and accomplishments. There are seven concerns represented in the Cadillac association, which meets regularly for the discussion of matters of interest. Astonishing results for the betterment of the trade of the city and conditions of manufacturers are already noticeable. As president of the National association Mr. Diggins pleaded

for the loyal support of the Chicago exchange, pointing out that the Cadillac trade had given his predecessor, O. O. Agler, of Chicago, its whole-hearted endorsement from the beginning, and that the National association being especially strong in its representation of wholesalers, is worthy of the support of Chicago.

In this connection it might be pertinent to remark that the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange cordially invites any visiting lumberman from any locality whatever to attend the regular meetings of that body, which, beginning with September, will take place at regular intervals as heretofore.

The report of the Membership Committee showed that two applications for membership had been received, one from the Factory Lumber Company, with offices in the Steger Building, and the other from J. J. Cochran, who is located in the Peoples' Gas Building. The two concerns were duly endorsed and balloted in and are now full-fledged members.

Secretary McMullen read a communication from W. E. Kelley & Co., who stated that owing to the liquidation of that concern they tendered their resignation, which was accepted by the association. Announcement from the Cotton Belt Lumber Company stated that the Fairford Lumber Company and the Cotton Belt Lumber Company had merged and would henceforth be known as the United States Lumber & Cotton Company, with offices as heretofore and the same interests and control.

The matter of employing an attorney was then brought before the exchange, and as finally settled, the matter will be taken care of by a meeting of committees from the two associations.

The question of organizing a baseball team to represent the Chicago trade was presented by Tom Moore. Carl Saye, of the McLeod Lumber Company, is endeavoring to get together a representative team, not merely for the recreation which it will afford, but as an advertising proposition for the Chicago trade. The question was placed in the hands of a committee of five.

The proposed joint outing with the whole-

salers and Chicago Lumber Association, was extensively discussed. Various suggestions from J. L. Lane, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, gave an idea of the pleasurable outing in prospect. He is endeavoring to secure a sufficient number of automobiles from the members of the different associations to convey the entire attendance to the grounds. The outing will probably take place at Ravinia Park at a date chosen by the joint committee of the different associations. Upon motion it was voted that \$200 be set aside by the exchange to defray the expenses of the members and that any excess over that amount should be assessed pro rata. Adjournment followed the report of the Entertainment Committee.

The attendance was as follows:

Frederick L. Brown, Crandall & Brown.
J. F. Rutherford, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Bluff City Lumber Company.
O. O. Agler, Upham & Agler.
Fred A. Diggins, Cadillac, Mich.; Cummer-Diggins Company.
J. L. Lane, J. L. Lane & Co.
Edmond F. Dodge, E. F. Dodge and A. S. Appleby.
Horace W. Black, Fred W. Black Lumber Company.
G. H. Ostrander, D. K. Jeffris & Co.
J. A. Braun, W. O. King & Co.
Paul Schmechel.
Frank F. Fish, secretary National Hardwood Lumber Association.
H. G. Andrae, Andrae Lumber Company.
A. H. Ruth, G. W. Jones Lumber Company.
J. D. Attley, J. M. Attley & Co.
G. W. Jones, Forrest City, Ark.; Jones & Walker.
Fred D. Smith.
S. P. C. Hostler.
Alfred Schmechel, Empire Lumber Company.
George R. Thamer, Empire Lumber Company.
G. A. Larson, Fink-Heidler Company.
C. L. Cross.
Q. Y. Hamilton, Lumber Shippers Storage & Commission Co.
Tom A. Moore, T. A. Moore Lumber Company.
Frederick Gustorf, Frederick Gustorf & Co.
F. B. McMullen, Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company.
Joseph Dion, Maisey & Dion.
F. C. Van Norstrand, United States Lumber & Cotton Company.
C. H. Wolfe, Heath-Witbeck Company.
E. H. Klann, F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company.
J. J. Fink, Fink-Heidler Co.
Park Richmond, Park Richmond & Co.
E. S. Nelson, Park Richmond & Co.
W. O. King, W. O. King & Co.
C. F. Holle, Heath-Witbeck Company.
S. C. Bennett, Hardwood Mills Lumber Company.
C. C. Hubbard, George D. Griffith & Co.
Louis A. Smith, Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company.
Edward E. Skeele, Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company.
William A. Eager.
F. M. Baker, Hardwood Mills Lumber Company.

Timber Resources of Russia

Very little has been known of the timber supply of Russia outside of the rather hazy idea of the vast area of her forested section. The popular conception of the Russian forest growth is that the trees are stunted, of poor quality and of little value. The idea that there is any great revenue derived from this source is seldom considered, especially on this side of the water, yet a recently published statement reveals the fact that the trade in forest products is, for Russia, an important and highly profitable industry.

The statement referred to is rather a prophecy than a report, but is based nevertheless on past experience, namely, on the vastly increased exportation of Russian timber in the past two years. It is estimated that the year 1910 will show a revenue of approximately 70,000,000 roubles (\$36,031,900) from forest products.

The timber lands of Russia have never been even intelligently worked, and if such a result is possible under present management, it is very evident that with proper treatment, silviculturally and otherwise, even to the limited extent possible under the conditions there prevailing, they would yield a vast and uninterrupted revenue to the government.

'Round About the Southern Hardwood Country

A Mill With Concrete Floors

The Miller Lumber Company of Marianna, Ark., operates one of the model sawmill plants of the South. The concern believes in clean factory floors so far as is practicable, and when the new mill, illustrated in connection with this article, was built the entire ground floor was concreted. This plan has worked out to excellent advantage and the company finds that these floors contribute greatly to the ease with which the plant is kept in ship-shape and things gen-

most convenient and compact. Without any crowding, Mr. Bowman has put a most effective little mill in small space. The mill has a daily capacity of 25,000 feet. The company is accumulating a fine stock of well-manufactured lumber and is in shape to handle trade with dispatch. It has a good stock of fine logs on the yard and the buyer is always on the alert for desirable lots of timber. The company does not own any timber land, but will buy its logs on the open market. This mill has only re-

fame of Memphis as a hardwood producing center.

The concern succeeds the Moffett-Bowman Lumber Company which carried on a successful business as a manufacturer and wholesaler of hardwood lumber at Madison, Ind. On moving to Memphis, Mr. Rush joined the concern which now has a strong working force and is in fine shape to handle trade expeditiously.

An Interesting Log Transfer

The aerial transfer illustrated in connection with this article is an ingenious contrivance fitted up to handle logs at a mill at Monroe, La. This mill is located on the east side of the Ouachita river and the logging road and timber are on the west side. To avoid moving the mill this transfer was fitted up. The logs are bound with chains and picked up by the traveler, carried across a wide river and delivered to the log chain at the mill a carload at a time. Lumber from the other mills along the logging road is also brought over on the tram and hauled to the planing mill by wagons.

The Weeping Willow

A tree familiar in most parts of the country, and one of graceful appearance and highly valued for ornamental purposes is the weeping willow. This tree attains its finest growth in the river lands of the state of Louisiana. Its long, drooping branches and broad, spreading head make it a handsome shade tree, and its wood is greatly valued in the manufacture of baskets. This tree is not the same species of willow that grows along the water courses or the edge of streams. These trees branch off very near the ground and have not a single symmetrical trunk.



NEW BAND SAWMILL OF MOFFETT, BOWMAN & RUSH, MEMPHIS, TENN

erally clean in the lower part of the mill, which is so unusual as to elicit comment on all sides. A great many sawmill operators seem to have the idea that because dirt accumulates rapidly about their factories that there is no use trying to keep them clean, and so do very little toward having things in good order. Removing the accumulation of weeks' standing is no easy matter and is also expensive, so that anything which will make it easy to keep rid of dirt and prevent its accumulation is clearly economy as it is easily understood that the mill will produce better stock when the machines are in good condition and the operatives are inspired by a clean and neat shop. The Miller Lumber Company's premises show a keen appreciation of these facts and the quality of its product bears out the statement that a model plant turns out fine stock.

A Late Addition to Memphis Sawmills

Shown in connection with this article is a halftone of the new band sawmill of Moffett, Bowman & Rush at Memphis. This mill is a gem for compactness and arrangement. It is small but very complete and not a foot of space is wasted. There is ample room to work in and the layout is

certainly become one of the active manufacturers of the good lumber that keeps up the



MODEL SAWMILL OF MILLER LUMBER COMPANY AT MARIANNA, ARK



SPANISH SWAMP OAK TREE

A Modern Electric Crane

A log crane to be effective must have a wide range of operation, and this is not always possible to obtain by a movable derrick and frame. The electric crane shown herewith has the height and range necessary, swings in a complete circle and being operated by electricity is self contained and and is controlled by the operator in the little house on the mast. It is a most satisfactory and effective apparatus and further is much more rapid than the ordinary steam crane. The Memphis Lumber Company, at whose mill this crane is in operation, has reason to be proud of an unusually fine log outfit at its Florida street mill.

Spanish Swamp Oak

The early residents in the Red river valley planted the Spanish swamp oak because of its thrifty growth and heavy shade, as well as for its general beauty. The trunk of the tree is neither large nor long, and while the tree cuts very good lumber, it is more highly prized for ornamental uses than for commercial purposes. The specimen illustrated in the halftone herewith grew at Alexandria, La., and was a fair sized tree before the present towering levee system was built. It served for many years as a post to which the

bow line of many a steamboat now out of service was tied.



"NAKED INDIAN" TREE, A NATIVE OF HONDURAS

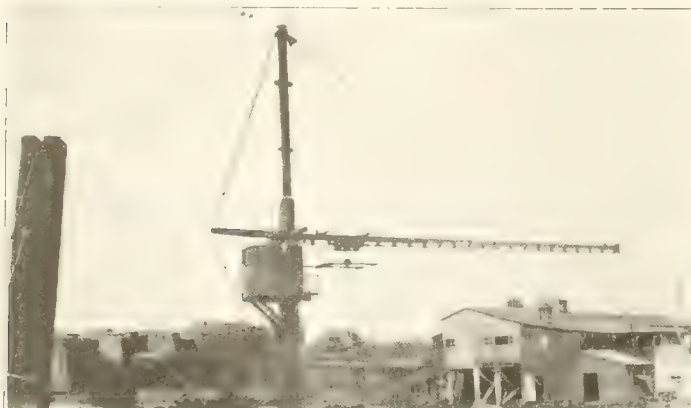


A FINE WEeping WILLOW

A Living Line of Telephone Poles

Down in Honduras the native timber of almost any variety decays so rapidly that the quick-growing species are utilized for telephone and telegraph poles. A small sapling barely sufficient to support the wire is planted and it takes root at once and in a very short time grows to be a strong and well-shaped tree. The tree most planted for this purpose is commonly called the "Naked Indian," probably from its glistening copper color, which resembles the skin of an Indian just rising from the water. The leafing and branching of this tree are about as that in our own native persimmon. The tree has other names in the native dialect, but the title "Naked Indian" seems to be the most common and the most appropriate. The tree is prized medicinally. A tea made from the bark is said to be an effective specific for kidney disorders and for fever. The fiber of the wood is soft and the tree has an open grained core, and beyond the use as poles has little or no value except for the medicinal uses mentioned. The tree is one of unusual beauty, its bark is smooth and peels off in transparent flakes that are almost opaque, glistening in the sun and making a beautiful sight in the early

B. L. SMITH



ELECTRIC LOG CRANE AT MEMPHIS LUMBER CO.'S PLANT.



AN INTERESTING AERIAL LOG TRANSFER



VIEW IN MODEL YARD OF LEAVITT LAND & LUMBER CO.,
DERMOTT, ARK.

A Rejected Mahogany Log

Judging by the reports written by the consuls of various countries south of us, American capital and energy can produce gold in an uninterrupted stream in those sections. Just to illustrate some of the difficulties encountered in logging in Honduras, the accompanying cut showing one of a lot of mahogany logs taken out on the line of the only railroad in Honduras, is presented. It cost \$75 a thousand in gold to land it on the beach of Puerto Cortez. After that it was hewed off to get the grain to show and was finally rejected because it was cut six inches too short for the needs of the concern which ordered it.

The two men on the log are good types of natives of Honduras, the one on the left being a Belize or British negro. They are the only ones making money out of timber in that country, for no matter how little they get, they always live on it and run up a debt that cannot be collected, which seems to be their conception of profit.

Native Hut in Honduras

Lumbermen and building material dealers could not make a living if they had to

depend on the natives of Honduras for trade. The crude dwellings of the natives have neither nails nor lumber in their construction, being tied with a vine that grows in profusion in that country. Shown in connection with this article is a picture of one of these houses, which was worked out with no other tool than a "machete," and it took almost as long to build it as it would to construct a ten-story office building. A native, his woman, a donkey, five dogs, four children, eight hogs and an indefinite number of chickens occupy this house.

A Fine Lumber Yard

The location of the Leavitt Land & Lumber Company's new operation at Dermott, Ark., afforded fine opportunity for a model yard. The company recognized the advantage of the situation and has laid out a yard that is as convenient and compact as a kitchen cabinet. The even spacing of the piles as to width and length in the alleys of different grades and kinds produces a neat appearing yard and facilitates work. Plenty of air room on both sides and back has been allowed as well as in the alleys, giving the finest results in drying. The



DIPPING TANK AT PLANT OF LEAVITT LAND & LUMBER CO.,
DERMOTT, ARK.

accompanying cut shows the condition of neatness that prevails in the yards at all times. The company has a fine system carried to its logical conclusion, resulting in practical perfection in the mill-yard, which takes exceptional opportunities as well as close personal attention to attain. Secretary E. J. Pettys is justly proud of the fine appearance of the yards and mill plant.

This is one of the mills which uses the dipping system or bath of soda bi-carbonate in some of its forms. The dipping tank is a concrete section of the sorting chain system where the lumber passes beneath the surface of the water or prepared dip on its way to the sorting shed. All the labor involved is one extra man to keep the boards straightened out as they pass over the chains into the tank.

The Vanderboom Stimson Lumber Company of Memphis has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 to engage in the timber and lumber business. The incorporators include J. H. Vanderboom, Jr., Harry Stimson, Joseph Thompson, Joseph F. Cowen and E. R. Odle. The incorporation of this company follows close upon the heels of the purchase of the interest of J. P. Sullivan in the Crescent Hardwood Lumber Company by Mr. Vanderboom.



FINE HONDURAS MAHOGANY LOG REJECTED BECAUSE
CUT SIX INCHES TOO SHORT.



NATIVE HONDURAS DWELLING BUILT WITH NO OTHER
TOOL BUT THE MACHETE.

Utilization of Hardwoods

ARTICLE XLIV GRILLE WORK

In grille and interior lattice work as in all other lines of decorative interior woodwork and furniture manufacture, oak is by far the most popular wood used. Both white oak and red oak, quartered and plain sawed, find extensive employment in this particular line of manufacture. Next to oak in quantity of consumption and in adaptability, yellow pine holds the most favored position, but is not consumed to anywhere near the extent of the former variety. Its principal use is in lattice work, for columns and similar lines. A wood which is employed to a very limited extent and for more or less particular purposes is northern birch. The consumption of this wood is, however, so small as scarcely to merit mention. The Chicago Grille Works, at whose plant the information contained in this article was gathered, consumes annually about 5,000 feet of birch. The total monthly consumption of oak, on the other hand, is about 30,000 feet and of yellow pine 20,000 feet.

It is a notable fact that in the manufacture of various lines of grille work and decorative doorways, colonnades, etc., very little veneer is used. Most of the work is, however, of hollow, built-up construction, all the columns, brackets and various kinds of caps being so constructed. Ingenious arrangement for piecing and gluing up are necessitated by the different styles of design, and while one or two firms have gone

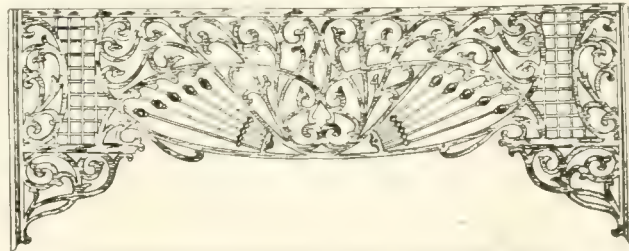
so far as to patent special processes, generally the manufacturer uses that method which appeals to him as the most practical and the most efficient, and which his ingenuity has been responsible for producing.

So-called reeded columns are especially interesting from a woodworking point of view. These columns are hollow and made from a number of separate pieces running the entire length. The effect on the outside

is much the same as that evident in certain species of wild reeds; the appearance being that of a fluted column with the fluting running straight up and down instead of spirally. With this type the joint between two pieces or sections is merely a square, broken joint with a gum tongue between as a splice. The various sections are formed on a sticker and are glued up in the regular manner and clamped until thoroughly set. In smooth, cylindrical columns several styles of joints are used by the dif-

ferent manufacturers. Some firms employ a regular tongue and grooving method while others have what they call a V joint, which is much the same as the square broken joint, except that the line of separation is in the form of the letter V. The various styles seem to be equally as good as far as durability and accuracy are concerned.

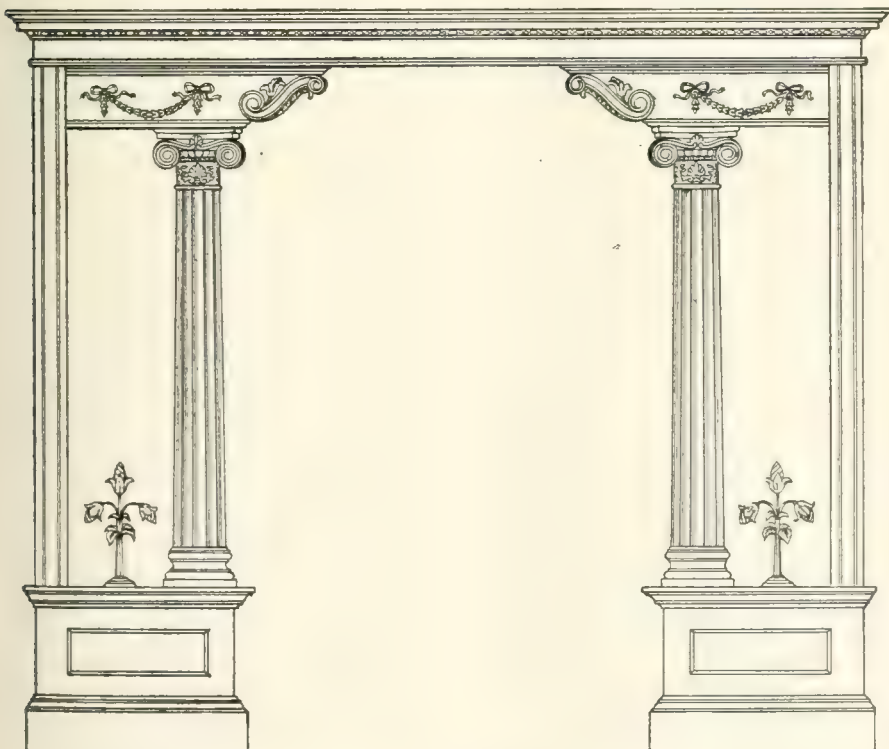
The lumber as received by the Chicago Grille Works, most of it coming from the Columbia Hardwood Company, is in the rough, undressed form. A good grade of stock of standard dimensions is required, and the first operation upon receipt at the mill is to run the stuff through a double



DECORATIVE GRILLE WITH LATTICE WORK.

surfacers. Preliminary planing is necessary for many reasons, but mainly so as to make it possible to accurately match at the different joints. From the planer the boards are taken to the stock saw, where they are sawed to approximately the proper length for the various uses. All the work is done according to standard pattern and in this way the lumber can be worked up to advantage without any particular waste, except what is cut out in the process. From the stock saw the stuff goes to the joiner, who tends to the proper joining of the various parts to insure perfect fit. The rip-saw is the next scheme of the rotation, and here the pieces which have been previously cut to approximate size are accurately ripped out to exact width and then trimmed off exactly on the trimmer saw. A regulation shaper is perhaps the most important machine in the operation, as here the various styles are worked out in the rough and then taken to the gluer. The gluing process, of course, differs at various factories, some small concerns using hand apparatus and others mechanical heating and applying machines. The last step, of course, is putting the finished article through the sander.

In making lattice work a special machine is employed. Yellow pine is used a great deal for this style of work, though the wood is always in keeping with the material use of the rest of the design as specified. It is first cut into thin, narrow strips, about 4½ feet long and of other dimensions to insure the proper relation with the other parts. The machine cuts out notches at regular intervals, which go about half way through the piece, edgewise. The notches are fitted one into the other on the different pieces, and all glued up. In inserting the lattice



ARTISTIC DOORWAY WITH REEDED COLUMNS

work in a conventional grille design, the rest of the design is set up, leaving the opening where the lattice will eventually go. This is then placed over a piece of the rough lattice and the exact outline marked. The piece required can then be sawed out and glued accurately in place.

The scrolls in grille work are usually made three at a time, being sawed from the pieces which come from the rip-saw and trimmer. Conventional designs being used, it is a simple matter to turn out a large number of these pieces during the day's work. The three boards are put together and a zinc pattern is placed on the top

board, the design being stenciled and a jig-saw used in cutting. The various divisions of the scroll part of the grille are made up separately and are assembled by a man regularly trained for that work, after which the lattice is inserted as stated before.

The finish used varies according to specifications, and might be anything desired. A great many attractive designs are available, though most of them are conventional, and are in regular stock. The two cuts illustrating this article were loaned by the Chicago Grille Works, and give an idea of some of the intricate patterns gotten out by that concern.

Some Phases of Handle Production

A FEW POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

By H. B. ALEXANDER

All the leading sawmills in the country at the present time, and a large number of the smaller mills as well, use the band saw entirely in the manufacture of lumber. This is supposed to be the best method of sawing, the reasons advanced in support of this theory being that it saves timber, as band saws are thinner than circular and cut much less kerf; and also that it makes better lumber. Undoubtedly the first reason is a good one, and every one connected with the lumber trade ought to be interested in anything which will effect economy in this direction, but I do not believe that the second reason will hold good in every case.

Every week several cars of hard maple are received at our handle plant. This stock is purchased from several different mills, and we have observed frequently that the very best stock we get is cut on the good old circular saw. It always seems to be cleaner cut, more even in thickness, and is not wash-boarded. Some cars of maple we have received have had as high as five per cent of inaccurately sawed boards that had to be culled out. Some of these, for instance, were two inches thick at one end and only three-quarters of an inch at the other; some were thick on one edge and thin on the other. We never seem to have this trouble with lumber sawed on circular mills.

Another thing that is annoying to the handle man is that the big mills make it a practice to trim all lumber down to length. This would be all right if the boards never fell short of measure, but in our factory where we use fourteen-foot lengths as much as possible, as they will each make four broom-handle lengths, it is particularly exasperating to get stock half an inch short which necessitates wasting one handle length.

It may not be true of all kinds of timber, but my experience with maple is that the practice of deadening a maple tree the year before it is to be cut is injurious to the wood. At our factory we find that a good deal of the maple lumber we are buying has been treated in this way, and handles

made from this stock have not the weight nor the strength that handles cut from live timber have. Undoubtedly this mode of treating maple lessens the strength of the wood greatly. The reason for deadening maple in this way is that if the tree is girdled in the fall or winter when the sap is down the wood can be drying out as it dies and so the time that the lumber must remain on sticks before it is fit for use is shortened considerably. This would be all right if it did not injure the timber, but as it undoubtedly does it seems that lumbermen should be willing to dry out their maple on sticks as long as the live wood requires.

It has always been supposed that tapping the hard maple tree for the sap does not harm the tree in any way, but our experience in handling maple lumber would tend to prove this an erroneous supposition. In fact, investigation will show that tapping does injure the tree as it starts decay in the butt, and it is difficult to find a maple tree that has been tapped that has not a decayed butt, which in a few years would become a mere shell. Limbs broken off in storms also cause decay as water then works down into the tree and the moisture rots the wood. It is considered a good policy to fell a tree as soon as the top branches begin to break off as this is taken as a sure indication that the tree is on the downward path.

In this article I have attempted to outline a few problems which if solved would make things easier for the handle men. A discussion of these points in this department by the trade would be beneficial and might lead to a satisfactory solution of the questions.

Changes in W. T. Mason Lumber Company

J. E. Coburn has recently purchased an interest in the W. T. Mason Lumber Company at Bryson City, N. C. This company owns 34,000 acres of hardwood timber and operates mills in Swain and Jackson counties, N. C. It is about to erect a first class planing mill in connection with one of its sawmills.

Of the company W. T. Mason is president; B. C. Mason, vice president, and J. E. Coburn, secretary and treasurer.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag

Band Saw Troubles

The RECORD is in receipt of the following letter from a Minnesota filer. Will any of our readers who are practical operators of band and resaw mills kindly supply the RECORD with suggestions about filing and operating bands and resaws that will help the writer out of his difficulty?—EDITOR.

MINN., June 25.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I am a filer in a new right-hand band and resaw mill, cutting all kinds of hardwoods from oak to basswood. The band saw is 14 gauge with 13/4-inch teeth running 10,050 feet per minute, and the resaw is 16 gauge, 13/4-inch, running 7,500 feet per minute. In the harder kinds of timber the lumber comes from both the band saw and the resaw very snaky. I would be very grateful to you if you can tell me some way of preventing this. If not, can you put me in touch with someone who can tell me how to remedy this trouble?

Wants Basswood Logs

NEW YORK, June 16.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: If any of your readers would be interested in shipping basswood logs to New York we would be pleased to hear from them. We want these logs not less than 12-inch in diameter at the small end, green as possible and with the bark on. The logs are to be cut in lengths of 39 inches, and we would like them shipped in such lengths as will give the least waste in making these 39-inch multiples.

Anyone interested in communicating with the writer of the above letter can have the address by applying to HARDWOOD RECORD.—EDITOR.

A Unique Belt Remedy

A writer in the Woodworker says: In talking with a young man in charge of a small saw mill in the back woods of Pennsylvania, we got to talking perchance on the best belts. I noticed that his double 8-in. leather belt was considerably the worse for wear, and queerly pitted and marked up on the pulley side. On my commenting on it, he said when they were running they always had a boy handy with a pail of sand, and whenever their saw started to slow down in a heavy cut, a little sand on the belts would make it dig out in great shape. Then I saw the reason of those queer pits.

He said he wouldn't have a smooth belt, because a smooth, soft one would slip too much. It had to be rough enough to take hold of the pulley, or else it would slip. He never used any belt dressing of any kind but sand, and had to buy a good many belts as they wore out quickly; in fact, he couldn't get a belt for love or money that would last over six months. He had used rubber and fiber belts, but they were no good. He always turned the roughest or flesh side of the belt in, and even then it would slip unless sanded. His engine flywheel and arbor pulley were fearfully and wonderfully scored up, but he seemed to take it all as a matter of course. His belt was laced with whang leather, with a lump lace that went bang! every time it hit the arbor pulley. I did not see them sawing any lumber, but did see a pile that they had sawed. Some of it was pretty fair, but more than half of it had been scooped and washboarded, and there were numberless pieces that varied 1/4-in. in thickness.

Talk about conservation of resources of the country! How many small mills are there that waste lumber in just such poor cutting?

The Importance of Wood Preservation

Most business men, especially those who buy and sell lumber, are acquainted with the rise and fall of the market and have possibly seen a slow, but steady price increase in lumber values, from time to time. The mine owner, builder and railroad manager know this and are also acquainted with the fact that the wood which they use is subject to decay. Such men are constantly confronted with the vital problem of "how shall I prolong the life of my timber?"—be it railroad ties, mine timber or telegraph poles. The species of timber being used for these purposes are becoming scarcer and scarcer.

There seems but one way in which the situation may be met: namely, to prolong the life of such timbers by treating them with some preservative.

Obviously, to increase the length of time which timbers can be used, doubles the life. This means to cut by nearly one-half the amount of timber required before and thus a one-half reduction in expenditure. This is the economical result of treating woods with preservatives.

WHAT IS DECAY?

The process of decay goes on in all woods from the activities of low forms of plant life, called, technically, fungi and bacteria. These forms of plant life are so minute that they can only be seen under the microscope. The common toad-stool, which may be seen on rotting logs, is a fungus which is the fruiting body or "breeding nest" for the tiny fungi which enter the tree through the bark and cause its decay. Some of the wood-destroying fungi attack the "cellulose," the chief component of wood structure; others, the incrustation around the cells. In addition to food, the fungus must have air, moisture and some heat. Deprive the fungus of one of these and it cannot live. All climates which grow wood furnish heat. It is only by depriving the fungus of moisture or food that it can be exterminated.

Fungi enter the wood from the outside invariably, and are never inherent in the wood, as is commonly supposed.

PRESERVATIVES—CREOSOTE AND ZINC CHLORID

Creosote is a by-product of coal tar, which is produced in the manufacture of gas and at the coke-oven plants. This is the true creosote. But in general "creosote" is merely the dead oil of coal tar.

Zinc chlorid is produced by dissolving zinc in hydrochloric acid.

METHODS OF INJECTING THE TIMBER

In the open-tank process the wood is first thoroughly seasoned, and then immersed in a hot bath of the preservative which is contained in the open-tank. The length of immersion lasts from one to six hours, depending upon the timber. During the treatment

the air and moisture is found out by the heat of the hot-bath and appears as little bubbles on the surface.

The pressure-process seems rather too costly on account of the equipment needed.

Lastly, the simple, less efficient brush method, wherein treatment is secured by painting the surface with at least two coats of hot creosote.

The excellence of both creosote and zinc chlorid as antiseptics, and the large quantities at which both may be obtained, make them particularly well adapted to wood preservation.

WHERE THE SAVING COMES IN

To contemplate the idea of preserving timber, unless it can more than offset the outlay by longer service than before treatment, is

utter foolishness. Statistics gathered show that the saving due to treating railroad ties is quite favorable.

An untreated pine tie is worth about 30 cents, and its length of life in this condition is about five years. The cost of laying is about 20 cents. At compound interest, figuring at 5 per cent, the annual cost is 11.50 cents. If treated it will last over a period of twelve years. The cost of this treatment is about 35 cents. Therefore a treated pine tie lying in the track costs about 85 cents. Compounded at 5 per cent, as in the above example, its annual cost is 9.45 cents. The yearly saving amounts to 2.05 cents per tie.

The average number of ties per mile amounts to about 2,900, thus the annual saving due to treatment alone amounts to \$59.45 per mile.

Results just as remarkable could be shown in the case of telegraph poles, mine-timbers and in fact all wood which comes into contact with the earth.

JAMES UPHAM.

News Miscellany

The Kennedy Manufacturing Company

The Kennedy Manufacturing Company is the name of a comparatively new hardwood lumber and cooperage institution with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. William M. Kennedy is president, C. M. Kennedy, vice president and general manager, and L. H. Martin, secretary and treasurer.

The mills of the company are at Noxapater, Miss., where the company has recently purchased about fifty thousand dollars' worth of timber consisting of white and red oak, yellow pine, poplar, cypress, gum, hickory, etc., and is erecting a sawmill with twenty-five thousand feet daily capacity, and will soon commence the manufacture of lumber and heading. Such material as will bring more profit as heading will not be cut into lumber. The purchasing and selling office is located at Memphis, Tenn.

William M. Kennedy and L. H. Martin have not long been engaged in the manufacture of staves and heading, but the new company is organized to admit C. M. Kennedy, vice president of the new corporation, who will be general manager of the Noxapater plant.

William Kennedy says that the time has arrived in the history of the stave and heading business when a sawmill must be operated in connection with the cooperage plant, as operators are no longer able to buy white oak timber suitable for heading without buying the land. Therefore it is necessary to utilize all other timber to make the transaction profitable. He finds it necessary, to get the best returns out of timber property, to cut the white oak into quarter-sawn lumber or flitches rather than to put it into heading. Hence it is that he proposes to make the lumber business take precedence over the stave and heading business in future operations, and thus be able to compete with lumbermen in timber purchases.

The Choctawhatchee National Forest

The reconnaissance survey of the Choctawhatchee National Forest has brought out some interesting information relative to the approximate area and the nature of the stand. There are contained within borders about 470,000 acres, the government owning one-half of the total area. Of this vast acreage, there is only about 10 per cent not covered with tree growth.

While there is practically no growth of large enough size or sufficient quality to be cut as

lumber, still the forest has great value as a turpentine-producing territory. Long-leaf and Cuban pine constitute approximately 90 per cent of the merchantable stand. This growth is rather scrubby, and the average acre contains probably less than 1,500 feet of merchantable timber. In working this territory, modern conservative methods of turpentine will be adopted, with a view to insuring a perpetual supply and at the same time not harming the timber.

Besides the pine growth, there are a considerable number of hardwood species, and also several other species of coniferous growth. Scattered along swamp borders are to be found cypress, juniper, pencil cedar and spruce-pine. Of the hardwoods, live oak, different species of hickory, magnolia, bay, holly and titi are most frequently found. Several species of each genus are usually in evidence.

The topographical conditions prevailing in the forests are not at all severe, the country being slightly rolling and the soil sandy. It is of the same general type found throughout the sand-hill region of Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina. Contrary to the popular conception of the forest composition in Florida, very few sub-tropical species flourish.

The Steel Industry

The report of the United States Steel Corporation for 1909 shows the largest surplus and working capital in the history of the company. The surplus is \$151,354,528, after deductions of dividends of \$25,247,850 to the sinking fund, and an appropriation of \$18,200,000 for betterments, new construction, reserves and mining royalties.

The working capital at the end of the year was \$229,873,000, compared with a previous high record of \$133,415,000 in 1908. The total amount of bonds issued in 1909 was \$20,875,000. The bonds retired during the year left a net increase in the bonded and debenture debt for the twelve months of \$12,718,639.

Chairman E. H. Gary, in a statement to the shareholders, says: "The substantial revival in business activity, which became evident in the spring of 1909, continued with increasing volume throughout the year. Accordingly the output in earnings of the subsidiary companies shows material increases over the results of the preceding year.

"The total production of finished products for sale in 1909 equaled about seventy-five per cent of the normal maximum productive capacity of

the properties. The prices received in 1909 were less than those of the preceding year. On domestic business, the average prices received this year on all rolled and other finished product shipped, were 14.3 per cent less than the average received in 1908; on export shipments the average received in 1909 were 7.8 per cent less than those of 1908.

Eastern Traffic Records Broken

The following statement, issued by President W. C. Brown of the New York Central Lines, during a recent visit to Chicago, shows no holding back on the part of that road, in apprehension of the effects of pending railroad legislation at Washington. President Brown has no fear of the deterioration in general business conditions, which seems to be preventing various western railroads from making very necessary improvements.

President Brown states: "We are handling the biggest business in the history of our line. Not only is each month showing surprising increases, but for the last six months we have handled more business than we ever did before in the corresponding month. We are running short from 5,000 to 10,000 cars a day in filling orders, despite the fact that we are receiving new cars from the builders at the rate of a thousand a week.

"For the first thirteen days in March, the latest report I have, our loaded car movement for all lines in the system was 824,233 loads, the largest in our history for that period. This is an increase over March, 1906, of 134,000 loads; over March, 1907, of 122,000; over March, 1908, of 215,000; over March, 1909, of 140,000. The increase is general in all lines of business, but is largest in coal, ore, iron and steel and their products.

"I see no occasion for the railroads to fear the administration railroad bill. In my opinion it contains more constructive and regulative legislation than all bills that have been introduced. It increases the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, provides for a commerce court to expedite the litigation of big cases where necessary, and thoroughly supervises the issuance of railroad securities."

New Philadelphia Concern

Mingus & Rutter is the name of a new wholesale lumber house at 218 Franklin Bank building, Philadelphia, Pa., which is made up of W. J. Mingus and Thomas B. Rutter, Jr. This concern takes over the lumber sales end of the late W. M. McCormick's business and will occupy the office headquarters of the deceased.

Walter J. Mingus has been in the employ of the W. M. McCormick Company for about twenty-three years, having become associated with him the year following Mr. McCormick's advent in the lumber business at Philadelphia. Previously he was in the book business, having left the employ of Henry C. Coates & Co. to take this position.

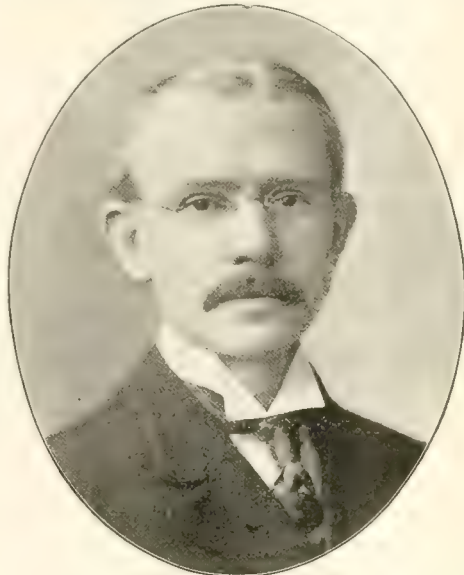
Thomas B. Rutter, Jr., entered the employ of Mr. McCormick about twelve years ago, directly after he was graduated from the Philadelphia Central High School. He is a young man, thirty years of age, and married.

Under the new arrangement it is the intention that Mr. Rutter will do the traveling for the concern in the eastern market while Mr. Mingus will look after the Philadelphia affairs and the office.

Mingus & Rutter will continue to represent the Little River Lumber Company of Townsend, Tenn., and the Clearfield Lumber Company, Inc., of Clearfield, Ky.

The product of the Little River Lumber Company is largely the surpassing yellow poplar of east Tennessee, hemlock, soft maple, birch, beech, red oak and several other varieties of woods that grow to such fine quality in that district. The

Clearfield Lumber Company, Inc., manufactures white oak extensively in the form of boards, timber, railroad and export wagon stock. Both Messrs. Mingus and Rutter are already well known in the Philadelphia trade, and as they have been so closely identified with the success



W. J. MINGUS, PHILADELPHIA.



THOMAS B. RUTTER, JR., PHILADELPHIA.

of the late Mr. McCormick, there is no doubt about their prosperity in taking over his lumber sales affairs. Both are men of character and ability and are indefatigable workers.

Are Large or Small Kilns More Efficient?

The size of the dry-kiln, says a writer in *The Woodworker*, is dependent on the amount of material to be dried and the length of time that can be consumed in the process. Ordinarily, for prompt work, a bank of several small kilns has advantages over one large one; various kinds and thicknesses of lumber may be handled independently. Thin stock and soft woods dry more quickly than thick or hardwood. Some kinds of woods require different treatment in the kiln than others, and taken all round, the smaller kilns can be loaded and unloaded in shorter time. Should it be necessary, more help can be employed, and each kiln rushed to its full capacity without in any way retarding drying or getting at any special lot of lumber.

There is probably only one instance where the large kiln has any advantage, and that is where large quantities of one kind and a certain thickness is to be handled constantly. In such a case, a kiln that would handle a daily output without interruption could be used to best advantage.

Speaking of kilns, how few there are who can operate a dry kiln scientifically and satisfactorily, without spoiling lumber by splitting or warping, case-hardening or checking! The regulation of spaces between the piles, between the layers and between the pieces in the layers; the amount of heat, the moisture and the withdrawal of the same, are all points that need to be understood to a nicety. The condition of the stock as it goes in, its dryness, general character and shape, size and use, all have an important bearing on the treatment it should receive. How many dry kiln operators take these conditions into account and treat the stock accordingly?

All could benefit by giving this subject more careful thought and attention. Lumber would come out in better condition, with a correspondingly less loss through ill treatment.

Changes in Little River Lumber Company and Allied Concerns

Following the death of W. M. McCormick of Philadelphia, president of the Little River Lumber Company, there have been some changes in the executives of that company and the other corporations in which Mr. McCormick was interested.

The active executives of the estate of W. M. McCormick are the two brothers, Seth T. McCormick and Frank McCormick of Williamsport.

Frank McCormick has been elected as director of the several Tennessee companies in which the deceased was interested, which comprises the Little River Lumber Company and the Little River Railroad Company at Townsend, Tenn.; the Holston Box & Lumber Company, the Holston Realty Company and the Muctownlee Company of Knoxville, Tenn.

Seth T. McCormick has been elected a director of the various Kentucky corporations, i. e., the Clearfield Lumber Company, Inc., and the Morehead & North Fork Railroad of Clearfield, Ky.

W. B. Townsend, general manager of the Little River Lumber Company, has been elected president of the Little River Lumber Company of Townsend, Tenn., and the Morehead & North Fork Railroad Company of Clearfield, Ky. Mr. Townsend has heretofore been president of the other Tennessee corporations except the Little River Railroad Company, of which A. W. Lee, of Clearfield, Pa., is president.

The eastern sales office of the allied lumber institutions formerly controlled by W. M. McCormick will be continued by W. J. Mingus and Thomas B. Rutter, Jr., under the firm name of Mingus & Rutter, at the old headquarters in the Franklin Bank building, Philadelphia.

Because of his impaired physical condition, Mr. Townsend has decided to take a vacation, and accompanied by his wife, he will sail from New York for London on the Steamship Minneapolis July 16, to be absent until fall. Mr. Townsend's condition is by no means serious, but it has been deemed wise by his associates that he take a vacation from business activities for some months.

New Chicago Concern

A new concern in the Chicago hardwood trade is the Marshall Lumber Company, with offices at 1630 Old Colony building. This concern will do a business in northern and southern hardwoods and is well equipped to handle a large trade. The organization is recent, the business having been started within the last two weeks. E. E. Marshall is the guiding spirit and with him is associated his brother, W. E. Marshall. E. E. Marshall is a young lumberman with a good deal of experience and energy to back him in his new departure. He was for several years

connected with the Kerns-Utley Lumber Company of Chicago, and in a capacity of considerable responsibility showed himself thoroughly capable to manage the affairs of that concern which were entrusted to him. Prior to his association with the Kerns-Utley company he was for three years with W. E. Kelley & Co., and after that represented the Crescent Hardwood Lumber Company of Memphis. The affairs of the new company are not yet entirely settled, and papers of incorporation have not been taken out. Officers and directors will be elected within the next few weeks and a regular charter secured.

By Rail to Buenos Ayres

The constant political disturbances in Latin America seem to give little hindrance to the promoters of the Pan-American railway. Under the direction of David B. Thompson, who resigned as an ambassador to Mexico in order to take charge of the work, it has been pushed southward through the Mexican state of Chiapas to Mariscal, a town on the Suchiate river, but a few miles from the Pacific.

A bridge across the Suchiate will be built during the winter and by July the line will be connected with the Guatemalan State railroads at Ayutia, on the other bank. When that connection is made it will be possible to travel from Baltimore to Guatemala City by rail without changing cars.

Meanwhile a line is being built from the capital of Salvador into Guatemalan territory. It will be connected with the line coming down from Mexico in another year, and soon afterward will be extended southward. After a short gap in Honduras has been bridged it will be connected with a road which runs down the west coast of Nicaragua to Lake Nicaragua.

Below the lake there is already a line which covers nearly half the distance to Port Limon, on the Atlantic side, and from Limon to the isthmus is not more than three hundred miles. Thus it is plain that in a few years more through trains will be running from New York to Panama.

Railway building is very active just now in Latin Republics. Mexico has just opened a line across the narrowest part of her territory from ocean to ocean, and even Costa Rica is laying rails. Beyond the isthmus in South America, a dozen huge lines are under way, and when that vast engineering feat of weaving a line through the gaps and ravines of the intervening mountains is accomplished, passage from New York or any of our cities direct to Buenos Ayres will be an established possibility.

The Work of the Biltmore Forest School

The Biltmore Forest School, under the direction of Dr. C. A. Schenck, spent the month of June very successfully at Sunburst, N. C., where numerous opportunities for field study and object lessons were enjoyed. The field work included timber estimating, frequent trips to the spruce logging operations conducted by the Champion Fiber Company, compass and plane table surveying, the study of the rate of growth of the various tree species, triangulation, the study of wood structure and the field study of geology and entomology. The students have also had opportunity to study the construction and use of chutes, flumes and splash dams as undertaken by the Champion Fiber Company, by which pulp and tannic acid wood is carried down the mountain side to the logging railroad. Timber estimating has taken up a good deal of the time of the students. Parties of three or four are sent to given timber tracts and their estimates compared with others made by different parties on the same sections. The students have also observed logging railroad building, as the company located on this property is constructing a standard gauge road between Canton and Sunburst, a distance of eighteen miles through mountainous country.

The geological work has been under the direction of Prof. Collier Cobb and has proven most interesting.

The school will remain in camp at Sunburst until after the first week in August. Then the students will go on a hike to several lumber operations in western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, and will leave Knoxville on August 11 en route to Cadillac, Mich. Friday, August 12, will be spent at Cincinnati, where the big lumber plants of C. Crane & Co. and Maley, Thompson & Moffett will be visited. The school will leave Cincinnati on the evening of August 12 and spend Saturday at Grand Rapids, Mich., visiting some of the leading furniture plants. The students will arrive at Cadillac early Sunday morning, August 14, for a considerable stay in the timber of the Cummer-Diggins Company, near that city, to which point they will repair on Monday morning.

The school will leave Cadillac October 1, reaching New York October 3, in time to catch a steamer for Germany, where it will go into fall and winter quarters at Darmstadt, Germany.

A Window Exhibit of Rare Woods

A finer display of choice and beautiful hardwoods is rarely seen than that on view in the window of Heaton & Wood, 1706 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, members of the Wood-Mosaic Company, of New Albany, Ind., and Rochester, N. Y., and managers of the company's eastern office. This exhibit contains woods gathered from all parts of the globe, many of them rarely seen in this country and all of exceptional beauty and susceptible to high polish.

Among these woods is one known as white mahogany, a name which seems rather incongruous so closely is the deep tone of mahogany associated with all varieties of that wood. This species is known as *prima verra* in its native country, Central America. It is much like other mahogany except in color. It has the same grain and even more beautiful figure than any of the hardwoods found in the tropical countries or our own forests. An interesting feature of this wood and one which should make it particularly valuable is that it is very difficult to ignite.

Another unusual mahogany shown in the exhibition is the yellow mahogany or canary wood which comes from Belgian Congo. At present this wood is very difficult to procure, as the Belgians have discontinued its importation. Users have been so pleased with the wide utility of this wood that repeated efforts have been made to obtain it in large quantities, but the Belgians so far have remained obdurate.

Two strikingly beautiful woods which Heaton & Wood are exploiting are tulipwood and Pan de Oro, meaning wood of gold, which come from Brazil. Getting these woods out of the forest is a task requiring much time and ingenuity. They are small trees that grow about a thousand miles inland. The trees are felled by the natives and cut into logs in the jungles, hauled by oxen to the small streams and there lashed into rafts with some of the soft native timbers so they will float. They are then poled down to the large rivers. Here the logs are loaded into small sailing vessels which follow the main river to the sea and then proceed along the coast to the port of Bahia, where they are assorted for quality and shipped to different parts of Europe and the United States.

Another remarkably beautiful wood shown in this window display is the mahajua, which grows to large size and is abundant in Cuba. It has a silky grain, a dark heart and a large amount of sapwood. The color of the wood varies in different parts of the same tree, being dark at the butt and light toward the top. This change in tone is much valued in interior panelling where an unusual effect in shading is desired. It is generally used throughout Cuba for construction purposes, being very durable and re-

liable. The Wood-Mosaic people had their attention first drawn to this wood one winter when in Cuba looking after their timber interests. One day when a pair of their large wheels had broken down and they were in despair, as they feared they would have to suspend operations and send to the States for new wheels, their foreman spoke up and said: "Let me cut down a mahajua tree and make some wheels." They told him they were afraid that the wood would split and check. The foreman insisted that it would not and that wheels of this wood would be the best they ever had. So it proved, for the wheels were made and they lasted for years.

There is hardly a wood of desirable qualities, no matter from what country it comes, that this concern has not handled and manipulated to its best value and effect. The most advantageous cutting of the grain for durability, ideal combinations of color for beauty and harmony have been learned through long experience and patient effort. For information and advice as to the best selection of woods from the tropical countries, their traits and possibilities, no better information could be had than from these connoisseurs.

The parquet flooring of the Wood-Mosaic company has undeniably reached the highest point of perfection, and it would be difficult to imagine a greater variety of good designs, a more pleasing adjustment of color and treatment of grain than are displayed in the exquisitely beautiful mosaics of this company. The care and fine workmanship that are bestowed on these mosaics can hardly be less painstaking than the old Venetians and Romans put into their famous mosaics wrought with bits of luminous glass and stone. Oak, mahogany, maple and walnut are the woods most used, but in the unusual work the forests of the world are drawn upon for the unique effects desired. These men have by effort and ability put their work in the rank of the fine arts.

The panel exhibit in the Philadelphia office of Heaton & Wood is attracting wide attention and is an education not only to the layman but to the average lumberman as well. Among the almost incredible number of woods shown are: Chinese teak and satinwood, curly Java teak, vermillion mahogany and padouk from the East Indies, East India walnut, *lignum vitae* from the West Indies, Yalapa, yellow and koko from the Adaman Islands, red tucancalo, camagon or marblewood, Philippine teak and pink tucancalo from the Philippines, sapeli mahogany from Africa, tigerwood or African mahogany and African oak, Brazilian rosewood and a number of other beautiful and rare woods.

Causes for Trouble with Band Saws

A writer in the Timber Trade Journal gives the following reasons for defective work or breaking of band saws:

1. Excessive vibration arising from poorly designed or constructed machines or faulty foundations.
2. Bad saws.
3. Saws of too thick a gauge for the diameter of the wheels.
4. Want of sufficiently elastic straining tension in mounting the saw wheels.
5. Too great, too little, or sudden straining tension, or the surface of the wheels worn or out of order.
6. In overcoming the inertia of starting the top or non-driven saw wheel, or from the top wheel over-running the bottom wheel and saw.
7. From the expansion of working and the omission to slacken the saw blade as it contracts after finishing work.
8. From lumps on the saw or wheels, or from imperfect brazing and the joints being thicker than the other part of the blade.
9. From chips dropping between the blade and the bottom saw wheel, or from an accumulation of dirt or gum.

10. Insufficient adjustment of the guides for the saw as it enters or leaves the cut.

11. Improperly shaped teeth or wrong width of blade for the wood or work to be done.

12. Improper gauge or uneven sharpening and setting. Insufficient set will cause the blade to heat, run wavy, and set up cracks. Cracks will also be caused by too much set.

13. Insufficient gullet space allowing the sawdust to chamber and bind the blade. Rounded gullets are less liable to crack than angular ones.

14. Saw teeth burnt in sharpening by forcing the emery wheels.

15. Insufficient or too much strain on the blade by the counterweight.

16. Irregular roller or hammer tension in the body of the blade, leaving tight or slack spots.

17. Too much tension in saw teeth, or too long a back. Hammer tension applied too heavily.

18. Saw blades or guides out of line with traveling carriage or feed rollers.

19. Irregular wear on the lower saw-wheel bearings from the pull of the belt or slack top bearings.

20. The use of the cross line throwing the blade in a twist and causing it to rub harder against one guide than the other, and thus crystallizing the steel.

21. Allowing the blade to get convex on the teeth edge.

22. Forcing the feed, using dull saws, too much "hook," too slim teeth, etc.

23. Improper speed.

24. An inefficient operator.

In conclusion, given in the first instance a well-constructed machine, with an operator capable of running it on what may be termed scientific lines, with a good saw blade run at the proper speed and correct for the wood and feed in shape of teeth, sharpening, tensioning, setting, gauge, width and temper, there is little doubt that a band saw is one of the most money-earning and valuable of all woodworking machines.

About Joe Fordney

A recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post has the following pleasant chat about Senator Joseph Fordney of Michigan. As Mr. Fordney is heavily interested in the Gilchrist-Fordney Company, the big yellow pine institution at Laurel, Miss., this matter will undoubtedly be interesting to RECORD readers:

Joe Fordney's other name is Little Abie Apropos. When anything happens within Joe's ken—or without it—which sums up the whole human field, Joe says, "That reminds me," and tells a yarn. Every time he makes a speech he puts in five stories, and every time he doesn't make a speech he puts in six.

You can see what that means. His life, like the life of every other statesman—except Senator Heyburn—is divided into two parts: one when he is making speeches and one when he isn't. The Senator's life is different. It has but one part, for he is always making speeches. Joe is only a middling hand at talking. He comes to bat every time an impious revisionist alleges the tariff is no better than it should be, but he lets a lot of other opportunities get by without illuminating them by the clear light of his logic.

One reason for that is because he has to spend a good deal of his time in the cloakroom cheering up the discouraged regulars. Whenever one of our stand-pat brethren gets a letter from home couched in such polite language as this, "You lobster! What do you mean by supporting Old Joe Cannon and standing for that cowardly and iniquitous tariff bill? We'll attend to your case when we get you out here this fall!"—which is frequently, to be conservative about it—that stand-patter looks up Joe and complains in this way: "Fordney, what do you think of this? Those people of mine out there simply will not understand."

"Oh," says Joe, "toll 'em along, toll 'em along, and it will come out all right. Their position reminds me of a lawyer who was examining a very crooked witness. After a time the lawyer

gave it up and, turning to the judge, said, 'Your Honor, I would just as soon shoot skyrockets into hell for the purpose of illumination as to try to get the facts out of this witness.' Toll 'em along."

Then the stand-patter laughs a sort of a mirthless laugh, and Joe is reminded again and again, and presently the stand-patter looks out of the window and sees the grass is still green and the flowers are still blooming on the terraces, and cheers up until the next mail comes in.

Politically, Joe Fordney, coming from Michigan, is the Champion High Protectionist. He even has an edge on John Dalzell. With him—Joe—the Dingley law was the most perfect tariff law ever spread on a statute-book until the Payne-Aldrich law came along, and then the Payne-Aldrich law assumed that proud position and will hold it until another Republican Congress passes another tariff law. At that precise moment Fordney will shift his allegiance to the new law, for his faith is progressive in this regard. No regular Republican or set of regular Republicans can do anything to the tariff that will not meet with the full, frank, complete and unqualified indorsement of Joe.

Recently, when they were having that terrific struggle in the House over an appropriation of \$250,000 to enable the Tariff Board to secure information that may be of value when the time comes to make another tariff—that terrific struggle for which the plans and specifications were made long before the fight began—Joe, having been assigned to lead one column into the terrible battle, took up Senator Beveridge's speech at the Indianapolis convention a time back and proceeded to give so many cheers for the Payne-Aldrich tariff that his speech sounded like fire-crackers going off in a barrel.

Joe is no slouch of a tariff talker. He can sling statistics with any of them, and it is amazing what some of those Congressional orators can do with figures. Take the exhibition that always occurs on the last day of the session, when the chairman of the appropriations committee gets up and shows how the appropriations have been economical and patriotic and needed; and the ranking Democrat on the committee rises immediately thereafter and shows, by the same figures, that the appropriations have been wasteful, extravagant, and have brought the country to the verge of ruin. It all depends on the viewpoint. The statistics are as limber as a rubber band, and as elastic.

Thus, when Joe was leading his share of the forces in this horrendous sham battle, he took the same figures the Senator from Indiana used, and he showed that conditions prevailed exactly antithetic to those the Senator from Indiana elucidated. Now, that but mildly interested the House, but Joe had a good audience, for everybody knew when he got warmed up to it he would put in a few stories, and they were willing to endure the figures for the figments.

Sure enough, when Joe reached the question of linoleums—a thrilling question—he put one over. "He is ahead of the times," said Joe. "It reminds me of a Frenchman I once knew who went out on a hunt with his dog. The dog got after a fox. The Frenchman followed as well as he could until he came to a neighbor who was chopping wood. 'Pete,' he said, 'did you see anything of a dog and a fox?'"

"Yes; they went by a little time ago."

"How were they making it, Pete?"

"Well, it was nip and tuck; but, if anything, the dog was just a little ahead."

In these doleful days anything that diverts the mind of a stand-patter from contemplation of his personal woes is loudly welcomed—and they all laughed. Then Joe went along a bit farther and, while commenting on the position of the Senator from Indiana, who claimed to be a Protectionist and a Republican but voted against the tariff bill, he told one of Cushman's stories about a man who was milking a cow. A cow story is always good for a laugh. It seems a farmer named Brown was milking a cow when a neighbor came over to borrow a doubletree. Brown sat on a stool, milking vigorously, and the pail was about full of milk. As the neighbor came up a fly lighted on the cow and the cow switched her tail and struck the farmer in the face. The farmer kicked the cow. Presently another fly bit the cow and the cow again switched her tail and hit the farmer. The farmer kicked the cow again. "Brown," said the man who came over to borrow the doubletree, "you ought to do one of two things. Either quit kicking the cow or let go of the teat."

Perhaps the Western stand-patters did not laugh at that—that is, such of the Western men as are stand-patters, there being an occasional one left who has not yet translated the signs from home, but who will translate them, or have them translated for him, in the near future.

So Joe wandered on, reminded now and then of a story that fitted in, and when he had finished the stand-patters crowded around him and told him he had certainly led a brilliant charge, and that the enemy, and particularly the Senator from Indiana—who wasn't there, of course—were demolished. Then, after a few days more of it, everybody turned in and voted for the

appropriation, and Joe had garnered some more fame.

It really is a great thing for the regulars in the House to have a man like Fordney among them. Take the situation home to yourself. Suppose you were a statesman, hitched up to Uncle Joe and hitched up to the present tariff, and the people back home were giving every evidence of going on the warpath against you, wouldn't you like to have a haven of cheer like Joe to turn to? Think of the delight of going into the cloakroom and finding Joe there, in a big chair, telling stories to all comers. You wouldn't be too particular, either, whether the stories were old or new.

Fordney comes from the Saginaw district and has been in Congress for eleven years. He was born in Indiana, but when he was sixteen years old he went to Michigan and drifted to a logging camp, where he worked for years in every capacity, from boy about camp to boss. He knows as much, probably more, about the lumbering industry than any man in the House, and you may be very sure that he has protected lumber to the best of his ability since he has been in public life. He is a genial, good-natured, hardworking man, a member of the ways and means committee, and well versed in the tariff from his protection viewpoint.

Likewise he is the Human Arabian Nights. He has a thousand and one tales, and then some. He can fit a story into an occurrence, or an occurrence into a story, working either way with equal facility. The only time he ever failed was on the proposition to put lumber on the free list. That was a sacrilege, Joe thought, and he couldn't think of a story that fitted to save his life.

Ratio of Rough Lumber Consumption to Remanufactured Stock

The United States Department of Agriculture is investigating the output of rough lumber from American sawmills, with a view to obtaining information as to the uses for which rough lumber is shipped to be manufactured. The study is being carried on with a view to outlining a more economic use of our forest resources. The results obtained so far indicate that more than five-eighths of the rough lumber sawn reaches the consumer in the form of remanufactured articles.

The loss in manufacture in this country in the woods, mills and factory is approximately two-thirds of the original tree, the heaviest part of this loss taking place in the sawmills. While much of the mill waste is probably unavoidable, it will be minimized with the increasing demand for lumber and the better prices obtained. Remanufacturing waste is a small item compared to what is not utilized at the sawmill. This study of the demands of the wood-using industries will undoubtedly be of assistance in indicating means by which the mills may profitably market a part of what now goes to the burner.

Recent similar statistics compiled by the Department of Agriculture, in Massachusetts, Maryland, North Carolina and Wisconsin, show that in those states 36 per cent of the total mill output is marketed in the form of rough lumber, and 64 per cent is remanufactured. Using the same ratio for the entire country, we find that about 13,000,000,000 feet of lumber is yearly consumed in the rough form, and 23,500,000,000 feet is turned into remanufactured articles.

The investigation which yielded these detailed figures was made also with a view to ascertaining what commodities are made wholly or in part of wood, the various kinds of wood used, their origin and their cost, and any other valuable data which would be of assistance to timber growers, and to buyers and sellers of lumber.

Under the general heading of rough lumber can be placed any material used for bridge timber, house frames, farm fences, trestles, board walks, walls and similar classes of construction, which only require such cutting and fitting as to properly assemble the different parts. Remanufactured lumber includes flooring, finished siding, sash, doors, frames, panels, stairs, boats, vehicles, boxes, baskets, turnery, woodenware, cooperage, vehicles, musical instruments, farm implements, furniture, spools, handles and various other articles too numerous to mention.

The total population of the states mentioned is a little over 9,000,000, and of the United States

about 90,000,000. The average lumber cut in these states, in 1907 and 1908, was 3,753,000,000 feet, and for the whole country almost 40,000,000,000. With this ratio in mind, the per capita consumption of sawed lumber in those states was 410 feet, and in the country at large 408 feet. The per capita use in the four states, of remanufactured lumber, was 263 feet. These figures show that our lumber consumption is now from three to ten times that of the leading European nations.

Memphis vs. Nashville

An appropriate heading for the ball game played at Memphis July 1 between the lumbermen teams of Memphis and Nashville would be "Lost in the Ninth."

It looked as if Memphis had an absolute cinch during the first seven innings. The Nashville boys did their best to hit the ball pitched by Bartlett Tully, but they were extremely unsuccessful. The bingles were light and found their way either into the hands of Mr. Tully himself or some of the players on the Memphis team. In fact, in the first seven innings Nashville did not get a single man as far round as second base, and there was a fine aggregation of goose eggs on the sign board. The Memphis team had put one man over in the second inning and in the sixth they succeeding in making three runs, which gave them a total of 4 to 0. They should have made really two more runs but for rather clumsy work in base running on the part of one member of the team who did not seem to appreciate the opportunities which came his way.

When Nashville came to the bat in the eighth inning the batter was passed to first base on four balls. Then came a succession of hits on the part of the Nashville batters and errors on the part of two or three members of the Memphis team, with the result that two men were sent round the bases. Memphis was unable to score in the eighth inning and when Nashville came to the bat in the ninth inning things certainly looked squally. One man was sent round in the early stages of the inning and there were two others on bases. There were also two men out when Nashville had players resting on second and third. The feeling was tense. It looked as if the score would be tied and as if it would be necessary to play several additional innings. Pitcher Tully did not lose his nerve, however, and the Memphis boys all rallied to his support. The best that the batter could do was a pop fly to left field, which was taken in hand by Mr. Tucker, who played under the nom de plume of Clarke. This wound up the game amid cheers from the Memphis rooters, which were in striking contrast with the silence which had begun to steal over them when it looked as if only Providence could prevent the score's being tied. Memphis had such a long lead on Nashville that it would not be right to say that the former won in the ninth, but it is very fitting to say the latter lost in the ninth, because that was the only opportunity they had of either tying the score or winning the game.

The players all used assumed names taken from men in the big leagues who have won national reputations as ball players.

The score by innings was:

Memphis 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—4
Nashville 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3

The Nashville players arrived in Memphis early Friday morning and were immediately taken in hand by the Reception Committee, composed of C. W. Holmes, W. R. Barksdale, Max Sondheimer, S. B. Anderson, C. R. and W. A. Ransom. Automobiles were used for carrying them to their hotel and to the various points of interest in the city, including the Country Club at Buntyn. After the game was played the members of the Memphis team entertained the Nashville players informally at the Hotel Gayoso, while R. M. Carrier of Sardis, Miss., president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, who was

one of the distinguished visitors, entertained all the other members of the Nashville delegation, as well as some of the Memphis lumbermen, at a dinner at the same hotel. Mr. Carrier saw the game and was one of the most enthusiastic fans present. Some of the members of both the Memphis and Nashville teams are identified with the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, which accounts for some of the interest he displayed.

The funds derived from the game will be used for the benefit of the Mary Galloway Home, one of the worthiest charities in Memphis. "Dusty" Miller held the indicator and his decisions were eminently satisfactory to both teams. A return engagement will be played with the Nashville team at Nashville, July 23.

An Interesting Old Deed

In the office of the register of deeds of Marathon county, Wisconsin, located in the city of Wausau, is a copy of an old deed, which is a curiosity not alone because of its age but also because of the language in which it is framed. The original deed was issued by two Indians to an emissary of George III of England and covers what was once the hardwood section of Wisconsin. A large portion of this territory is now receiving the attention of the lumber barons of this region, who are turning their energies to the hardwood industry since the white pine supply is nearly exhausted. A copy of the deed is as follows:

SAMUEL PETERS, LL.D.,

TO

BENJAMIN CONNOR.

This indenture, made the thirteenth day of July, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Fifteen, between the Reverend Samuel Peters of the city of New York, L. L. D., of the one part, and Benjamin Connor of the city of Philadelphia, gentleman of the other part, Witnesseth, that

Whereas, Hawnopajatan and Ochongoomlishcan, chiefs of the Nawdoissee Indians, did by their certain deeds, under their respective hands and seals, give, grant and convey to a certain Jonathan Carver a certain territory or tract of land, which said deed to the aforesaid Jonathan Carver is in the words and figures following to-wit:

To Jonathan Carver, a chief under the most mighty and potent George the Third, king of the English and other nations, the fame of whose courageous warriors have reached our ears, and has been more fully told us by our good brother Jonathan aforesaid, whom we rejoice to see amongst us, and bring us good news from his country, the chiefs of the Nawdoissee who have hereunto set our hands and seals, do by these presents for ourselves and heirs forever, in return for the many presents and other good services done by the said Jonathan to ourselves and others, give, grant and convey to him, the said Jonathan, and his heirs and assigns forever, the whole of a certain tract or territory of land, bounded as follows, viz.: From the falls of St. Anthony, running on the east bank of the Mississippi nearly southeast as far as the south end of lake Pepin, where the Chipewewa river joins the Mississippi, and from thence eastward five days' travel, accounting twenty English miles per day, and from thence north six days' travel at twenty English miles per day, and from thence again to the falls of St. Anthony in a direct straight line. We do for ourselves, our heirs and assigns forever, give unto the said Jonathan, his heirs and assigns forever, all the said lands with all the trees, rocks and rivers therein, reserving for ourselves and heirs the sole liberty of hunting and fishing on lands not planted or improved by the said Jonathan, his heirs or assigns.

To which we have affixed our respective seals at the Great Cave, May the first, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven.

HAWNOPAJATAN — (His Mark).

OCHONGOOMLISHEAN — (His Mark).

Which said deed is in the record of the Plantation office, White Hall, London.

The balance of the deed states that Jonathan Carver died in London, January 13, 1778, leaving two sons and five daughters, joint heirs and sole inheritors of the aforesaid tract of land. These heirs in 1806 disposed of the territory to Samuel Peters, but this deed does not say what he paid for it. He, however, got \$24,148.80 for the land from Benjamin Connor. Fortunes from wood products and other sources have been made from this land since. A large portion of it is

today covered with a virgin growth of hardwood. Much of the walnut belt of southern Wisconsin was in this territory. The two Nawdoissee Indians (Sioux) gave to that soldier of fortune, Jonathan Carver, for a mere pittance one of the richest portions of Wisconsin, and yet Carver died in great poverty, so biographers tell us. The deed given to Carver was one of but few of that character which were recognized by this government after it was organized.

Building Operations for June

Official reports from forty-five cities throughout the country compiled by the American Contractor, Chicago, show a gain of two per cent, in the aggregate, in building operations as compared with June, 1909. Seventeen cities show a loss of from 1 to 64 per cent, and twenty-eight show a gain of from 2 to 264 per cent. The cities scoring a gain of 50 per cent or over are: Atlanta, 67; Birmingham, 54; Cincinnati, 61; Denver, 67; Detroit, 109; Hartford, 115; Little Rock, 118; Manchester, 63; Memphis, 70; New Haven, 169; Oklahoma City, 264; Portland, Ore., 83; Scranton, 72; Syracuse, 53. The particulars will be found in the following table:

City	June, 1910, Cost	June, 1909, Cost	Per Cent Gain, Loss
Atlanta	\$ 732,462	\$ 431,976	67
Baltimore	593,200	375,275	12
Birmingham	494,224	306,781	54
Buffalo	1,082,000	1,063,000	2
Chicago	8,836,100	7,786,300	12
Cincinnati	778,545	481,067	61
Cleveland	1,388,341	1,349,004	2
Columbus	483,697	401,470	20
Dallas	293,435	203,966	43
Denver	1,427,000	859,385	67
Des Moines	91,772	259,782	64
Detroit	1,959,540	945,780	109
Grand Rapids	1,477,17	250,200	36
Hartford	674,590	312,820	115
Kansas City	879,155	1,481,725	41
Little Rock	30,937	2,618	41
Los Angeles	274,000	125,066	118
Louisville	1,558,891	1,148,418	35
Manchester	48,457	584,234	14
Memphis	119,151	72,910	63
Milwaukee	665,845	355,521	70
Newark	1,148,894	1,519,175	24
Nashville	1,213,074	1,148,614	5
New Haven	69,750	184,676	62
New Orleans	708,700	203,360	169
New York	436,863	408,233	7
Philadelphia	11,997,457	10,236,545	5
Brooklyn	3,029,750	6,962,159	56
Bronx	3,083,695	2,926,325	5
New York	17,120,900	20,145,029	15
Oakland	394,957	418,432	5
Oklahoma City	962,932	264,325	264
Patterson	272,064	335,785	23
Philadelphia	3,688,060	4,156,090	11
Pittsburg	2,529,153	2,300,028	9
Portland, Ore.	1,587,725	865,300	83
St. Louis	1,884,013	1,901,254	1
San Francisco	2,216,631	2,828,849	21
Scranton	313,528	181,437	72
Seattle	1,519,955	1,656,425	8
Spokane	543,125	701,170	22
Syracuse	677,855	440,300	53
Toledo	355,921	244,088	45
Wilkes Barre	134,920	211,260	36
Worcester	301,249	521,135	24
Total	869,927,228	850,546,761	2

Will Cut Nails

It is most difficult to appreciate the progress that has been made in the manufacture of steel. Few people realize either the cost of the materials which are now being used or the wonderful skill required in producing metal which will possess the desired qualities.

When it is seen that certain types of steel have a commercial value, ranging about \$2 a pound, it will be readily seen that unusual quality must have been put into the product. Perhaps no type of steel requires more care in the selection of its ingredients or more exquisite handling in the processes of manufacture than steel which is to be used in the making of saw blades and plates.

One of the Atkins demonstrators in appearing before a committee who were about to place an order for hand saws, drove four two-penny nails into a piece of two by four and cut them off cleanly without appreciably affecting the points

on the teeth. He then took a rip saw and split one of the nails lengthwise, without damage to the saw teeth.

Another remarkable demonstration was made by a representative of E. C. Atkins & Co., in one of the large stores of Baltimore, Md., in which he successfully cut through four ten-penny nails with an ordinary Silver Steel hand saw and not having affected the points, he repeated the operation with similar results. The steel used in these saws was of a quality whereby had the teeth been properly beveled, the nail-cutting operation might have been continued indefinitely. These teeth, however, were beveled to a very sharp point, and it is remarkable that under these trying conditions the saws retained any appreciable degree of edge.

The Atkins people are now publishing a letter received from a Cleveland carpenter in which he tells of having cut through forty-seven twenty-penny nails and so many ten-pennies that he did not count them, without materially affecting his Atkins saw. An employee of the company has made affidavit to having successfully cut through twenty-six ten-penny nails with an ordinary nine-point hand saw.

For further information in regard to these saws apply to E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Interesting Facts About Drying

The Grand Rapids Veneer Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., recently issued a folder interestingly illustrated with cuts of cross sections and microscopic sections of wood, for the purpose of putting before the trade in an intelligent and interesting manner, the advisability of employing modern methods based on scientific knowledge, in the drying of the various types of lumber. This company has for some time been exploiting the merits of the Grand Rapids Veneer Works' vapor process and of various kinds of dry kiln equipment turned out by the company, and has now gotten that process down to a point where a thorough efficiency based on scientific exactness can be guaranteed.

The pamphlet goes into the subject of the physics of wood in a thorough and comprehensive manner, and tells in a way which can be easily understood without any technical knowledge of the subject, just why the old fashioned methods of kiln drying are detrimental. It shows the causes and results of case hardening, checking, warping, shrinking, etc., and then goes on to prove just why the new process will eliminate these bad results. The pamphlet is of

value as a treatise on the subject, aside from the fact that it puts the lumbermen in touch with a means of doing away with a great deal of trouble, and should be obtained for the information it contains, if for no other reason.

New Hermance 1910 Moulder

It is seldom that a machine meets with such instant and positive success as has the new Hermance 1910 "Double-quick Wide-open" moulder shown in the accompanying engraving. While this machine has been on the market since last January, it has not been extensively advertised, because of the inability of the manufacturers to build them fast enough to meet the demand. They have now greatly increased the capacity of their shops, and by running extra time are catching up with orders and getting in shape to make prompt deliveries.

Realizing that this is an age of specialization the Hermance Machine Company has concentrated its efforts to the perfecting of its now famous moulders that are "wide-open" and "double-quick," with the result that this 1910 model seems to be far above anything previously offered, and every well-posted moulder user knows this concern has brought out some mighty good outside moulders in the past.

Briefly mentioned, some of the distinctive features of this machine are:

Whitney patent clamp boxes for all cutter head spindles. Exactly the same kind of boxes as are used on the Whitney patent planers.

Instantaneous locking devices for top and side heads.

Improved feed gearing.

Feed levers at both in-feeding and out feeding ends of machine.

Bed cut down $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to center of second in-feed roll to eliminate friction between stack and bed.

"Double-quick" adjustments for side heads.

V-shaped cross bars hold side head stocks absolutely rigid; consequently side heads do as smooth work as top head.

Self-adjusting weighted chip-breaker for out-side head.

Independent adjustment, vertical and angular, for shoes on pressure bar arms.

Dove-tailed throat plate in bed under top head.

Removable bridge between side heads to support thin stock.

Brass sleeve and ball bearings for screw that raises bed.

Self-oiling loose pulley with brass bushing.

"Wide-open" feature.

Further information, descriptive matter and price will be furnished on application to the manufacturer, Hermance Machine Company, Williamsport, Pa.

An Accurate Heavy Edger

Because they have been making a specialty of edgers for portable and small stationary mills, and their prices are so low, some of our readers may perhaps overlook the fact that the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich., who manufacture the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate and the Tower line of edgers and trimmers, also build extremely accurate large and heavy edgers.

The following letter from the Varner Land & Lumber Company, of Pine Bluff, Ark., gives a good idea as to what the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company can furnish in this line:

We want an edger for heavy work—one that will take through a piece of oak 6 inches thick and at the same time one that will allow us to edge off strips as narrow as $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—one that will show our edgerman just where the saw is going to take hold, so as to enable us to run stock through and cut it down accurately to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, as, for example, $2 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. We have a pretty good edger now, but we find that it is not fitted for this class of work. We make lots of car material, and must have an edger that will stand up under heavy work and cut accurately, and at the same time take through 1-inch boards with the same degree of efficiency as a lighter machine. Have you such an edger, or can you build us one? We are advised by one of your competitors that you do not make a machine which will do the work we specify, but no doubt his desire to make a sale himself prejudiced him. We had a mill man tell us yesterday that your edger was the "only one," and he advised us strongly to buy one, as he is using one with great success, and we trust we will be as pleased with ours as he seems to be with his.

The result was the placing of an order by the Varner people with the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company for a No. 486 Tower 48-inch 4-saw edger, with hand wheels to shift the three movable saws. This machine has now been in use for some time, and the Varner Land & Lumber Company pronounce it "entirely satisfactory."

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company also makes 54, 60 and 66-inch edgers, in addition, of course, to smaller machines.

Miscellaneous Notes

The Live Oak Manufacturing Company of Live Oak, Fla., recently filed a petition in bankruptcy.

The Big Six Chair Company, manufacturer of chairs, recently began business at Evansville, Ind.

A new concern for Winchester, O., is the B. F. McCormick Lumber Company, capitalized at \$50,000.

The Carolina Lumber Company was recently incorporated at Hunt Dale, N. C., with a capital stock of \$150,000.

The Herculeum Lumber Company of Herculeum, Mo., was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

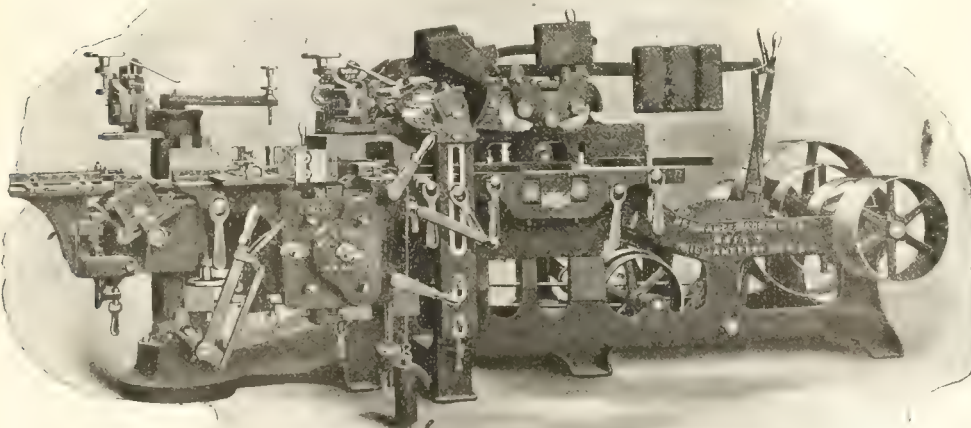
The New Wapakoneta Wheel Company was recently incorporated at Wapakoneta, O., with a capital stock of \$73,000.

Little Rock, Ark., is the location for the new Little Rock Handle Factory, incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

A new concern for Knoxville, Tenn., is the Miltimore Lumber Company. It will deal in wholesale hardwood lumber.

The Unionville Lumber Company is a new concern for Unionville, N. C., incorporated with an authorized capital of \$125,000.

The Franklin Woodworking Company, of Franklin, Pa., was recently chartered with an authorized capitalization of \$10,000.



THE NEW HERMANCE 1910 DOUBLE-QUICK WIDE-OPEN MOULDER

The F. M. Groves Lumber Company, manufacturer of and dealer in hardwood lumber, recently started business in Mitchellsville, Tenn.

The G. W. Mueller Interior Company was recently incorporated at Rome, Ga., with a capital stock of \$500,000 to manufacture interior finish.

A new concern to start business in Newark, N. Y., is the Newark Wagon Company. It was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$100,000.

The entire winter cut of logs of the Flanner-Steger Land & Lumber Company at Marinette, Wis., was burned in the rollways on Friday afternoon, July 1.

Bascom, Ohio, is the location of the new Monarch Manufacturing Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to manufacture ladders and woodenware.

The Houghton Column Company is the name of a new concern at Florence, Ala., engaged in the manufacture of colonial and square columns with a capacity of three hundred per week.

The Consolidated Fuel & Lumber Company has installed another end matcher in its plant at Negaunee, Mich., which was put in operation several weeks ago and has been running smoothly ever since. An excellent grade of flooring is being turned out.

On July 4 the circular sawmill belonging to Reicher & Eisaman of Peru, Ind., was burned. Reicher & Eisaman recently purchased this mill from the Peabody Bros. Company. The latter concern has also sold its mill at Rochester, Ind. The purchaser will remove it to Ohio.

The Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, Wis., won a decision before the Wisconsin State Railroad Commission on Saturday, July 2, against the Omaha railroad. The old rate of four cents on saw logs from Radisson to Birchwood was found excessive and reduced to two cents per hundred pounds.

A transfer of timber lands of large proportions has been made recently by the Heineman Lumber Company, of Heineman, Wis., over 3,000,000 feet of standing timber having been purchased from Dr. T. J. Metcalf of Merrill, Wis. This is the third large deal which has been made by this company during the past few weeks.

Frank B. Hayne of Winnsboro, La., recently sold to J. W. Kesterson of Arkansas about 22,000 acres of fine white and red oak and pine timber, known as the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific railroad lands in Franklin parish. The price paid is something over \$350,000. Mr. Kesterson is erecting a sawmill at Baskin and will lay a tram road through the timber, which it will take twenty years or more to remove.

The R. E. Pickrell Lumber Company of Chandlerville, Ill., whose government order for 70,000 walnut gun stocks was recently announced, has received another similar order from Uncle Sam and also orders for about twenty carloads of small rifle and gun stocks from different factories in the United States and from foreign dealers and factories. The company expects to get all its material within a radius of 150 miles of its plant.

The Perrine-Armstrong Company of Fort Wayne and Adams Brothers of Huntington, Ind., recently purchased of David Funderburg all the timber, five inches or more in diameter, on the fifty acres of the Golvin Summers land, which became Mr. Funderburg's property a short time ago. The whole tract is covered with native forest trees, including large oak, poplar, elm, hickory, ash and basswood. The price paid for the timber is said to be \$4,500.

The W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company of Nashville recently filed application for a charter changing its capital stock from \$250,000

to \$150,000. The incorporators are W. J. Cude, A. B. Ransom, John W. Love, Alex Perry and Luke Lea. The decrease in the capital stock is due to the desire to retire a portion of the former stock as the corporation has sold some of its timber land. Business will be conducted on the same lines as heretofore.

The Selma Spoke Factory was recently chartered at Selma, Ala., with a capital stock of \$10,000. The company will engage in the manufacture of spokes and other hardwood parts of automobiles. Work has already been started on the erection of its plant and it is expected to commence operations within a few weeks. About one hundred men will be employed. The incorporators of the concern are: H. E. Masters, president; John F. Breece, vice-president, and A. L. Brown, secretary.

F. T. and T. S. Buckley have recently taken over the business of the New York & Georgia Lumber Company, Midville, Ga., under lease to the company. These men hold about half the stock of the concern, and are doing a profitable business. They devote their energies to sawing for the northern market only, producing chiefly hardwoods and making a specialty of oak. Nearly the entire output of their mills is used by the New York Central, the Boston & Albany and other smaller roads.

E. N. Ward of Vicksburg, Miss., who recently bought the hardwood plant of Samuel Kapper & Son at Baton Rouge, La., is remodeling and re-equipping the property, placing new machinery and accessories throughout. The plant will have a daily capacity of from 40,000 to 50,000 feet. Cottonwood and other hardwoods will be utilized. A supply of timber, practically an indefinite cut, has been secured within easy reach by rail and water, and the Mississippi river will be used to a great extent in bringing logs to the mill.

The Thad-Moody Lumber Company is erecting a sawmill four miles south of Kingston, Okla., for the purpose of sawing cross ties and hardwood timber. Mr. Moody, in charge of the erection, has orders for several hundred thousand ties from the Santa Fe railroad. The mill will saw walnut and pecan timber and ship it in the rough. Overly sixty men will be employed in the mill and thirty or forty teams will be used on the road. The Thad-Moody company owns and controls sixteen mills in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Maley & Wertz of Evansville, Ind., have placed in operation their new sawmill, built to take the

place of the one destroyed by fire several months ago. For two or three weeks the plant will be operated on a night and day schedule, as the company has a good many logs it wishes to saw up. The new mill has a daily capacity of about 25,000 feet and will employ regularly from thirty-five to fifty men. The company has recently become interested in a big flooring plant at Edinburg, Ind., which is running on full time and doing a nice business. Its sawmills at Grammer and Vincennes, Ind., are also being operated on full time. Besides these interests, Maley & Wertz have a large yard and office at Memphis, Tenn., and have an extensive business in that territory.

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Company, which operates a number of mills at Gladstone, Mich., is preparing to take up the manufacture of hardwood flooring at that city. The construction of a factory 70x280 feet has been started. The mill will have five machines and will be operated by electricity. The power house will be 70x80 feet, will contain three boilers and a 640-horsepower engine belted to a big generator which will supply the electricity. There will be a battery of four kilns 12x18 feet, housed in a concrete building with oval concrete roof. The warehouse will be 50x300 feet. The mill will have no openings in the walls for windows, the light being furnished through a large skylight. All the equipment of the plant will be of the latest design.

One of the largest lumber transactions in St. Louis in some time was the recent organization of the Grayson-Nashville Lumber Company, formed to take over the immense properties of the Grayson-McLeod Lumber Company of St. Louis and the Nashville Lumber Company of Nashville, Ark. The concern has a capital of \$2,500,000. All the property and mills of the Grayson-McLeod and the Nashville concerns will be taken over by the new corporation, but the Grayson-McLeod Lumber Company will continue in existence as a selling company for the new organization. The president of the new corporation is W. W. Brown of Camden, Ark., who was president of the Nashville Lumber Company. W. E. Grayson of the Grayson-McLeod Lumber Company will be vice-president, and A. C. Ramsey of Nashville will be general manager. While this big corporation will devote most of its attention to yellow pine, there is a great deal of hardwood on its timber property which will be worked up at the Nashville plant and disposed of. The Nashville Lumber Company's selling office in St. Louis has been abandoned.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

D. K. Myers & Co. of the American Trust building, Chicago, announce that they are closing out their veneer and panel business.

A. J. Webb, treasurer of the Advance Lumber Company, Cleveland, O., was a Chicago visitor on Saturday, calling on the company's local representative, S. P. C. Hostler.

William L. Hall, assistant forester, United States Department of Agriculture, in charge of the new testing laboratory at Madison, Wis., spent June 30 in Chicago in consultation with the representatives in charge of the local office of the Forest Service.

"Hickory" Pratt of the Pratt-Worthington Company, Crofton, Ky., was a welcome RECORD caller June 27. Mr. Pratt reports very good business in wagon and carriage woodwork parts which he is engaged in manufacturing.

A. C. Opperman of William Schuette & Co., Inc., Pittsburg, spent Sunday, June 26, in Chicago en route on a buying trip to the Northwest.

S. Burkholder of Crawfordsville, Ind., the veteran hardwood man of that state, paid his respects at the RECORD office June 29. He spent several days in Chicago visiting his trade. Mr. Burkholder has recently purchased two thousand acres of hardwood timber land at Homer, Claiborne parish, northern Louisiana, and expects soon to erect a sawmill and manufacture the oak and gum timber on his boundary. Uncle Sam regrets exceedingly to be obliged to leave Indiana to continue the hardwood business, but he says his holdings of Indiana timber are pretty nearly exhausted and no more is available.

Rothschild & Co., the well-known Chicago State street general merchants, have purchased the piano manufacturing plant of Burdette & Co. at Monroeville, O. This institution was established in 1875 and the present output of the plant is now 5,000 instruments a year, but the new owners plan to double the capacity.

C. L. Willey, the well-known Chicago mahogany and hardwood lumber and veneer magnate, is home from a business trip to Pittsburg, Pa.

A report from D. K. Jeffris & Co. states that their new enterprise in the South is progressing

satisfactory and that operations will be in shape to start up when expected, if not at an earlier date. The company has received numerous bids for logging contracts, most of them from responsible firms, and expects to be able to make most satisfactory arrangements.

The Original Cabinet Company of Evanston, Ill., will erect a new three-story building of reinforced concrete to take care of its business. The plant will have a space of about 30,000 square feet, and will be equipped with modern woodworking machinery of various types, all electrically driven. This concern turns out a line of high-grade cabinet and interior work.

At a recent fire at Colfax, Ill., John Ward, a furniture man of that place, lost approximately \$30,000.

Announcement is made of the death of Henry C. Colby of Chicago, Ill., president of John A. Colby & Sons Furniture Company.

The Weber Furniture Company is a new concern incorporated in Chicago with \$50,000 capital to manufacture and deal in furniture. Henry F. Weber will head the new company.

The Payson-Smith Lumber Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has taken a new office in Chicago and incorporated in the state of Illinois with \$5,000 capital. The capital stock in Minnesota is \$100,000.

E. F. Scanlan of May Brothers, Memphis, Tenn., was a recent visitor among the Chicago trade.

Chairman Dion of the Membership Committee of the Chicago Exchange announces the application of George W. Griffith for membership in that body. President F. L. Brown of the exchange has gone to White Lake, Mich., for a short holiday.

C. E. Guperier, formerly the Chicago representative of the Louisiana Red Cypress Company, has been released, and that company announces that henceforth orders should be sent to them direct, or to C. L. Cross in the Monadnock building.

T. A. Moore of the baseball committee of the Chicago Exchange has sent out letters to the prospective candidates for the Chicago lumbermen's baseball team, requesting them to meet at Washington Park on Saturday afternoon. Prospects for an excellent team are good.

John D. Laskey, sales manager of the big Memphis sawmill and veneer plant of C. L. Willey of Chicago, spent several days last week at local headquarters in consultation with the head of the house.

J. D. Lacey of the big timber firm of J. D. Lacey & Co., Old Colony building, is absent on a southern trip, during which he will visit the operation of the Pigeon River Lumber Company at Newport, Tenn., in which he is largely interested.

Popular Gus Landeck, the well-known hardwood man of Milwaukee, was in Chicago week before last, accompanied by his wife, in attendance at the ultra-fashionable horse show at the South Shore Country Club. Gus and his charming wife are always welcome Chicago visitors.

John M. Woods & Co., of East Cambridge, Mass., announced under date of July 1 that Merchant E. Philbrick has been admitted into the partnership. Mr. Philbrick has long been associated with John M. Woods & Co., and it is a fitting recognition of his talents that he is admitted to this sterling house.

NEW YORK

The on June 22 did between \$200,000 and \$300,000 damage to the big lumber and mill work premises of the Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company, Brooklyn. The mill and dry kiln were totally destroyed, two sheds were damaged and considerable stock was consumed. The loss is covered by insurance, and the mill and kilns will be immediately rebuilt. In the mean-

time business will go on uninterrupted through the other large facilities of the company and the leasing of temporary mill property.

W. H. Ames, sales manager of the M. B. Farin Lumber Company, Cincinnati, O., and W. A. Bennett, of Bennett & Witte, also of Cincinnati, have been spending the fortnight in town in the interest of business.

The Iroquois Door Company, of Buffalo, is making extensive changes in the local quarters, which will afford greater facilities in the working departments as well as a much larger and better arranged exhibition room which will be stocked with samples of door and mill work, both rough and finished, comprehending one of the most complete lines of its kind in the country. The company has also arranged storage facilities in the Bronx, and will carry a large number of solid and veneer doors, for immediate distribution.

The Executive Committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held an important session at headquarters, 66 Broadway, on June 22. There were present President R. W. Higbie, of New York; E. V. Babcock, of Pittsburgh; A. L. Stone of Cleveland; N. H. Walcott of Providence; L. H. Parker of Saginaw, and Secretary E. F. Perry. Reports from the various departments of the organization were gone over, and received with much satisfaction by the board. Transportation and other important subjects to which the association is giving special attention, were also considered during the session.

Loss of \$10,000 on the lumber warehouse of B. Jacobson, at Elizabeth, N. J., was caused by fire last week.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just decided against M. Mosson & Co., hardwood dealers of Brooklyn, in a suit against the Pennsylvania railroad on an interesting point regarding shipment of lumber. The facts in the case were:

The Mosson Company is a lumber concern and has its shipments delivered in the Wallabout Basin, within the New York lighterage limits. The substance of the complaint is that lumber shipments consigned "New York, lighterage free," are unduly delayed after arrival in Jersey City; that the railroad enforces an unreasonable and prejudicial rule in its requirements that upon notification of arrival the consignee shall specify a particular lighterage destination, and upon the arrival of the lighter at such destination provide a dock berth for it; that, after the consignee has indicated a pier destination, in case that pier is fully occupied when the lighter arrives, the servants of the carrier will not make delivery at adjacent unoccupied piers, and the result of these regulations has caused considerable demurrage charges to be paid. The commission, in an opinion by Commissioner Clark, holds the rules of the railroad are not unreasonable or discriminatory, and the complaint has been ordered dismissed.

Patrick Moore, head of Moore Brothers, large 11th avenue hardwood house, accompanied by Mrs. Moore and their five daughters, sailed on the 29th for a lengthy tour of Europe, and will return home about September 15. Peter H. Moore, the other principal in the firm, will hold down the lid in the meantime.

The H. Herrmann Trim Company, a subsidiary to the H. Herrmann Lumber Company, large hardwood operators of this city, has just been organized with a capital of \$50,000, by R. Herrmann, G. Von Stanwitz and O. Greenburger, all of whom are principals in the H. Herrmann Lumber Company. Definite announcement as to the line of operation will be made in due course.

The Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, the big hardwood lumber and veneer house of Cincinnati, which for several years past has been maintaining a local wholesale distributing yard at the foot of East 30th street, Manhattan, is preparing to relinquish the latter premises between September and December, this year, to

open up a new wholesale yard in the large South Brooklyn shipping center. The property is now being acquired there. The new location is much better adapted for both domestic and export business, located, as it is, right close to the steamship ports. The company, through Manager Burgess, is arranging to develop the premises on an up-to-date basis.

BUFFALO

The Lumber Exchange held its annual outing on June 28. About fifty people turned out for the day, nearly all of them genuine lumbermen, with but now and then a special invitation, such as that extended to President Robertson of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Club. With C. W. Betts as special toastmaster, Major Noyes, the single honorary member of the Lumber Exchange, to sing "Forty Years Ago," with J. B. Wall, with two full-fledged ball games and a boat race during the day, the outing could not have been much more rounded out than it was. The ball games made plain, as Mr. Betts said at the supper, that there was a younger element in the lumber business in Buffalo that must now be recognized. The young men played the first ball game, but they were badly divided and for a time one side made all the scores. Of course the game included such youths as O. E. Yeager, I. N. Stewart and M. S. Burns, who were playing good ball away down into the last century and promise to be playing still in the next. They took a hand in the second game, that was made up of the older members, but once more the game was won in the first inning, so the score would be uninteresting. Much credit is due to A. E. Davenport and his outing committee, which was seconded just at the right spot, the table, by Hugh McLean, whose valiant service at the former meeting at the Canoe Club had not been forgotten.

The exchange is to have a second outing this summer, but it will be hard to beat the first one in any way.

Dropping back into lumber as a business instead of a recreation, there is very little to say. Business is quiet, but a large amount of lumber has been sold this year at fair prices, and if the activity does not return till fall nobody will suffer. Nobody is in haste to pile up new lumber, for that will come in somehow when it is needed. Building is taking stock fast and prices will hold.

The activity of the business of O. E. Yeager has much to do with getting in new stock, though he has a good assortment and has had an active season, with oak and other leading hardwoods moving as fast as the supply would warrant.

The yard of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is always at the boiling point, either receiving or shipping stock and sometimes both, and the mill resources of the business is good enough to keep everything going.

A. Miller always keeps a close watch on the Canadian woods for elm and that class of hardwoods to be found over there, and now that the tariff scare has entirely disappeared the search for stock is on strong again.

The Memphis sawmill of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company has been idle of late, as logs grew scarce and it is found that it is not safe to allow logs to accumulate in hot weather, for the worms will destroy them fast at such times.

Scatcherd & Son are also in no hurry to set their Memphis sawmills going. The repair work is done, but it may be a little time yet before much sawing is done.

T. Sullivan & Co. have been very active of late, in spite of the dropping off of lake cargoes, which were considered too high priced to do much with at present. There is some report of prices slacking off in that direction.

The June business of I. N. Stewart & Bro.

has been pretty good, especially as it was mostly of a sort of hand-to-mouth trade, that seemed always ready to drop off, but never did. The Virginia mills are always in line for more oak and the like.

G. Ellas & Bro. are getting mostly hemlock lumber down by the lake now, having had a cargo within a few days. They are not finding the hardwood trade as desirable as it used to be and are holding off in that line.

F. W. Vetter has been stirring up the New England hardwood trade of late and he appears to have gathered in a good lot of orders on the trip, selling a pretty full list of stock, as he carries a large assortment.

Everybody was sorry that M. M. Wall was off to the Pacific coast and could not attend the picnic, for he always goes when he is about and makes a full score in the ball game. It will be some time before he is back from British Columbia.

PHILADELPHIA

It is announced from Washington that the Forest Service is formulating its plans for experimenting with various woods to determine their adaptability in the manufacture of paper. There will be made an appropriation of \$44,000 for conducting tests of making pulp by the ground wood process. Spruce is now used for making wood pulp and experiments will be made with hemlock, jack pine and birch.

Work has begun on the erection of the new automobile plant of the Chadwick Engineering Works at Pottstown, Pa., on the site purchased from the Jonathan Keim estate for \$15,000. There will be three buildings, each more than 200 feet in length.

George H. Tule, a carriage builder, died at Haddonfield, N. J., June 24, aged 65 years.

The Auto Piano Company, Camden, N. J., obtained a charter under New Jersey laws on June 24; capital \$10,000.

The Lyman Timber Company, Mt. Vernon, Wash., was incorporated on June 19 with a capital stock of \$500,000.

The Queen City Piano Company, Warren, Pa., was chartered July 1 with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The Club Car company of America, Brooklyn, N. Y., obtained a charter on June 29 under Delaware laws; capital \$750,000.

PITTSBURG

A. M. Kinney has been fortunate this summer in getting some first-class orders for posts and ties. He has several tracts of hardwood timber in the Pittsburgh district which he is cutting off for this purpose.

The Standard Chair Company of Union City, Pa., one of the thrifty hardwood concerns of western Pennsylvania, is making extensive improvements to its plant.

The W. P. Craig Lumber Company is not rushed with orders but is doing a fair amount of business considering the general apathy. Mr. Craig looks for better business later in the summer, as Congress has adjourned, and he believes business conditions will soon adjust themselves to the non-political conditions.

R. D. McCready of the Mead & Speer Lumber Company is taking a needed vacation in New York state. He has been hard at the hardwood business all the year and has pushed up the company's sales very noticeably.

The H. V. Curll Lumber Company is cutting 35,000 feet of poplar and oak daily at its plant at Glenray, W. Va. Its new tramroad, eight miles long, will soon be completed and this will open up a large new portion of its timber.

The McDonald Lumber Company has been doing a good business all the month in poplar, which is second only to white pine in its sales

totals. President R. A. McDonald has been down in West Virginia several times and finds conditions there fairly satisfactory.

I. F. Balsley, sales manager of the Palmer & Semans Lumber Company, spent a few days in New York and Boston recently, where he closed up some nice contracts. The company has all its mills in full operation and is getting in shape for delivering some of the finest lots of stock ever offered by a Pennsylvania concern.

President W. D. Johnston of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company sums up the situation by saying that the market is fair to slow. He includes hardwoods in this summary, although general demand for hardwoods has been somewhat better than for other lines of lumber. Railroads, he says, have not been doing the buying lately that was anticipated.

The Monessen Box Company, whose plant is located at Monessen, Pa., a few miles east of Pittsburgh, has applied for a dissolution of its charter. It has always been a thrifty hardwood concern.

J. L. Kendall, president of the Kendall Lumber Company, is back from an extended trip to the Pacific coast, where he went to look over the large property in Oregon in which the Kendalls are interested. Their big power plant at that place is making good.

John Coleman and others of Williamsport, Pa., have bought a tract of some 6,000,000 feet of timber in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for about \$25,000. They will move their band mill from Curwensville, Pa., to the tract at once.

The Croft Railroad Company, an adjunct of the Croft Lumber Company, which is controlled by the Kendall interests of this city, has been granted a charter to build a railroad in Upshur county, West Virginia, to cost \$8,000. The incorporators are J. L. and S. A. Kendall, J. H. and M. J. Henderson of Pittsburgh; J. Gibson McIlvain, Sr., J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., Hugh and W. M. McIlvain of Philadelphia.

The Franklin Woodworking Company is a new hardwood manufacturing concern with a capital of \$10,000, at Franklin, Pa., in the center of the oil belt. Its members are Elisha W. Criswell, Henry W. Smith and Joseph Theobald.

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company is driving hard at its trade in oak and keeps its mills busy supplying timbers and railroad and contracting stock. Manager Seaman has his operations well in hand this summer and is not kicking about hard times or slow business.

The Shreve Chair Company of Union City, Pa., has started work on a large new power plant. This will nearly double the capacity of the plant.

The Wilksburg Stair & Manufacturing Company has been formed by Joseph A. Beck, Albert M. McNamee and others to manufacture stairs, mantels, etc.

The Linehan Lumber Company is getting pretty good prices for its stuff and has seemed to hit the eastern market fairly well all the year. J. J. Linehan has spent much of his time in New York and other eastern cities, where he was in close touch with big buyers.

According to H. T. Lincoln of Bemis & Vossburgh, that firm is getting a scattering business all the time and has its mills at Bemis, W. Va., and Petersburg, Va., running steadily. The market, Mr. Lincoln says, is slightly backward in general, but this does not interfere with carrying off some nice orders occasionally.

Manager E. H. Shreiner of the Goodwin Lumber Company felt good last week over an order for 300,000 feet of log run lumber. He reports the better grades of hardwood in first-class demand, but says the low-grade lumber is hard to handle.

President J. M. Hastings of the J. M. Hastings Lumber Company of Pittsburgh and the Davison Lumber Company of Nova Scotia, Canada, has been in the latter country for several weeks keeping track of the operations of the Davison company. He is expected back this week.

J. N. Woollett, president of the Aberdeen Lumber Company, has been hitting up some good business by hard plugging the past few weeks. He is getting a good foothold among Pittsburg buyers and for years has had a close and profitable acquaintance with cottonwood and pine users all over the country.

Pittsburg's failure to put up a legal bond issue, as decided by the State Supreme Court last week, is a knockout blow to nearly \$7,000,000 worth of municipal improvements which would have been under way late this summer and means a great deal to the wholesale lumber interests in this city. Even the Point bridge project, for which plans were nearly matured, will have to be laid aside pending a more definite solution of the difficulty. It is likely that Mayor Magee will try to work through another vote on the bond proposition next November.

The Pittsburg Wholesale Lumbermen's annual outing at Keystone Park, June 25, was a success in every way. Everybody knew it would be, for the committee in charge was composed of J. B. Montgomery of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, L. L. Salter of the L. L. Salter Lumber Company, J. H. Henderson of the Kendall Lumber Company, J. P. Garling of the Empire Lumber Company and A. J. Diebold of the Forest Lumber Company. The two big prizes awarded for the first and second highest number of points scored, a gold watch donated by the Forest Lumber Company and a silver cup given by E. V. Babcock & Co., were won by members of the Babcock concerns. The program included a lobster ball game, a two-inning ball game, a hundred-yard dash, three-legged race, running broad jump, sack race, another ball game, egg race, shot putting, stilt race, tug of war, obstacle race, relay race, and the final ball game, with the usually important feature—lunch.

BOSTON

The annual tournament of the Lumber Trade Golf Association was held at Springfield, Mass., June 21 and 22 on the grounds of the Country Club. A number of Boston players were in attendance.

Hon. John M. Woods of John M. Woods & Co., Somerville, Mass., entertained President Taft on July 4 as the mayor of Somerville. The visit of the President to Somerville was part of the day's celebration. Everything went off smoothly and Mayor Woods has been busy receiving the congratulations of his many friends in the lumber trade.

The Armstrong Lumber Company of Worcester and Providence has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. James C. Armstrong of Providence, R. I., is president and treasurer; Lodowick C. Shippee, of East Greenwich, Conn., vice-president, and George A. Eastman of Worcester, Mass., clerk.

The trustees of the Clark & Cole Company of Middleboro, Mass., have been granted leave to sell the property at public auction. A special meeting of the creditors and trustees was held before Referee Clifford B. Sherman at Brockton, Mass. Another meeting is called for July 12. The large tracts of timberland belonging to the company will not be sold at this time.

BALTIMORE

Efforts are being made to bring the members of the Wagon Oak Plank Exporters' Association together at a meeting to take place in Cincinnati on July 14. Though President Harvey M. Dickson has not specified what business is to come up for consideration, it is thought that some action with regard to the inspection and grading rules at Liverpool and London will be taken. Cincinnati was selected for the meeting

in order to stimulate interest in the work of the organization among exporters away from the Atlantic seaboard.

The Board of Managers of the National Lumber Exporters' Association will hold a meeting at Cincinnati on July 13 to discuss various matters of importance. President Harvey M. Dickson of Norfolk has sent out a letter urging the members to attend, and the choice of the date will enable such of the oak plank exporters as are members of the N. L. E. A. also to attend the session of the managers of that body on the following day. It will thus be possible to dispose of the business of both organizations on one trip.

Mann & Parker report that they are getting a gratifying number of orders and that while effort is necessary to secure the business, the salesmen in New York and other sections are doing as well as could possibly be expected. Prices are somewhat easier, but this circumstance is being taken advantage of to secure liberal supplies so as to be prepared to take care of the augmented business that is likely to come next fall.

The monthly meeting of the managing committee of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange, which was to have been held on July 4, has been postponed to July 11 on account of the Fourth. At the meeting it is expected that a report on the recently adopted agreement with regard to the relations between the various divisions of the lumber trade of this city will be made, and it is the belief that the agreement will have by that time received the signature of all the members. The agreement lays down rules of guidance to govern the transactions between retailers, wholesalers and consumers, defining the conditions under which sales can be made, and providing the machinery for the adjustment of disputes. It is thought that the rules will be productive of much good.

George B. Jobson of the A. C. Davis Lumber Company of Columbus, O., was in town last week and stated that he had found business not at all good in the East. It was better in the Middle West, but a general tendency prevailed to hold back and keep close to the actual requirements.

E. D. Galloway of the Galloway-Pease Lumber Company of Saginaw, Mich., and Johnson City, Tenn., was in Baltimore last week getting in touch with a number of local firms.

John S. Helfrich, a wholesaler with offices in the Law building, states that maple flooring is quite firm again, and no difficulty is experienced in getting the prices asked. He says builders are in the market for stocks in considerable quantities and that a gratifying gain in activity is to be noted. There is much construction work in progress, with much more in prospect, and altogether Mr. Helfrich takes an encouraging view of present conditions as well as of the prospects.

L. E. Hunter of the Carr-Hunter Lumber Company of Graham, Va., was in town last week en route from a trip to New York and New England. He stated that he had found business fair.

The R. E. Wood Lumber Company reports that its June business ended much better than there seemed any good reason to expect early in the month. If the first half of the month was quiet, the second half amply made up for it. July so far, it is stated, has shown a gratifying tendency to expansion in the movement, and orders have come in with unexpected frequency.

Charles M. Buchanan, in charge of the Baltimore office of William Whitmer & Sons of Philadelphia, returned about ten days ago from a trip to West Virginia, where he visited a number of mills and discussed trade conditions with the manufacturers. He found stocks of commons rather ample, with the better grades moving in sufficient volume to prevent accumulations, though no upward trend in prices was

noted. The hardwoods, he says, are about holding their own. Mr. Buchanan visited the operations along Dry Fork, in Randolph county, West Virginia.

CLEVELAND

Fire did about \$8,000 worth of damage to the plant of the Willson Avenue Lumber Company on July 2. It is believed to have started from a spark from a passing locomotive.

J. V. O'Brien, accompanied by his wife and daughter, has gone for a vacation trip of several weeks at Atlantic City. Mr. O'Brien is secretary of the Cleveland Board of Lumber Dealers and manager of the Northern Ohio Lumber Company, and one of the best known lumbermen in Cleveland.

H. C. Christy, who recently left the Advance Lumber Company to go into business for himself, reports a good call for poles and ties. He says that he expects the demand to remain strong throughout the summer and fall.

Six new kilns, replacing those recently destroyed by fire, are being built for the Martin-Barriss Company at its big plant in the flats. When completed the battery of kilns will be the largest in this part of the country. The new sawmill has been completed and machinery is to be installed at once, as the fire has caused the accumulation of a large supply of logs which have been coming in from all parts of the world.

C. H. Prescott of the Saginaw Bay Company is away this week on a trip up the lakes. He is combining business with pleasure.

The demand for the better grades of hardwoods is on the increase, according to the C. H. Foote Lumber Company, which reports business to be picking up within the past month.

S. E. Putnam of the Putnam Lumber Company reports that business is rapidly assuming normal proportions and that the outlook for the fall seems better than ever before.

Building for the first six months of this year has been slightly smaller in volume than for a similar period a year ago. During the first six months of this year there were 3,611 permits issued, having a total value of \$6,421,857, while a year ago there were 3,703 permits, with a valuation of \$6,667,014. During the month of June there were 768 permits for buildings worth \$1,250,468. Permits in Cleveland, however, seldom represent over half the real value, so it is estimated that over \$10,000,000 has been spent in this city in building operations for the first six months of 1910.

COLUMBUS

Activity continues in building operations in Columbus, according to the report of the city building inspector for the month of June, and for the first six months of the year. The value of the buildings projected during the first six months of 1910 was \$2,460,318 as compared with \$2,041,301 in the corresponding six months in 1909. For June, 1910, the number of permits issued was 229, and the estimated value of the structures was \$483,697 as compared with 184 permits of an estimated value of \$401,470 in June, 1909.

E. B. Schneider of John R. Gobey & Co., reports a quiet market with some weakness in quotations, which is expected to pass away soon. John R. Gobey of the concern, accompanied by his wife, took a two weeks' vacation in northern Ohio recently.

R. W. Horton, sales manager of the central division for the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, reports a good month in June, compared with the previous month. He says the most improvement is seen in the yard trade, although some improvement is noted in the factory demand. The higher grades are in the best demand, while

the central division is producing the largest volume of business.

W. M. Ritter returned recently from an extended inspection trip through the mill district in the South.

C. T. Nelson of the C. T. Nelson Lumber Company, reports a steady run of orders with prices remaining firm. He says the volume of business is satisfactory.

W. L. Whitacre of the W. L. Whitacre Lumber Company, reports a slow demand from most sources. He says prices are variable and the prospects for the future are not promising.

George E. Duering, salesman for the General Lumber Company, was married recently to Miss Nellie Alice McCaffrey, of Baltimore, Md., at the home of the bride. Mr. Duering has been connected with the General Lumber Company for about six months. The couple will reside at Maplewood, a suburb of Baltimore.

Reports from Ironton, Ohio, show that the recent high waters on the Big Sandy and its tributaries caused considerable damage to lumber interests. The Nigh Lumber Company lost about 12,000 logs, and there are reports of thousands of cross-ties being lost.

The Ohio River Lumber Company of Ironton, has increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$50,000 for the purpose of developing a timber track in West Virginia, recently acquired.

The Creston Hoop & Stave Company of Creston, O., was incorporated with a capital of \$30,000 to manufacture hoops, staves and handle lumber. The incorporators were: John M. Pell, George E. Whitney, William S. Peel, Willis H. Perfect and John M. Elcher.

The Virginia Lumber Company of Columbus, O., was incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 by J. V. Griffin, G. C. Arnold, M. K. Griffin, Bertha Weber and Harry Kohn, to deal in wholesale lumber. Its office will be located in the New Hayden Building.

The Crawford Lumber Company of Gallion, O., was incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 by A. C. Gildhall and others.

Receiver Allen of the Steelton Lumber Company of Columbus, has filed a schedule of assets showing \$58,498.69. The indebtedness of the concern is estimated at \$60,100.62.

J. W. McCord of Columbus has been re-elected secretary of the Ohio Shippers' Association at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization held at Dayton recently. A letter was ordered sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission opposing the proposed advance in freight rates.

CINCINNATI

Owing to the failing health of his wife, Charles Duhlmeier of Duhlmeier Brothers, the well-known hardwood lumbermen of the West End, has disposed of his home and Cincinnati property and departed for California. Mr. Duhlmeier will engage in business in California should the climate prove beneficial to Mrs. Duhlmeier. He still retains an interest in Duhlmeier Brothers. The Duhlmeiers have been, notably successful, especially in connection with the furniture trade, in which their father was engaged for forty years in the well-known firm of Stille & Duhlmeier.

The Roy Lumber Company has completed additions to its offices at Bank and McLean avenue, and it is now located at its yard, having abandoned the offices in the Provident Bank building.

Frank Scott, the successor of T. P. Scott & Co., is moving from York and McLean avenue to the bottoms at the foot of Dayton street, where he has secured a new location more convenient to the tracks of the Cincinnati Southern and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads. The property at York and McLean has been sold to a large manufacturing concern, which will erect a big plant

on the site. Mr. Scott is one of the fortunate ones in having a good volume of business, while the majority are complaining of dullness.

Harry Freiberg, the head of the Freiberg Lumber Company, is proving himself to be one of the most active and enterprising of the younger lumbermen of the Queen City. The plant has already received much notice for the large consignments of Mexican mahogany received, and the large stock of mahogany lumber carried on its yards. Recently there has been added a veneer mill, which is now in operation, cutting sawed veneers. The Freiberg company has now added another improvement, which makes it the most attractive plant in this part of the country. The office of the company has been entirely rebuilt, the panels of the four walls being of different kinds of fine woods. One side is entirely of oak, quartered and plain; another of Mexican mahogany, another of Circassian walnut, and Spanish cedar. The woods are all highly finished. The desks, tables, chairs and office furniture are of selected Mexican mahogany, finished in the natural color and highly polished. Everything is in harmony and makes the office the most unique and attractive of any to be found in the city.

W. A. Bennett of Bennett & Witte, who has been in New York the last two months in the interests of his house, is expected home about the end of the week. E. J. Thoman, the Cincinnati office manager, has been the "busy" man all this time. "Got no time to tell you anything today," is the first word one receives on entering the office as he peeps up from behind a pile of letters or looks over the huge ledger. "Expect the boss will be back in a few days and then I will perhaps get a chance to rest up or go on a vacation."

Fred Conn of the Bayou Land & Lumber Company left Tuesday evening for the office of the company at Natchez, Miss., where he will remain for some time in close touch with the mill at Etta Bena, Miss. Before leaving he said the mill had been overhauled and was running to full capacity. Sam Conn, vice-president of the company, is in Kentucky, but is expected to return by the end of the week.

Notwithstanding that there is a general feeling of dullness pervading the lumber market, the figures secured by the Car Service Bureau show that the receipts of lumber in Cincinnati by rail during the month of June were 7,759 cars, compared to 6,574 in the same month last year. The shipments were 6,571 cars, against 5,109 for the same month last year. These figures are larger than those recorded in 1905 and 1906, the boom years of the lumber trade at this point.

Cliff S. Walker, president of the Lumbermen's Club, is putting in much of his time at his home at the bedside of his wife, who has been ill for some weeks. Mrs. Walker is now slowly recovering, and her physicians express the opinion that she will be restored to complete health. Stuart Walker, his son, who is connected with one of Belasco's companies, is at home on a visit, and will remain until his mother has completely recovered.

Long, heavy white oak staves for "chip" tanks are very scarce, as was developed recently when a large concern engaged in the manufacture of tanks for brewers attempted to buy staves for use on a contract. It was found a rather difficult task to secure three carloads, and these were collected at various places. The staves are eight feet long and over and six inches wide and two inches and over thick. They are hewn from selected wood. The price paid is from 90 cents a piece up.

White oak staves for tight cooperage, bourbon, whisky and wine cooperage are in good supply, but prices are strong. The improvement in the liquor trade in the South has given a boost to the tight cooperage industry at this point.

As an evidence that the lumber business is not so slow it is well to note that Chester F. Korn

of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company at Winton Place has been elected president of the Winton Savings Bank. The bank is capitalized at \$25,000, and its stock is held by the live business men of Winton Place. When the bank was opened the subscriptions reached twice the amount of the desired capital, and the stock was then allotted in small portions to a large number. Mr. Korn is rapidly becoming one of Cincinnati's notables. He is secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati and a director of the Business Men's Club.

B. F. Dulweber's address before the Lumbermen's Club on the freight question, as printed in the last issue of *HARDWOOD RECORD*, has been read by a number of lumbermen and pronounced the best presentation of freight conditions ever offered. Lumbermen who were present and heard Mr. Dulweber's talk were more than pleased with the chance to read the matter over carefully. A prominent lumberman said: "Well, Dulweber ought to be able to present the freight matter thoroughly, because he has been the leader in the fight against advances in freight for several years, and has always represented the Lumbermen's Club in the meetings of the various business associations."

The great Ohio Valley Exposition is now a tangible fact. The banks of the Miami and Erie canal for several blocks in the city have been covered with immense buildings to house the exposition. The buildings are entirely of wood, and several million feet of rough lumber has been employed in their construction. The success of the exposition is already assured, because every city in the Ohio valley has taken space for special exhibits. The government will make the largest display of its various departments ever shown, while special exhibits will be made by the Smithsonian Institution, and the trophies of the Roosevelt African hunt. Colonel Stanberry, the well-known lumberman, is chief of the Bureau of Publicity, and his work has brought about great results.

What might have terminated very seriously has happily resulted in just a warning of the danger of speeding in automobiles. On Friday, June 24, W. H. Hopkins, treasurer and manager of the New River Lumber Company, and Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, were returning from the golf links on Walnut Hills, where they had been enjoying a game during the afternoon. On reaching Lincoln avenue they were struck by a large interurban car on the Deer Park line, and the machine in which they were riding tossed completely to one side. Mr. Hopkins, who was seated beside Doster in the front seat, fell from the car and was hurled heavily onto the granite paving, where he was picked up unconscious. He revived shortly, however, and tried to insist that he was not hurt and wanted to continue home in an auto, as he was afraid that should the news of the accident reach his wife and family serious consequences would ensue. He was finally persuaded by Dr. Buck, his family physician, who had been summoned, to go to Bethesda Hospital, where an examination revealed that he had been badly cut about the head, while his left hand and right shoulder were crushed, and he had many minor bruises. While his condition is quite serious, he is making a good recovery, owing to his splendid nerve and good constitution. Mr. Doster escaped with a shaking up and was able to proceed unaided to his home at the Havlin Hotel. The machine, a high-powered Buick runabout, was badly wrecked. The gentlemen are still receiving the congratulations of their friends on their narrow escape from death.

Dwight Hinckley, manager of the baseball team of the Lumbermen's Club, is still waiting to hear from Mr. McClure, manager of the Memphis team, as to a date for a meeting of the baseball warriors of the two cities. After very spicy correspondence the matter was suddenly dropped and nothing further has been heard. Come on,

be good sports, get together and let's have a game. It's a cinch that the mayors of none of the big cities will object to showing the films of that game.

There is a building boom on in this city, which the building commissioner states is \$750,000 greater than the one enjoyed at this season last year. But the present boom is greater in the number of houses that will be built, as they are principally dwelling houses. Last year several expensive skyscrapers were in the list, while the present season embraces none.

TOLEDO

Millions of dollars are being expended by the railways of this section in the improvement of the road bed and equipment and terminal facilities. The latest extensive improvement to be announced here comes from the Ohio Central, which, it is said, has plans for the expenditure of more than \$2,000,000 in the development of new yards and the extension of the present Ohio Central docks. The plans contemplate one of the biggest docks on the lake and provision will be made for loading and unloading boats from two sides. The plan of yard development contemplates the erection of a freight house and terminals for the Big Four railroad, which has heretofore entered Toledo over the Hocking Valley from Carey, O.

E. H. Fall, an extensive importer of hardwood lumber at Port Clinton, O., has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Courts at Toledo. His liabilities are fixed at \$74,380.31 with assets amounting to \$52,645.92.

A quantity of hardwood lumber was recently destroyed at Bowling Green, Ohio, when the warehouse of Peter Huber was consumed by fire. The loss will perhaps not exceed \$1,000, and the property was wholly uninsured.

Hardwood columns have been in exceptionally good demand this season, not only in Toledo, but all over this section of the country. The Booth Column Company reports that it is swamped with orders and is scarcely able to take care of its patrons. Thousands of columns for interior as well as for exterior work are being shipped out. Poplar and oak seem to be the leading materials in demand for this purpose.

INDIANAPOLIS

An extensive trip through Michigan has been completed by F. H. Young, of the Three States Lumber Company, who visited Detroit, Flint and Battle Creek.

J. R. Young, of the Robinson Lumber Company, is home from a ten days' visit in Ohio, including a few days with relatives at his old home in Zanesville.

J. C. Wolf, who retired from business during the panic of 1907, will engage in the lumber trade again and will open an office in the Newton Claypool building.

An office has been opened in the Indiana Pythian building by T. H. Nelson and E. H. Miller, formerly with the Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Company. They will engage in the wholesale business.

J. N. Rogers recently made an extensive business trip over Indiana and reports that trade is flourishing and prospects bright for a big fall business.

The Knight-Brinkerhoff Piano Company, of Brazil, is preparing to build a handsome administration building at a cost of about \$30,000. The company recently moved into its new plant.

Building to the amount of \$3,510,000 is under way in Gary, the new steel city in the northern part of the state. Many of these buildings are modern office structures or public buildings, which will require much hardwood for interior finish.

MEMPHIS

During the past few days rain has fallen almost continuously and the woods in this section are wet, and it is certain that this will interfere with logging operations and indirectly with milling work except in instances where the plants are well supplied with timber. There is no apparent disposition on the part of the manufacturers of hardwood lumber in this territory to voluntarily curtail output. Just now business is comparatively quiet, but this is expected at this time of year and has occasioned no unfavorable comment. The prevailing view is that there will be plenty of demand later to take up all the lumber that is manufactured.

Business conditions in Memphis are shown to have been fine during the past six months. The report of the Clearing House Association shows that clearings for the first six months of 1910 have broken all previous records and have placed this city in the \$300,000,000 class on annual business. The total for the first six months was \$157,704,454.96. This is the first time in the history of this city that the clearings for the first six months have passed this mark. The gain compared with last year is slightly more than \$25,000,000. It is also a striking fact that the clearings for June broke all previous records for that month. The amount of cotton sold in Memphis during the past six months has been comparatively small, and the phenomenal record with respect to bank showings has been made possible through the large activity in other lines. The lumbermen have done a good business themselves and have helped to swell the total materially.

An even more striking development has been the phenomenal increase in building operations. The total for the first six months of 1910 reached \$3,356,308, thus breaking all previous records in the history of this city. The increase as compared with the first six months of 1909 was more than a hundred per cent, the total of that period being \$1,545,066. There are some large projects ahead at present and it is expected that the summer of 1910 will be one of very striking activity in building circles.

The Lamb-Fish Lumber Company has removed its general offices from Memphis to Charleston, Miss. The move was made in order to get closer to its base of operations. Its principal manufacturing plants are located at Charleston, and all its manufacturing enterprises in Mississippi have been concentrated there. All departments were removed from Memphis with the exception of the traffic, which remains here and is in charge of John Dwyer, formerly with the Illinois Central Railroad Company. It is noted with pleasure that A. G. Fritchey and other attachés of the company who were identified with the Lumbermen's Club will still retain their membership therein. Mr. Fritchey promises to be frequently in this city.

A charter has been granted to the Nolan Brothers Hardwood Company, which has a capital stock of \$25,000. It will engage in the general lumber business. The incorporators are L. C. Nolan, E. H. Nolan, J. W. Howard, J. H. Hines, M. C. Ketchum, H. B. Sutton and B. A. Ward. The Nolan brothers have been connected with the hardwood lumber industry of Memphis for years, being at one time members of the Bacon-Nolan Hardwood Lumber Company, and more lately carrying on business under the name of Nolan Brothers Lumber Company.

W. M. Clendenin, who is in charge of the advertising work being done by the Bureau of Publicity and Development, has prepared two maps which give a great deal of information regarding the location of Memphis as a furniture manufacturing point. In fact, it is the purpose of these maps to show that Memphis is the most logical place in the United States for furniture manufacture on a large scale. The

map has to do with the freight rates enjoyed by this city and also with its splendid location with respect to the supply of raw material.

It is learned that the Illinois Central Railroad Company is back of the line which is to be built from Batesville to Charleston, Miss., and which has been incorporated as the Batesville & Southwestern Railroad Company. There is a large amount of timber in the section through which the new road is to run.

The Bond Lumber Company has been granted a charter under the laws of Mississippi with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. It has already secured the plant and other holdings of the J. E. North Lumber Company. These were sold at auction some time ago in order to wind up the affairs of that company, which had been involved in litigation for some time. The price paid therefor was \$775,000. It now seems that the Bond Lumber Company was organized in order to be in position to take over the holdings of this firm. The purchase was made through Judge B. R. Burroughs of St. Louis.

Lumbermen of Memphis have learned with interest that work is progressing rapidly on the sawmill plant of J. F. McIntyre & Son of Pine Bluff, Ark. The framework has already been completed and the machinery and power equipment are now being installed. The plant will be ready for operation by the latter part of this month and will be one of the most complete plants in the South. One of the features will be the possession of about 1,200 feet of switching track for the convenient handling of the incoming logs and outgoing lumber. The company will make a specialty of manufacturing oak, with particular regard to quarter-sawn stock. J. F. McIntyre was formerly president of the Memphis Rim & Bow Company and was later second vice-president of the Memphis Veneer & Lumber Company. He has a host of friends among the lumbermen of this city, by whom he is regarded as one of the best equipped men in the trade.

The Central Lumber Company of Brookhaven, Miss., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$190,000.

The St. Louis-Arkansas Lumber & Manufacturing Company has announced that its headquarters have been removed from Arkansas City, Ark., to Fayetteville, Ark.

Louis Rosenfield of Chicago has purchased 23,000 acres of timber and cut over lands in Jefferson and adjoining counties from O. E. McKenzie and M. E. Graham for \$160,000 cash. The property was at one time owned by the Frank Kendall Lumber Company, and the Memphis, Dallas & Gulf railroad will build directly through these timber lands.

Charles H. Patterson of Hope, Ark., vice-president of the Hempsted Hardwood Company, is arranging to establish a hardwood veneer plant at Texarkana, Ark.

The Tschudy Lumber Company is the latest to make application for a charter in this city. It has a capital stock of \$25,000 and the incorporators include E. W. Tschudy, F. L. Peck, W. A. Percy, D. W. Armstrong and Charles W. Hunter.

W. B. Bayless & Co. of Memphis, who recently acquired the plant and other holdings of the Ferguson & Wheeler Land & Lumber Company at Corning, Ark., together with J. W. Piland, have awarded contract to the Corning Lumber & Stave Company to cut 16,000,000 feet of timber into lumber at an agreed price. The plant acquired by the Bayless interests is not in first-class condition, which accounts for letting the contract to an outside company.

R. M. Carrier, president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, was in Memphis the past week and was one of the most enthusiastic fans at the ball game between the lumbermen of Memphis and Nashville. He also entertained a number of Memphis and Nashville lumbermen at dinner at Hotel Gayoso after the game was over.

John Penrod, who is interested in several lumber companies here and in the South, was in Memphis a few days ago.

Mr. Knight of the Long-Knight Lumber Company was a recent Memphis visitor.

Nothing definite has been decided regarding the ball game which was to have been played by the Memphis team and the Lamb-Fish Athletic Association of Charleston, Miss. Communication has been received from that organization advising the team of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis that it has no right whatever to claim the championship of lumberdom so far as baseball is concerned, unless it meets and defeats the Charleston organization. In other words, the latter believes that the former should be willing at all times to defend the championship which it has secured through a series of brilliant victories over its opponents. It is more than likely that the association will have no cause for complaint when the season is over.

NASHVILLE

Simon Lieberman, the veteran lumberman, has for four weeks been testifying in the case of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien vs. the Louisville & Nashville railroad et al. This is a suit in which \$20,000 is asked from the railroads as a result of a fire in 1905, it being claimed by the company that the fire was caused by sparks from engines of the defendant company or companies. The suit promises to be one of the longest and hardest fought ever tried in the circuit courts of the county.

The W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company has secured an amendment to its charter, changing the capital stock from \$250,000 to \$150,000. This step was taken in order to retire a portion of the former capital stock, some of the company's holdings having been sold.

A special from Dayton, Tenn., announces that the Twentieth Century Wheel Company of Indianapolis, Ind., will remove its plant to or near Dayton and will establish a large factory there. The company will engage in the manufacture of wheels for automobiles and motor cars on a new patent which is said to be superior to others. The hub will be different from that of any other make and its manufacturers think they have secured a patent that will revolutionize the industry. F. E. Woodhouse of Indianapolis is president of the concern.

It is stated by officials of the Southern Motor Works, recently located in Nashville, that the company will spend in labor and raw material the sum of \$2,500,000 annually. The company will soon be in active operation here, as it has had a large force busy for some time installing new machinery and getting ready to operate. Much of the money to be expended will be for good hardwood timber. The company is now capitalized at \$400,000. The former factory at Jackson, where \$100,000 is invested, will be run for the present as a branch of the one in Nashville. The Nashville factory is located directly on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad at Clinton street.

The members of the Nashville Lumbermen's team, while beaten in Memphis by the close score of 4 to 3, were not disheartened and they are already hard at work to turn the tables on their Shelby county colleagues when the latter come to Nashville. The local boys are loud in their praise of the hospitality received at the hands of their Memphis brethren.

The regular monthly meeting of the Nashville Lumbermen's Club, which was to have been held on June 22, did not take place owing to the fact that a big military tournament was in progress in Nashville at the time and the loyal lumbermen were lending every energy to make the occasion an unqualified success. The meeting was postponed until a later date.

It is announced at New Decatur, Ala., that a

new cedar industry has been added to the enterprises of that section in the shape of Strickland Brothers & Malone, who will handle all kinds of cedar telephone and telegraph poles and cedar fence posts.

J. O. Kirkpatrick & Sons, who operate a big woodworking plant, are authority for the statement that cypress is proving an excellent substitute for poplar in the mill and sash business. The automobile manufacturers have been making great inroads on the supply of wide poplar, so that it is hard to secure.

O. M. Bruner of the O. M. Bruner Lumber Company of Philadelphia was in the city recently.

CHATTANOOGA

The Williams & Vooris Lumber Company will close down its mill in a few days for general repairs. The company has run steadily for about six months. Business is reported dull.

The J. M. Card Lumber Company is running its mill full time and is expecting to run a night shift soon. It reports business fairly good.

The Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company will soon finish this spring's cut. It did not get its usual amount of logs this year owing to the low stage of water in the river.

A charter for the Evans-Atchison Lumber Company has been granted, capital stock \$15,000. This concern will succeed R. E. Evans & Co., dealers in hardwood and pine. Its office is located in Chattanooga.

News has been received here of the loss of a large stock of lumber at Wilder, Tenn., the property of J. H. Watts. The loss was caused by forest fires spreading, and is estimated at \$27,000.

The H. L. Judd Company will finish its season's cut about July 15. Business is rushed and the company is building a large addition to its plant. Considerable new machinery will be installed.

The Odorless Refrigerator Company is planning a large addition to its plant, to be used as a finishing plant. The present finishing rooms will be added to the stockroom. Business is better than ever.

The Tennessee Mill & Land Company is the style of a new firm recently chartered by Chattanooga parties, to operate in Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, with headquarters at Memphis. The officers are: C. M. Wellingham, president; W. B. Wellingham, secretary; P. S. Burrow, treasurer and general manager. The capital stock is \$100,000, all paid in. Mr. Burrow was formerly with the J. M. Card Lumber Company. The new concern will erect a modern band mill in the near future. At present it is operating circular mills, cutting the low grades of logs in the woods.

HUNTINGTON

W. E. Minter, manager of the Kenova Lumber & Manufacturing Company, was a business visitor in our city. Mr. Minter advises his business moving along very satisfactory. The company's new factory will be completed in a very short time and its machinery all ready for operation.

M. G. Truman, secretary of the Marsh & Bingham Company of Chicago, was a recent business visitor in the city.

The Licking River Lumber Company received advice from its mill office at Farmers, Ky., that it had a very high tide in Licking river and the timber and tie run was heavy. The mill booms were broken, allowing about 3,000 logs to pass on down the river below Farmers. The loss will be considerable to the company on account of the breaking of the booms.

D. E. Hewit of the D. E. Hewit Lumber Company makes a satisfactory report of the present

conditions with his company, and while it is not receiving a great many orders at the present time, it is loading out and shipping orders received during the past sixty days.

The Ackerman Lumber & Manufacturing Company of this city is moving into its new quarters in the Central Bank building on Washington avenue. This company was formerly at Portsmouth, Ohio. Its yards and planing mills are located on Jackson avenue and Fifteenth street.

F. R. Chambers of the F. R. Chambers Lumber Company reports business good for this season of the year and advises that the company is very busily engaged filling its orders.

LOUISVILLE

An interesting development of the railroad rate matter which the Hardwood Club has before the Interstate Commerce Commission, was the proposal of railroad men representing the roads in southeastern territory that the club accept amended rules drawn up by the railroads. This action followed the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the general subject of transit and reshipping arrangements, and though the ruling was handed down specifically in connection with grain, it was generally understood that lumber would be affected by it. The Hardwood Club had asked for the reconsignment privilege granted to other points, and the railroads, seeing that the matter had been put up to them by the commission, decided to take the bull by the horns and therefore submitted rules which they said would, if approved by the Hardwood Club, be adopted by the various lines. C. C. McChord, of counsel for the club, said that with a few exceptions the rules were agreeable, but added that the club is now in court and will allow the Commission to dispose of the matter.

Two or three other railroad questions have been discussed informally among the trade in Louisville. One is the matter of the rate on railroad ties. It is said by more than one lumberman that the Louisville & Nashville practically places an embargo on ties not destined for its use, and that when an effort is made to ship them off its line quotes a prohibitive rate. It is expected that some action will be taken to remedy this situation. The usage of the express companies, which refuse to deliver goods outside of a small section in the central part of town, has also come in for discussion. Machinery parts and mill supplies ordered by lumbermen are frequently delayed in this way, and the consignee is called on to deliver the goods himself. The Commercial Club is interested in this matter, and has asked the companies to deliver goods all over the city, or at least to extend the territory in which deliveries will be made.

Inventories have been made by most of the hardwood men in Louisville, and show that the stocks carried on local yards are larger than ever. This means that Louisville is in fact, and not nominally, a leading hardwood market, and that the lumber is here, waiting to be seen and examined in case the buyer happens to be from Missouri. The increasing amount of yard room required by members of the trade is a suggestion of the extent of the lumber stocks held in Louisville.

Business is very good with the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company, according to T. M. Brown, who said that the call had been excellent all through the month of roses. He looks for a heavy demand from the furniture factories during the next few months. The sewer commission is completing a sewer through the Shipp street yard of the company, and the yard will be put to use as soon as the workmen are out of the way.

Crops are so good that business in general ought to be all right by fall, lumber included, is the way Barry Norman, of the E. B. Norman

& Co., figures the situation. Mr. Norman said that business has not been particularly active during the past month or so, but he looks for a revival shortly.

Edward L. Shippen, who recently returned from Madison, Ind., where he purchased a good many logs, which had come down the Kentucky river, still believes that the sawmill man is being ground between the lumber buyer and the timber man, and that prices on logs are too high. Business is just fair, he said.

Business with the Ohio River Saw Mill Company is good, and a lot of new lumber cut by the Ohio river mills controlled by the company has been coming in during the past few weeks. H. F. McCowen, head of the company, was in Louisville not long ago and took in the aviation meet held under the auspices of a local newspaper, with R. F. Smith, local representative of the company.

The North Vernon Lumber Co. is moving its North Vernon, Ind., mill to Dyersburg, Tenn., where the timber is more plentiful. Business was reported by F. M. Platter, a member of the company, to be pretty good.

The veneer men have all they can do, and the Louisville Veneer Mills in particular report conditions as having improved. D. E. Kline, of this institution, reports a good demand for material from filing case manufacturers, although the furniture men are not ordering heavily as yet. Mr. Kline attended the recent convention of the veneer men at St. Louis, and looks for important development in connection with the reclassification of veneers by the railroads in the near future.

Many representatives of Mengel interests are taking their vacations in Louisville. H. H. Eckert, who is bookkeeper at Belize, British Honduras, had an accident on his way home, the gasoline launch in which he was riding to the coast exploding. He and those on the boat had to swim to shore. L. L. Enos, who is assistant branch manager of the Mengel Mahogany Logging Company at Axim, Africa, is also back after a stay in the dark continent of a year and a half. A boat is being chartered to bring over 1,000,000 feet of mahogany from Axim. J. C. Wickliffe, secretary of the company, who was abroad for three months, returned home in time to celebrate the Glorious Fourth in Louisville. He had a great trip and did a good deal of work in connection with the export business of the company. Julius Spicker, sales manager, is on a six weeks' trip through the East. He has found the demand for mahogany very good. D. C. Harris, traffic manager of the company, is a member of a special committee of the Commercial Club, which is looking into the Stevenson bill relating to railroad bills of lading. This is intended to make railroads responsible for the bills of lading which they issue. A class of six at C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company's office is taking a course in elementary Spanish for the purpose of facilitating business correspondence with Central America and Mexico.

Poplar logs are too high, in the opinion of Edward L. Davis of the Ed. L. Davis Lumber Company, although he says that he has not been paying much higher prices than heretofore, not believing that the lumber would stand it, in view of current quotations on hardwoods. The company is making good shipments, though inquiries are not coming in as fast as they might. Claude M. Sears, of this company, is making a trip through the East.

The new buildings of the Norman Lumber Company are being completed at the new yard, Ninth and Magnolia streets. They are all of brick, and are considered a big improvement over the frame structures in use by most lumber companies.

Visitors at recent dinners of the Hardwood Club have included Gardner Jones and K. W. Hobart of Boston, and W. E. Chamberlain of East Cambridge, Mass. The club, by the way,

has decided to have its weekly meetings all through the summer. Last year some of the meetings were omitted during the hot weather, but this year they will be continued.

Building operations in Louisville during June were of considerable proportions, 266 permits being issued for buildings having an estimated value of \$438,455, an increase of \$55,000 over the corresponding month of 1909.

The Sparta Lumber & Manufacturing Company has been incorporated at Sparta with a capital stock of \$5,000. H. Winn and Joseph Wilson are among the incorporators.

The O. K. Lumber Company has been incorporated at Dayton with \$10,000 capital stock by W. S. Sterrett, W. J. Wilmer and Ralph McCracken.

B. F. Avery & Sons, plow manufacturers, are now installed in their big new plant. The company at its annual meeting re-elected George C. Avery president. The concern is a large consumer of hardwoods, principally hickory.

Denial is made that the Louisville & Nashville has purchased the Cotton Belt, although it is admitted that a traffic agreement has been made, and that if the road is sold the L. & N. will be the probable purchaser.

J. Logan Gamble, a member of the dimension stock manufacturing firm of Gamble Brothers, died at the home of G. H. Lindenberger, in Crescent Hill, June 22, of heart disease. Mr. Gamble was taken ill a few days before, and was taken to Mr. Lindenberger's home from his apartments in the Coker building. He was fifty-eight years old and went into the lumber business after he had been connected with several leading banks of Louisville. Hoyt and J. F. Gamble, his brothers, are members of the firm of Gamble Brothers. The funeral was held June 23.

ST. LOUIS

Last month's building record, according to the monthly report of the building commissioner, showed a slight decrease from the record for June, 1909. The aggregate of all permits issued during last month was \$1,884,013, while in June, 1909 permits were issued to the aggregate of \$1,901,254.

The establishment of a school of forestry in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, was announced recently at a meeting of the Board of Curators of the Missouri State University, held in this city. The purpose of establishing the forestry school, according to the president, is to educate the people to the great natural advantages of Missouri forests.

The suit brought by the Henry Gaus & Sons Manufacturing Company, to get the insurance, amounting to something like \$100,000, in their large box factory, destroyed by fire April 8, 1909, has been won by them.

The following is the report of the number of feet inspected and measured by the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis, during the month of June, as reported by Secretary Bush:

	Feet.
Yellow pine	180,036
Plain oak	231,429
Quartered oak	23,501
Ash	43,748
Poplar	29,408
Cypress	78,638
Gum	25,814
Cottonwood	7,565
Walnut	1,529
Sycamore	4,810
Hickory	25,100
Pecan	11,655
Maple	28,169
Chestnut	95
Elm	6,615

Total 698,012

The annual picnic of the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis, which was postponed from June 4, on account of rain, to June 29, took place at Montesano Springs. Some 650 persons attended. The day was fine and the boat ride

down the river to the Springs on the steamer Grey Eagle, was greatly enjoyed. When the Springs were reached there were games and races. The principal event pulled off was a game of baseball played between nines made up of yellow piners and hardwood boys. The yellow pine nine easily defeated the hardwood nine, the score being 14 to 0. Other contests, games and races helped to make the day a most enjoyable one to all who attended.

The Henry O'Neil Lumber & Land Company was recently incorporated in St. Louis, to do a general lumber business in this city. The president, Henry O'Neil, who has been identified with the St. Louis lumber business, was recently the president of the O'Neil Lumber Company. William Somerville, the secretary, was recently the street man and traveling representative for the O'Neil Lumber Company, and Fred B. Goebel, general manager, was also connected with this concern. The yards of the new company will be located in the west end.

W. W. Dings of the Garetson-Greason Lumber Company, with his wife, left recently for Colorado, where they will remain for several weeks. The company has recently acquired the hardwood sawmill of the Crossett Lumber Company, located at Crossett, Ark. The mill has a capacity of 25,000 feet per day and will cut principally white oak car material.

A better June business is reported by the Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company. E. H. Luehrmann says a number of inquiries for gum, one of their specialties, are being received.

Chas. E. Thomas of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company, says the hardwood mill is working to its full capacity and shipments are going out regularly. Orders are coming in better than they did last month.

MILWAUKEE

The first courses of instruction in wood technology and the mechanical engineering of wood-working plants ever offered at the University of Wisconsin have been announced for the coming year as a result of the coöperation of the college of engineering with the new forest products laboratory. Four courses, in wood distillation, wood preservation, the chemical constituents and the physical properties of wood will be given by the staff of government experts in charge of the laboratory. A fifth course in wood manufacturing machinery will be given by Prof. Robert M. Keown of the engineering college.

Representatives of several of the leading lumber and land companies met recently at Chipewau Falls, Wis., and organized the Equitable Taxpayers' Association. This organization will work for the bettering of public highway conditions in the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Iron, Price, Taylor, Sawyer and Rusk by looking after the expenditure of the money raised for road improvements. It will also seek to obtain a more suitable tax rate for the different lands in the northern part of the state. The officers elected are: President, J. T. Barber, Eau Claire; vice president, G. H. Atwood, Park Falls; secretary, Harry Albright, Ashland; treasurer, George Foster, Mellen.

William Brigham of Crandon, Wis., has closed a contract with the J. J. Bonneau Company of New York, for fourteen carloads of peeled bird's-eye maple logs. These logs will be cut from the lands of the Goodman Lumber Company and are used in the manufacture of veneer.

The Flambeau log drive recently arrived at Ladysmith, Wis., far behind its schedule time. As a result, the mill of the Flambeau River Lumber Company will be in continuous operation until winter. Three crews have already been sent into the woods to prepare for next year's cut, which will run between eight and ten million feet.

John R. Davis, of the John R. Davis Lumber Company, has been spending a portion of his time recently at Phillips, Wis., overseeing the erection of the company's new sawmill.

As the result of the installation of new resaw machinery and other equipment an additional crew has been added to the force employed in the plant of the M. H. Sprague Lumber Company at Washburn, Wis.

With the completion of two new fireproof dry kilns the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Church Furnishing Company has been forced to add a large number of men to its staff of employees. The company has quite a number of large orders on hand.

The Allen Lumber Company of Berlin, Wis., has commenced the erection of new buildings to replace those recently destroyed by fire. The new structure will be larger and more convenient than the old ones, and will greatly increase the facilities of the concern.

Negotiations have been practically closed for the removal of the G. W. Price woodworking plant from Crandon to Shawano, Wis. A stock company with \$65,000 capital stock, \$23,000 of which is preferred and \$42,000 of which is common stock, has been formed to take over the business. It is planned to erect a large factory building and expand the business.

The Wisconsin Handle Company of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., has been reorganized and incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 for the purpose of manufacturing broom handles. The officers of the company are: President, August Rieboldt; vice president, Mrs. Laura Pankratz; secretary-treasurer, Joseph Wolter.

The A. Streich & Brother Company of Oshkosh, Wis., manufacturer of wagons and other vehicles, is planning to enlarge its present factory by building a three-story brick addition. The structure will be used for both office and manufacturing purposes.

The J. H. Queal Company of Minneapolis has sold its planing mill at Rhinelander, Wis., to the Robbins Lumber Company of that city. D. F. Recker, who has been local manager for the Queal company at Rhinelander for the past fourteen years, has retired.

Frank M. Lay, lumber buyer for the Mandt Wagon Company of Stoughton, Wis., has returned from an extended business trip through Louisiana and Alabama.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Edgerton (Wis.) Wagon Company, the purchase of the machinery necessary to equip the new factory was authorized and W. H. Wheeler of Beloit was engaged as consulting engineer to aid in the installment of the machines.

Emanuel Andrae of Marinette, Wis., has obtained a patent on a safety device to be used by persons operating a planer. This invention is said to permit the device being used constantly and does not have to be removed when the gauge is changed, as is the case with most safety devices.

MINNEAPOLIS

No rain has fallen here during the whole season, except a few showers which have barely laid the dust. It has been a bad thing for general business conditions, but, of course, the sunny skies have been ideal for building, and work has gone ahead in great shape. Sash and door factories are rushed to get out orders in time for the builders. The June record of building permits showed a total of \$1,548,145. Last year June was an extraordinary month, with a total of \$2,338,515, but the whole six months up to July 1, last year, gave a total of only \$6,605,340, while this year the first half of the year permits estimated at \$8,133,580 were issued.

This is the vacation season, and the staff of the Payson Smith Lumber Company has

been enjoying the benefits. A. S. Bliss has returned to work after two weeks' rest. T. E. Youngblood, the company's manager at Malden, Mo., is still away on a fishing trip at Chicago Lake. July 3 E. Payson Smith and wife, with L. P. Arthur, manager of the Chicago office, and Mrs. Arthur left by boat down the Mississippi. They will travel by boat as far as Clinton, Iowa, and then take Mr. Smith's touring car across Illinois to Chicago, and from Chicago north and west through Wisconsin to Minneapolis again.

The Minneapolis Lumber Company, which wholesales the product of the Ruby Lumber Company and other Wisconsin mills, with headquarters here, announces the opening of a branch office at 540 First National Bank building, Chicago. It will be in charge of P. S. Hamilton, a son of P. R. Hamilton, one of the partners, who has been associated in the business for some time, and is familiar with the stock and the selling proposition.

George S. Agnew, who has been in the wholesale hardwood business in Minneapolis for two or three years past, has decided to stay in Texas, where he went recently to look over the ground for business opportunities. He has purchased an interest in a retail lumber yard at Mission, Texas, near Brownsville.

George W. Everts, formerly with the Everts-Fall Lumber Company, and later with the Forbes-Everts Lumber Company, hardwood producers, has sold out his other interests and has joined the staff of the Payson Smith Lumber Company. He is looking after the trade between here and St. Louis.

SAGINAW VALLEY

The Kneeland-Bigelow Company's sawmill at Bay City shut down July 6 for a couple of weeks for a general overhauling. When that is finished it will start a day and night run for another year. This firm shipped 4,227,000 feet of lumber by rail in the month of June. In fact, the company has moved between three and four million feet a month since the beginning of the year. The company has sold a large quantity of maple lumber to be cut.

The sawmill of the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company, both mills being operated by the same company, has resumed operations after having a new battery of boilers installed and other repairs made.

W. D. Young & Co. have experienced a busy season. Their plant has been operated day and night the greater portion of the time since the beginning of the year and the demand for stocks has been so urgent that it has been a matter of getting the material to the customer.

Yull Brothers of Vanderbilt, on the line of the Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central, furnish a large quantity of logs to W. D. Young & Co., and are building a branch road which opens up 50,000,000 feet of timber that will come to Bay City to be manufactured. The branch touches the main line at Vanderbilt. W. D. Young expects to go to Europe on a business trip shortly. The firm has a large export business in maple flooring.

The Wylie & Buell Lumber Company of Saginaw, owning large bodies of timber north of the Saginaw river and putting in for various parties in the valley 40,000,000 feet of logs annually, has built six miles of track on what is known as the Haakwood branch of the Mackinaw Division, which will reach 75,000,000 feet of timber. This will be cut and shipped to mills on the Saginaw river. The firm just started a logging camp four miles south of Tower, which will employ sixty hands.

The T. E. Douglas & Co. sawmill at Lovells, east of Grayling, burned last week, involving a loss of \$12,000, with only \$5,000 insurance. It is not believed the mill will be rebuilt.

The Richardson Lumber Company's sawmill at Bay City has been operated steadily the entire

year to date. The logs come to the mill by rail and the company is having a very successful run.

Woodworth & O'Malley of Bay City are bringing about 2,500,000 feet of logs from the upper peninsula to Bay City to be manufactured.

March 26 the maple flooring plant of Welsh & Kerry at Reed City was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of some \$35,000. The firm has erected a new plant, which is in operation. C. T. Kerry of this firm resides in Saginaw, where he is associated in the operation of a lumber yard, the firm being Kerry & Shultz, and he is also manager of the Kerry & Hanson flooring plant at Grayling, north of Bay City. The latter plant has been particularly busy during the season. The product is shipped out over the Michigan Central.

The new Hanson-Ward flooring plant at Bay City, which began operations early in the season, is having a good run of business, giving satisfaction to the owners. The firm operates a large veneer plant in connection with the flooring mill and employs nearly two hundred men.

At Saginaw the S. L. Eastman Flooring Company has been running with a full crew all the season, and has shipped a large quantity of flooring abroad as well as doing a fine domestic business. The Strable Manufacturing Company is also operating a flooring plant at Saginaw and having a fine business.

CADILLAC

The water power companies of the state are urging the State Railroad Commission to let down the bars to a certain extent in relation to bond issues. They claim if they had more freedom in the issuing of bonds they would cause the state to develop faster than at any previous period and would spend more than \$30,000,000 in developing the water power. It is stated that there is 400,000 horsepower of undeveloped water power in Michigan, which is 100,000 horsepower more than the steam power now used in the state. If the water power were developed it would also be a great saving in coal, as the 262 water powers now developed save annually 2,000,000 tons of coal.

The Bay View Furniture Company of Holland is building a large addition to its factory on Black Lake. This addition will be 80x100 feet, three stories high and will greatly enlarge the capacity of the plant. Forty employees will be added to the present crew of workmen.

At this extremely dry season forest fires are very destructive and State Game and Forest Warden Pierce is taking every precaution to prevent any outbreaks. One or two fires in the upper peninsula are likely to sweep over wide stretches of country. The greatest menace is the timber slashings, and Mr. Pierce is urging the owners to dispose of this as rapidly as possible. The railroads are rigidly enforcing the rules to keep their rights of way clear, and if the timbermen are careful they hope to get through the dry season without any serious fires.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

The last couple of weeks in Chicago have seen a more encouraging change in the situation in most lines of the lumber trade. A good many of the remanufacturers are evincing a tendency to buy, though some are still pretty slow in orders. Furniture manufacturers are still doing a poor business, and as a consequence those of the trade dealing in stock consumed in this line are feeling the effect. On the other hand, the car builders are placing considerable orders, and

Traverse City is to lose one of her oldest landmarks, the refuse burner of Hannah & Long, which will be removed to the upper peninsula. The machinery of the mill has also been sold to the John F. Ott Lumber Company and will be taken north. This refuse burner was built by J. J. Fay, Jr., for the purpose of disposing of the sawdust and pine slabs which were counted a nuisance before the days of conservation. The city forbade the dumping of sawdust in the lake and the burner was constructed to take care of it.

J. C. Knox, secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, is on a business trip to Detroit and Grand Rapids for a few days.

GRAND RAPIDS

Charles A. Phelps of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company, accompanied by Mrs. Phelps, went to Hackley, Wis., this week, where the company's mills are located. They will spend the summer there.

L. L. Skillman and W. L. Fassett of the Skillman Lumber Company are in the South on a short business trip.

The furniture exposition is now at its height and indications point to a satisfactory business. The attendance of buyers so far runs about sixty ahead of a year ago and the total number will exceed one thousand. The number of lines of manufacturers on exhibition will not quite reach three hundred, the largest showing ever made here. The samples are very largely in oak and mahogany, though maple, gum, birch, walnut, ash and some other woods also figured in the display. One concern of Allentown, Pa., making high-grade stuff, largely reproductions of celebrated Sheraton, Chippendale and Heppelwhite pieces in England, is using quarter-sawn hard maple with beautiful effect in imitation of the expensive rosewood used in the originals. Of the two the maple is the better wood.

Red gum is creeping into nearly all the lines and the manufacturers of high-grade stuff who scoffed at it a few seasons ago are using it more and more. White oak with fumed finish is used largely by manufacturers of Mission stuff. Not much figured birch is being used, the trade preferring tuna mahogany, which sells at practically the same price. William Widdicombe, the oldest manufacturer here, is still using quite a bit of Michigan birdseye maple in bedroom furniture. It makes very handsome furniture.

Trade of the better class usually takes mahogany goods, finished in the natural tone, but the manufacturers do not encourage this since an imperfection in the wood can easily be hidden by stains, and if finished natural this wood could not be used. Some very striking effects are produced in Circassian walnut goods, the figure in this wood having such diversity and richness of coloring. The most beautiful figure in this wood is said to come from the stump below ground.

The outlook seems to be very favorable. The box manufacturers have come out of their rut to a slight extent, and handlers of low grades of cottonwood and poplar are more favorably impressed with the situation. A good deal of low-grade cottonwood is used in the manufacture of washing boards, and this is a market which is usually pretty steady. This trade demands common stock, but without stain of any sort. Office and store furnishing people and remanufacturers in similar lines are doing about the same business as two weeks ago.

The general sentiment seems to be favorable towards better times in the near future, and

that the present laxity of business is traceable to the usual dull summer season. A good many concerns state that the trade now is much better than it was a year ago, and that they have nothing to complain of. Prices remain firm in about all lines.

Oak remains as usual both as to sales and price. The only noticeable difference is in quartered white oak, which continues to decline slowly in value. Old lumbermen say that it has always been a peculiarity with quartered white oak, especially that its periods of popularity and then of overproduction and a consequent lessening of value, are regular and not to be taken too seriously. As it stands now it probably is pretty near at ebb as far as recession of price is concerned, though it will probably be some time before the high mark which prevailed a short time ago is again reached. Oak step stuff is a mighty good seller in the local market, and is proportionately hard to secure. Red oak in Chicago is comparatively plentiful, but prices have not been influenced materially and are extremely firm. Heavy construction timber is the same as it was two weeks ago, with probably a slightly greater scarcity in the supply of high-grade stock.

Owing to the lax furniture trade, the concerns handling ash have particularly slow sales at present. Wagon and carriage manufacturers are using considerable of both ash and hickory, and the latter is in pretty fair demand, especially the upper grades. A normal condition has not yet been reached, however, in this branch.

Dealers in gum, both red and sap, are not afraid of the situation, and while they have nothing out of the ordinary to report as to sales or any prospects for a material increase, still they are anticipating a conservative opening up when the fall trade comes around. The demand for thick elm which was noted two weeks ago is still in evidence. The piano factories are taking their usual portion and stocks in other thick-nesses are finding a fair sale.

The box manufacturers are using more cheap cottonwood and poplar lumber than they did a short time ago, and are showing an encouraging position. As a consequence the price on low-grade has picked up. High-grade poplar and cottonwood, particularly boxboards, are still scarce in any quantities. The market remains constantly short of stock and prices are consequently in favor of the seller.

Cypress in general is pretty strong, and stiffer prices prevail in the upper grades. Shop is in good demand and while the supply is adequate, the prices are very satisfactory. There is a good supply of firsts and seconds on hand, though tank stock is comparatively scarce. No. 1 common is short and commands a good price. The tendency of cypress to supplant northern pine is constantly being evidenced in all quarters. This condition is more noticeable from month to month and is probably responsible for the stability of the cypress market.

Basswood, walnut and butternut are all slow on the local market in the form of lumber. As regards veneers, the trade seems to be brighter, especially in the American walnut. The upper grades of birch are still the best sellers in the market at present, though there is, and probably always will be, an abundance of low-grade stuff. A recent visitor to Chicago summed up this situation by stating that a large number of veneer mills coming into the northern woods created an unusual demand for birch logs, and as they ultimately realize a great deal more per log than a sawmill they can afford to sell the low-grade stuff at a low price; consequently the market is flooded.

All thicknesses of maple are selling well, thick maple especially, as usual, being much sought for. The flooring people, as heretofore, are largely responsible for the firmness of this stock.

Ties and piling are doing very fairly, the chief trouble in most quarters being to secure sufficient stock. Flooring manufacturers are turning out

about all they can produce running on regular time, and will undoubtedly continue to do so, judging from the building reports.

NEW YORK

The hardwood market is experiencing its share of the let-up and dullness, which is usual at the vacation season. There is, however, no material change in values and good lumber continues to command firm prices, but the volume of trade is not as active in either high or low grade stock as it has been. Indeed in some of the high grade lumber there is a scarcity of very firm markets. If business shows any material increase in activity with the approach of fall, there is a question in the minds of many wholesalers as to whether sufficient good lumber will come forward to supply the demand, hence holders of good grade lumber are appreciating this condition and are not allowing a normal midsummer dullness to influence them in forcing the market. On the other hand, low grade stock is soft in spots. It is much more plentiful, and while the market has taken a fair amount of material and seems likely to continue to do so for the balance of the year, there is naturally more or less competition for desirable business. There is nothing in the hardwood situation at this time which need cause any anxiety, as low grade stock should receive fair consideration, provided there is no effort to force sales.

PHILADELPHIA

There has been no discernible change in the eastern hardwood situation during the last fortnight. A steady exodus to hillside and seashore marks the return of a lax period. Reviewing the East, New England shows a stronger market than New York or Philadelphia. It is noticeable that the Yankees compare present conditions with a year ago and are satisfied that there has been a decided advancement. Their more southern neighbors cannot forget the prolific business of 1906, and so are less philosophic as to fulfillment of hopes. Notwithstanding disparaging accounts here and there, the situation, all things considered, is generally accepted as reasonably satisfactory. There is a fair volume of trade and no serious lack of an optimistic spirit, as to the outlook for the near future.

PITTSBURG

Just a fair degree of activity prevails in the hardwood market. The call for high-grade hardwoods continues good and demand is hard to satisfy, owing to the scant supply of dry stock. On the other hand, medium and low-grade hardwoods are very slow to dispose of. Mills have been cutting steadily now for six months and have had to force a trade in these woods most of the time so that many of them have an accumulation of such stock.

Prices received for good hardwood continue firm. Poplar is especially strong in both demand and price and the automobile interests are taking all the wide poplar that can be found. White oak is another wood which stands up well under hard competition and is wanted chiefly by railroads and contracting companies. The call for hardwoods for manufacturing purposes is fair, as is also the demand for piling and ties. White oak ties have been scarce for two months and prices are considerably higher than last winter. The outlook for business from now till September is the usual midsummer survey. No one expects any boom but there is a well grounded feeling that more business will be done toward fall than at present.

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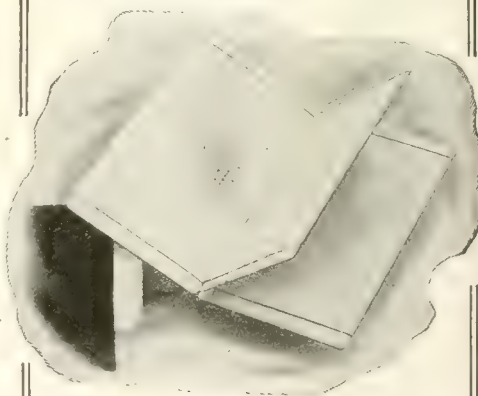
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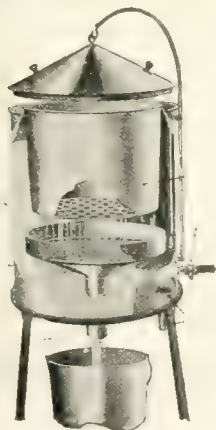
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BOSTON

There has been little activity in the local hardwood market. Some dealers have had a fair volume of business, but general demand has fallen below the anticipations of the majority. Consumers have been unwilling to buy far beyond immediate needs, as they have considered prices held on too high a level. Now that demand is less active than it was there has been no developments in the market encouraging of lower values. Buyers who are not operating naturally feel that in the absence of activity that prices will recede, but so far manufacturers have been steady holders, and in a few instances where a special thickness or selection is wanted a slight advance has been demanded and paid. Dealers who are in close touch with the largest and most reliable producers say that stocks of the more desirable hardwoods are not large and that any increase in business will be followed by greater firmness, at least upon the part of the shipper.

The high prices ruling for the past few months have resulted in larger quantities of the cheaper grades of hardwood being used. Several dealers write they have been in receipt of a larger call for plain oak during the past few weeks. Much of this is coming from desk manufacturers who have been fairly busy. Prices are well held. Maple in thicknesses of better than one inch is very firm with a good inquiry. Chestnut is firm but trading is not heavy. Basswood continues in very fair call. Cypress and whitewood are in moderate demand.

BALTIMORE

The summer dullness is gradually being felt in the lumber trade of this section, although the volume of business is still considerable. Salesmen find their best efforts unavailing and concerns are now settling to the usual uneventfulness of midsummer. The furniture factories are not doing much at this time, because months will elapse before the return of the frequenters of summer resorts restores business in house furnishing to its normal volume. It is much the same in other divisions of the trade, and to this natural quiet has been added the apprehension on the part of the railroads that they will be prevented from raising rates to what they regard as profitable figures. This apprehension has resulted in a curtailment in requirements in the way of materials of all kinds, and the hardwood trade is unfavorably affected as a consequence. The range of values seems to keep up quite well. Wide poplar of fine quality is moving with freedom. The consumers of this kind of lumber are apparently in a position to pay the prices asked, and if the lower grades were in better shape, the manufacturers would be doing well. Common and other grades, however, are slow, and accumulations are reported. Efforts are made to stimulate sales by price concessions, so that these stocks bring materially less than they did at this time in 1907, while the better grades bring much more. Oak, ash, chestnut and other woods are in fair request, but an element of caution characterizes the trade; and as many of the yards laid in large stocks in anticipation of a brisk demand, which calculation has not been entirely realized, dealers cannot be prevailed upon to enter into new commitments except in so far as they see a market ahead for the stocks ordered. The export business is moving along in about the same way. General business conditions in Great Britain are not conducive to great activity, though the stocks now held abroad are not of troublesome proportions, and the interest shown in new supplies seems to be sustained.

CLEVELAND

Business is in much better condition than a month ago, according to leading hardwood deal-

ers in this territory. Collections are better and the demand for stock is livelier. Building operations are active and are arriving at a point where the call for finishing materials of all sorts is strong.

The call for both kinds of oak is active, while there seems to be no let-up in the demand for poplar. The wide boards are being eagerly sought for by the auto body companies, who are paying fancy prices for good stocks. Other grades of hardwoods, including hickory, ash and chestnut, are all looking up.

COLUMBUS

The feature of the hardwood market in central Ohio is the good demand for upper grades. Some weakness has been reported in the lower grades, especially in white oak, but on the whole the demand has been fairly good. Prices have not suffered to any great extent and the volume of business appears to be increasing.

The yard trade shows more improvement than the factory trade. Manufacturers and jobbers report a large number of inquiries from factories, and this department of the business is expected to improve in the near future. Furniture factories are still slow in buying; but more activity is anticipated when the exposition period is over. Railroads and traction lines show more disposition to buy stocks. Activity is also reported from box factories.

Quartered oak is one of the strong points in the market. Plain oak is also strong and quotations are firm. Poplar is firm in most localities with a steady demand from factories. Ash continues weak and the demand is slow. Chestnut is firm and the volume of business is good. Basswood is also active. Hickory is in good demand. Other hardwoods are unchanged.

CINCINNATI

There has been a lack of animation in the local market during the month of June, which has developed into an almost listless condition. A few of the offices make favorable reports, but not many. The buying for the furniture manufacturing industry has been slow, owing to the dullness in furniture making. Everybody accepts the conditions as seasonable and there are no serious complaints. Underlying the present conditions there is a strong opinion that the buying for manufacturing will commence early, and continue through the cold weather.

Looking back over the business of the past six months, it is found that altogether the volume of business transacted has been satisfactory. Three months of this time the market was very active, two months were fair and one month dull. This made up a fair average business for the first half of the year. A number of the local operators held the opinion at the opening of the year that business would be phenomenal this year, and because the expected "boom" did not materialize have been inclined to think that something was wrong. The most conservative operators in the market agree that conditions have been satisfactory and that the outlook for the coming six months is very good. The activities of the market covered all classes of hardwoods.

Quarter-sawed white oak is the most attractive feature, with the usual scarcity of good figured wide stuff. The bulk of the stock offered is narrow. Plain-sawed white oak is not abundant, but there is sufficient for the present wants of the market. Prices are not strong, there being a tendency to make concessions on the part of sellers. Red oak, both quarter-sawed and plain, is in fair supply, with more selling than is usual to furniture manufacturers, who are using red oak in many lines in which formerly only white oak was used. Heavy car stock is enjoying a

fairly active demand. Chestnut is only in moderate request, with but little movement for ones and twos and common. The demand for long, clear chestnut for the building interior trade of the East, which was a strong feature of this market a year ago, has failed to materialize this season, while the business in hardwoods generally for the eastern trade is very weak. Sound wormy chestnut is meeting with a fair sale for good grade. There is a good volume of low-grade sound wormy available, prices continue low. Ash, brown and white, is in fair supply, with a fair movement to carriage and wagon makers. Select heavy white ash for heavy wagon builders is in light supply, while prices are liberal. There is but little good, dry stock available, the consumers wanting stuff which has been two years or over on stick. Hickory for wagon, shaft and wheel manufacturers is in steady movement, with stocks in this vicinity light. Red gum is rapidly becoming a prominent feature of the hardwood market, and is receiving more attention from furniture and wagon manufacturers; clear, wide panel stock, boxboards and common are meeting with improved demand. Walnut is in good supply, with greater stocks on hand for export trade than ever before known; there is no change in prices, as the exporters are firm in their views and are willing to hold on. It is said that there are indications of a coming revival in the export trade. Cherry in the hands of exporters is in good volume, with prices firm.

TOLEDO

While lumber business generally has been inclined to be quiet, there has been rather unusual activity in the local hardwood business. There is an active demand for all of the higher grades of oak, birch, ash, chestnut, maple, hickory, elm and wide poplar. All manufacturing plants are busy and finding a ready market for their output. This is especially true of implement, vehicle and furniture plants, which, for the most part, have been crowded with orders. Building operations in Toledo have fallen a little short this summer. Local stocks are still well filled and assortments are good, but there is little surplus of high grade hardwoods in any line. Dealers are still perfectly willing to buy and express full confidence in the future. Export trade has held up well and a fair volume has left this market for foreign parts. Prices are ruling very strong with no indications of deterioration.

INDIANAPOLIS

Hardwood men just now are turning much attention toward the outlook for fall business, and the prospects are said to be quite promising. Reports from all parts of Indiana and adjacent territory are to the effect that the business this fall will be much greater than it was last fall.

The present trade continues quite steady, the excellent June weather having brought out a better business than that of May. There is an especially heavy demand for hardwood interior finish, because of the large amount of building under way in this and other Indiana cities. Automobile plants just now are practically between seasons and are reducing their production gradually. Carriage plants are still working to capacity and the furniture plants are showing some activity. All grades of oak are strong, while poplar and mahogany are also in good demand.

MEMPHIS

The demand for hardwood lumber is comparatively quiet. Members of the trade here are not surprised at this development, as this is a time when no large business is expected. Most manufacturers are running their plants on full time,

and these, as well as the wholesalers, are kept reasonably busy shipping lumber on bookings recently made or secured earlier in the season. There has been little relative change in the position of various items. The best demand is for the high grades of plain oak and for red gum in all grades above No. 1 common. There is fair movement in the upper grades of ash and cypress, while cottonwood and poplar are in good demand so far as panel and other wide stock are concerned. In the lower grades there is generally a rather quiet demand at prevailing prices. In cases where holders are willing to cut the selling figures it is possible to move much of this stock. It may be noted, however, that holders are rather firm in their views and it is for this reason that there is not a larger volume of low-grade stock moving. There is not a very active demand at the moment for sap gum in either the higher or lower grades, although some manufacturers say that they are not having much difficulty in getting rid of what they have ready to offer. General business conditions are reasonably satisfactory and lumber interests here are looking forward to a good demand during the late summer and early fall season. Prices are pretty well maintained all along the line at the recent level.

NASHVILLE

The usual lull that is expected by lumbermen during the vacation and heated period prevails at present in the local market. However, none of the dealers are complaining. On the other hand, many are taking advantage of the quietude to take their customary midsummer inventories. The demand at present may be termed that for immediate consumption. Some of the dealers expect things to pick up this month, while others do not look for radical change to activity until August or September. High-grade oak, poplar, beech and chestnut are moving as well as usual and the cypress market is good. Ash, red gum and birch are holding up well. Incessant rains of late have become a factor in the consideration of any kind of business, but it is believed the backbone of the unusually copious weather has been broken and that some clear days will come again. The rain has made logging most difficult on many country roads.

CHATTANOOGA

Conditions of the hardwood trade here are a conundrum even to the oldest dealers. With the spring trade opening fairly good, with no large stocks on hand in the market and stocks badly broken at the mills, dealers looked forward to a good summer's trade, which has not been up to expectations. Only the best grades have been in demand, leaving yards with broken lots and an excess of low grades.

The more hopeful ones predict an early fall revival, but they base their claim upon mere guess work. Prices are still held firm on all lines unless it be quartered oak, which seems to be rather dull. Plain red oak of the high grades is eagerly sought.

HUNTINGTON

The demand for lumber is becoming quiet as the months of July and August approach. These two months are classed by the lumbermen as the dullest months of the year and but very little buying is done at this time. While the demand is quiet, prices remain firm on what stock is moving. Prices on both plain and quartered oak in this section remain satisfactory.

The recent heavy rains on the headwaters of the Guyan and Big Sandy rivers have brought out large amounts of timber for mills on the



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Ohio river. A number of the mills received a large supply and will be enabled to operate for several months.

Poplar lumber continues to sell at good prices. The lower grades are moving at a more satisfactory price and orders coming in better than they have for three years.

LOUISVILLE

With the opening of the second half of 1910, the prospects, as viewed in this market, is for a much better condition of affairs than during the months just passed. The total of business done in that period was very satisfactory, however, and only the generally healthy condition of affairs in the business world leads to the belief that marked activity will be the state of things during the next few months. The furniture manufacturers, who have been buying little of late, are expected to come to the front shortly, as it is believed that the semi-annual exhibits will have a stimulating effect upon business, while the demand from farm wagon and other farm equipment manufacturers is expected to remain good, it having been unusually heavy of late. Building is opening up everywhere in good shape, and local hardwood men see no reason why the consumption of lumber in that trade should not be large. At present the demand is principally for quartered and plain oak and poplar. Hickory and ash are in fair call, with a scattering sale of cottonwood. The demand is for most grades, common and better being sold right along, although culls are not being asked for by many. Prices, in spite of the comparative dullness, have not changed materially, and are expected to stiffen as the demand for fall gradually develops.

ST. LOUIS

The hardwood business has assumed the usual summer dullness. Comparatively little lumber is being sold. The large interests are not buying except for immediate needs. Owing to the quietness prevailing with the boxmakers and furniture manufacturers, they are not doing any purchasing. The condition will probably prevail during the entire month, as July is, as a rule, one of the duller months with hardwood dealers. Plain oak and red gum are the woods mostly in demand, when anything in the lumber line is wanted. Poplar is also a pretty good seller considering the time of the year. Cypress conditions are fairly good, the demand recently being much better than for some time. Prices are being well maintained on all items on the hardwood list.

MILWAUKEE

The local hardwood business is rather quiet, although no more so than is usually the case at this time of the year. It is an inactive period between the spring and fall building seasons, and dealers and wholesalers do not expect to see much improvement in business before August 15. All the factories seem to be fairly well stocked, except in a few lines such as birch and oak. Heavy stocks were received after the clearing up of the railroad situation early in the spring, and while the factories have been forced to buy in certain lines, the amount of stock which has changed hands this season has been smaller than usual. The box factories are buying fairly well.

Prices are being well maintained, especially in upper grade stuff. There is some cutting in lower grades, and quotations in this line are a little lower. Birch and oak stocks are still light in volume, despite the fact that new stocks are on the market. Maple is in good demand, although prices are unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS

Trade outside the large centers is very quiet in the Northwest. Building operations in the larger towns continue at a good gait, and the consumption of high grade hardwood for doors, sash and interior finish is heavy. Flooring is also in good demand. The factories are conservative in buying just now, and are taking stock in car lots only as they need it. They are using up stock rapidly, however, and there is always something doing in birch, oak and maple. In fact the upper grades of these woods look strong, and if the owners of mill stocks could only figure out a way to dispose of the lower grades as fast as they do the uppers they would be well contented. The call for common hardwood is poor and prices are weak.

SAGINAW VALLEY

The volume of business continues exceptionally heavy for the season, shipments of manufactured lumber being much larger than a year ago. The market is also stronger and prices have advanced \$3 to \$5 a thousand. The difficulty just now is to get enough dry stock to meet the call; in fact, dry stock is sold up to the saw all along the list, and a great deal of the lumber when it comes from the saw has been contracted for and hence is out of the market. Maple has had an extraordinary run and is scarce. The basswood stocks are not large and every foot of it has been corralled, that will be manufactured in this section this year, at \$35 to \$41 for Nos. 1 and 2. There has been a good movement in soft elm at \$28 for No. 2 common and better. It has been an easy matter to sell hardwood stocks, because the trade has called for everything and at enhanced prices.

LIVERPOOL

The market here has undergone little change since last reported. Trade continues unsatisfactory though prices are rather firm and high. The business passing, however, is small and there is the keenest competition for every order on the market. The last mahogany sales passed off without incident and the prices realized fully equalled the high standard attained previously. The arrivals have been fairly heavy and unless the demand is exceptionally large a small fall in values is anticipated. Prices, of course, cannot be expected to remain on the present high level for long, and many are inclined to think they have been forced to an unnatural position.

Hickory logs continue firm and the import has been heavy. Those who acted upon the advice given in this column some weeks ago are doubtless reaping a rich harvest. The market is eager for more wood, but care should be taken when shipping at this time of the year that logs with any sign of "grub" are left behind. Ash logs are distinctly a good point at the moment, especially the second growth shipments, which are commanding good values. The shipments this year have been on the light side and consequently a shortage is anticipated before the new arrivals. Shippers of this wood would do well if they consigned lots forward without delay. First growth shipments are also much better and good prices are being realized.

Canary whitewood remains as last reported—prices still ranging high and the market limited.

Oak finds more favor, especially lumber cut on the quarter. Birch is weaker as also is maple, both woods suffering from an excessive import. Cheaper woods are being much sought after, such as cottonwood, tupelo and the like, but the stock here is sufficient and the prices ruling cannot be very encouraging. Cypress stocks are moving rapidly and this wood seems to be finding a market in many quarters in place of canary whitewood.

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Burkholder, S., Lumber Co. 70

Cardwell Mill & Lumber Co. 69
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Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co. 1
Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co. 13
Clark, Edw. & Son 53
Clearfield Lumber Co., Inc. 8
Coale, Thomas E., Lumber Co. 8
Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co. 66
Crandall & Brown 66
Crane, C. & Company 16
Curl, Daniel B. 8

Darling, J. W., Lumber Co. 16
Davidson, Hicks & Greene Co. 11
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Farrin-Korn Lumber Co. 14
Farrin, M. B., Lumber Co. 15
Flanner-Steger Land & Lumber Co. 67
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Johnson, Edwin D. Lumber Co. 66

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McIlvain, J. Gibson, & Co. 2
McParland & Konzen Lumber Co. 66
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Ransom, J. B. & Co. 62
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Slaymaker, S. E. & Co. 1
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Sun Lumber Co. 15
Swann-Day Lumber Company 15

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Three States Lumber Company 7
Tomb Lumber Co. 8

Vinke, J. & J 2

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White Lake Lumber Co. 66
Whiting Lumber Company 8
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Wiggin, H. D. 9
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Eastman, S. L., Flooring Co. 5
Farrin-Korn Lumber Company 14
Farrin, M. B., Lumber Company 15
Forman, Thos., Company 6
Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co. 5
Linehan Lumber Co. 70
Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co. 65
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Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co. 62
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Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Ins. Co. 1
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Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Headings counts as two lines. We display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

LUMBER FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

1 car 12/4 1sts and 2nds basswood.
3 cars 8/4 No. 1 com. and better basswood.
3 cars 6/4 No. 2 and No. 3 com. basswood.
5 cars 5/4 No. 2 and No. 3 com. basswood.
1 car 6/4 No. 1 com. and better gray elm.
2 cars 8/4 No. 1 com. and better gray elm.
4 cars 4/4 No. 2 com. and better gray elm.
3 cars 4/4 No. 2 com. and better brown ash.
MEARS-SLAYTON LBR. CO., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

A few cars of very fine No. 1 common cherry.
EAST ST. LOUIS WALNUT COMPANY,
East St. Louis, Illinois.

GUM FOR SALE.

We wish to move the following thoroughly dry gum, good average run of widths and lengths, strictly correct grades.

SAP GUM.

150 M ft. 1 x6 to 12" 1sts and 2nds...\$22.00
55 M ft. 1 x4 & wider No. 1 common.. 15.00
180 M ft. 1 x3 & wider No. 2 common.. 10.00
80 M ft. 1 x3 & wider log run 16.00
50 M ft. 1½x6 to 12 1sts and 2nds ... 24.00
35 M ft. 1½x4 & wider No. 1 common.. 17.00
25 M ft. 1½x3 & wider No. 2 common . 12.00

TUPELO GUM.

24 M ft. 1 x13 to 17 1sts and 2nds .. 35.00
47 M ft. 1 x6 to 13 1sts and 2nds .. 26.00
24 M ft. 1 x4 & wider No. 1 common. 16.00
50 M ft. 1 x3 & wider No. 2 common. 11.00
70 M ft. 1 x3 & wider log run 16.00
100 M ft. 1½x3 & wider log run 17.00
68 M ft. 1½x3 & wider log run 18.00
48 M ft. 2 x3 & wider log run 19.00

F. o. b. cars our mill Ayden, N. C.
AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.
Pittsburg, Pa.

NO. 2 COMMON BASSWOOD.

Special price on four or five cars dry 4-4 No. 2 common northern basswood.
BROWNLEE-KELLY CO., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

10,000,000 feet Oak;
15,000,000 feet short leaf pine;
300,000 railroad ties and several thousand cords hickory. Address
G. A. CRALLE, Eagle Rock, N. C.

ASH FOR SALE.

1 carload 3" firsts and seconds Indiana White Ash, thoroughly dry. Will run 20% 14 ft. and 16 ft. If interested write us. Can load at once.
H. A. McCOWEN & CO., Salem, Ind.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED.

2 or 3 cars 7/4 1sts and 2nds plain white oak (ash), if necessary. 1 car No. 1 common taken with it. Write prices c. i. f. Rotterdam or Antwerp to A. LEROY, Antwerp, Belgium.

WANTED.

100,000 feet first and seconds sap gum, 90% 12' and 10% 10'. Quote delivered Chicago.
200,000 No. 1, 6x8—8' red oak cross ties. Quote delivered Louisville.
G. C. PRATT LBR. & TIE COMPANY,
Ft. Dearborn Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Red and White Oak.
4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Basswood.

Delivery New York city, lighterage limits.

HERBERT C. TURNER & CO.,

1 Madison Ave., New York.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 2558 S. Robey St., Chicago.

WANTED—OAK TIMBER AND PILING.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL PILING & LUMBER CO.,
1205 Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Corliss Engines and Generators equal to new. Send for our list and prices.

THE DORNER RAILWAY EQUIPMENT CO.,
193 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

Timber Sizer, Atlantic Works, 28"x14", good condition, now in the South.
HERMANCE MACHINE CO., Williamsport, Pa.

FOR SALE—SELF-FEED RIP SAWS,

Bolting Saws, Quick acting Saw Gauges and special machinery. Prices right. Write for particulars.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER AND DIMENSION STOCK.

P. O. BOX 345. Muncie, Ind.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 75 tons rebuilt ready for use; 140 locomotives in stock.

SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

An 8-foot Band Mill with carriage and track. Also four veneer saws, two 16-foot carriages and two 18-foot carriages. JEROME H. SHEIP,
Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

HARDWOOD TIMBER LAND BARGAINS

For sale. 35,000 acres on Miss. River in Ark. Cut 9,000 feet per acre. Price \$12 per acre. Levied. Rich farm land.

25,000 acres on Miss. River in Ark. Cut 6,500 feet at \$7.50 per acre.

40,000 acres on River and R. R. in Mo. Cut 3,000 feet, 85 per cent being oak. Price \$2.25 per acre.

100 million feet stumpage near Miss. river in Mo. on 3 railroads. Price \$1.25 per M.

FRANK A. HENSHAW,
115 Dearborn St., Chicago.

VERY UNUSUAL—WORTH INVESTIGATING.

Adjoining our cypress timber we own six millions choice hardwoods, chiefly Oak and Hickory. Will sell timber and loan first class mill, organized crew, railroad, steam skidder. Now running. Location, Arkansas. Address, "BOX 65," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WE BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP

for the location of government lands without the necessity of residence thereon. If you wish to buy or sell write for particulars.

For sale, 11,000 acres near Ry., East Tenn. Over 50 per cent hemlock. Balance Oak, Poplar, Pine, etc.

S. A. KEAN & CO.,
Bankers and Bond Dealers,
131 La Salle St., Chicago.

BIG BARGAIN IN TIMBER AND MILL.

Fine Band Mill, logging outfit and more than 45,000,000 ft. of fine hardwoods, Cypress, Ash, Poplar, Oak, Cottonwood, Gum and Pine. Well located, advantageous freight rates. Operations can be started in two weeks. Big bargain for quick buyer. Write for particulars.

SAVANNAH VALLEY LUMBER CO.,
Augusta, Ga.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

Standard and narrow gauge locomotives and cars of all sorts for logging and railroad use.

HICKS LOCOMOTIVE & CAR WORKS,
Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE.

Spoke plant in good running order, well located, on trunk line. Splendid opportunity for right man. Will contract output of plant on terms to suit purchaser and take stock in payment. A partial list of equipment as follows:

- 1—60 H. P. Boiler.
- 1—85 H. P. Boiler.
- 1—40 H. P. Locomotive Type Boiler with 10x12 Center Crank Engine on block.
- 1—16x20 Adams Engine.
- 1—6x7½ S. C. C. Engine for machine shop.
- 1—3 K. W. Dynamo for lighting.
- 1—Complete repair shop necessary to business.
- 1—42" Defiance Spoke & Singletree Lathe.
- 2—36" Defiance Spoke Lathes, all necessary cams and attachments.
- 2—Egan Spoke Lathes with all patterns.
- 1—Smith Bolting Saw.
- 3—Rip Tables, complete.
- 1—Pony Saw Mill.
- 1—Band Rip Saw, 32" wheels.
- 1—Double 50" Exhaust System.
- 1—Defiance Spoke Equalizer.

All tools and necessary apparatus ready for operating, also Belting, Pulleys and other articles in stock for repairs. An up-to-date plant at a bargain.

6,000 acres of standing Hickory timber.

Good reasons for selling.

Address "SPOKE," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

Cherry for Sale

Over one million feet dry stock ready for immediate shipment from our Jamestown yard, all thicknesses and grades.

ALSO CIRCASSIAN WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

WARREN ROSS LUMBER COMPANY - JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Reduce the Cost of Handling Materials in your Saw Mill



Send for catalog H-f57. It fully describes Conveyers for the lumberman.

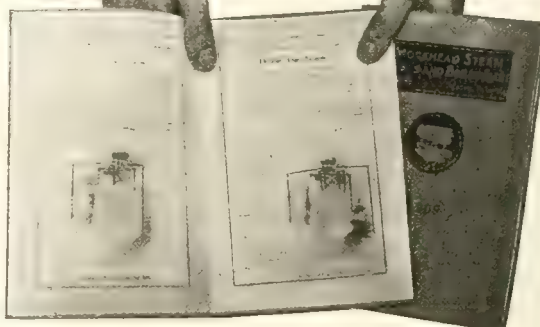
JEFFREY conveyers are built in various styles and capacities. We furnish thoroughly dependable and economical systems for any practicable conditions existing in the lumber industry. We give each requirement special consideration and base our figures on the best system suited to the case.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company

Columbus

Ohio

Have One?



Just a Postal

advising your name and address will bring this fully illustrated and instructive "Trap Book" direct to you—the illustrations show interesting applications of the Morehead Return and Non Return Steam Traps to a large variety of steam line conditions.

Write today as the edition is limited

Morehead Manufacturing Co.

Dept. 8, DETROIT, MICH.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

First-class hardwood flooring mill, planing mill, dry kiln and machine shop tools. Located, Wolverine, Mich. Will sell very cheap entire plant or machinery only. Address

HAAK LUMBER COMPANY,
310 Lumbermen's Bldg., Portland, Ore.

EMPLOYES WANTED

LUMBER BUYER WANTED.

Old established firm wants thoroughly competent buyer. Best of references required. Address "BOX 70," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

An experienced lumber salesman having a good acquaintance in the Ohio and Indiana territory. One thoroughly familiar with hardwoods.

Address "D-71," care HARDWOOD RECORD

WANTED AT ONCE

Hardwood log buyer posted on walnut. Good opportunity for the man that can show results. Write at once, stating experience, and arrange for personal interview.

GEORGE W. HARTZELL, Dayton, O.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LUMBERMEN—

to try the Gibson Tally Book. The three-throw aluminum tally ticket cover accommodates any form of ticket desired. The use of the special triplicate tally ticket supplied, printed on waterproof paper with carbon backs makes tallies unalterable. For durability, convenience, accuracy and for systematizing the inspection of lumber the Gibson tally method can't be beat.

Special forms of tally tickets mailed on application. Covers sold on approval to responsible concerns.

HARDWOOD RECORD,
335 Dearborn St., Chicago.

BUYERS OF HARDWOODS.

Do you want to get in touch with the best buyers of hardwood lumber? We have a list, showing the annual requirements in lumber, dimension stock and veneers and panels of consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. The service is free to advertisers in the RECORD. It will interest you. Write us for further information about our "Selling Lumber by Mail System."

Hardwood Record, Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago.

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

are frequent except where our

Two Piece Geometrical Barber Coin is in use, then imitation isn't possible. Sample if you ask for it.

S. D. CHILDS & CO., Chicago

We also make Time Checks, Stencils and Log Hammers.



MACHINERY BARGAINS

WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM 30 TO 75%

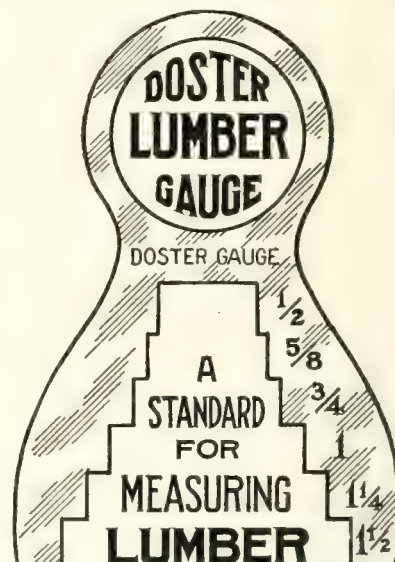
- 1 Iron Double Circular Saw Table
- 1 44-in. McDonough Band Resaw
- 2 3x16 Baldwin 36 in. Locomotives
- 1 Houston Mortising and Boring Machine
- 1 Daniels Timber Planer
- 1 36-in. American Band Saw
- 60 miles relaying rails
- 5000 Boilers, Engines and other Machines

Send for list, also our new 500-Page Catalog No. 940

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO

Complete stock of Structural Steel and Iron. Shafting, Belting and Pulleys

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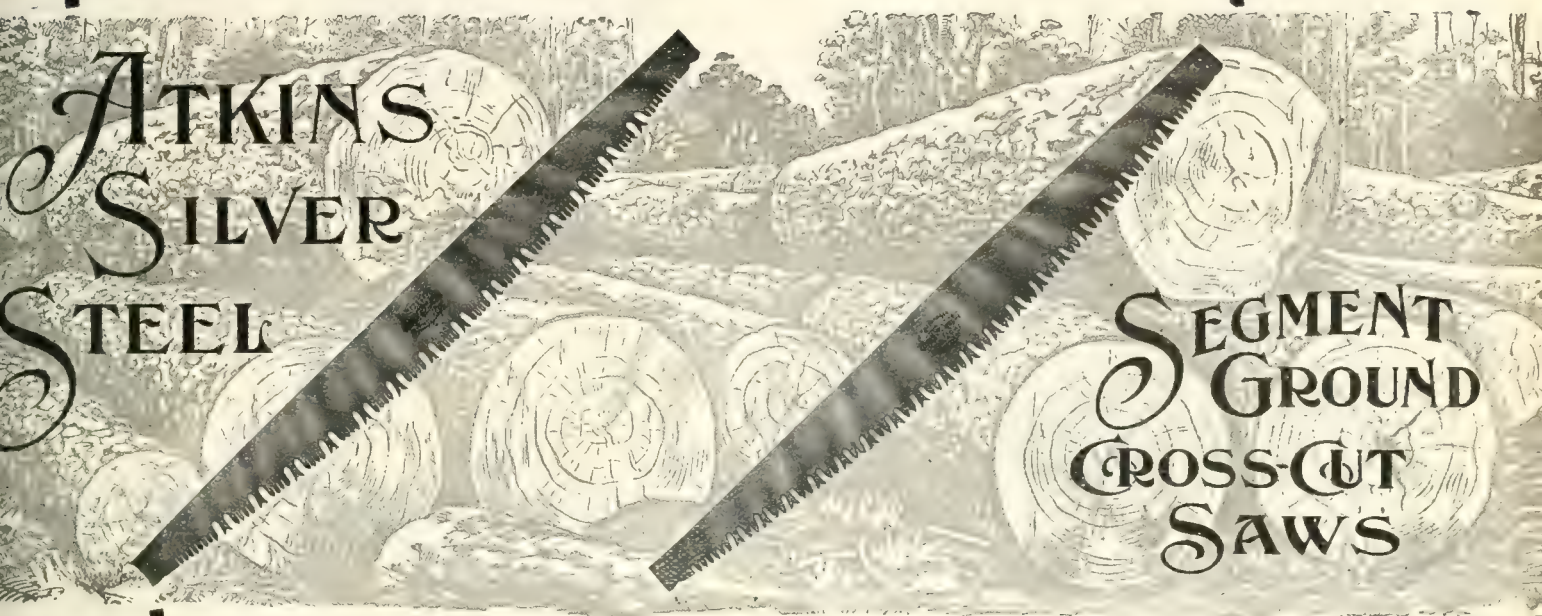
Lightest, smallest, most accurate gauge ever produced. Made of best quality steel, heavily nickle-plated. Can be conveniently carried either in the hand or pocket of the Inspector. As it weighs less than a half ounce it makes an attractive watch fob.

PRICE 50 CENTS

One of these gauges given with every New Subscriber to HARDWOOD RECORD, when accompanied by remittance of \$2.00. Old subscribers can secure one by remitting \$2.00, thus extending their subscription one year.

Two Saws That Beat The World

ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD



THE REX—Silver Steel—Segment Ground—Two Cutter.

THE PERFECTION—Silver Steel—Segment Ground—Four Cutter.

“THE FINEST ON EARTH”

Don't let prejudice stand in your way. We guarantee these two saws to run **easier**—cut **faster**—and hold their edge longer than any other.

Why? Because the steel in them is superior in quality and because the Temper is perfect and because they are **SEGMENT GROUND**—which gives them the proper taper and is our own exclusive process.

We'll back our guarantee with a bond, if you wish it. We'll give you results such as you have never secured before.

We mean this.

Won't you try us next time?

Order from your Jobber, Wholesale House, or dealer. Specify **SILVER STEEL** and see to it that your Saws are so marked. If they are slow in filling your orders, write to the nearest address below.

FULL DESCRIPTION UPON REQUEST

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, Inc.

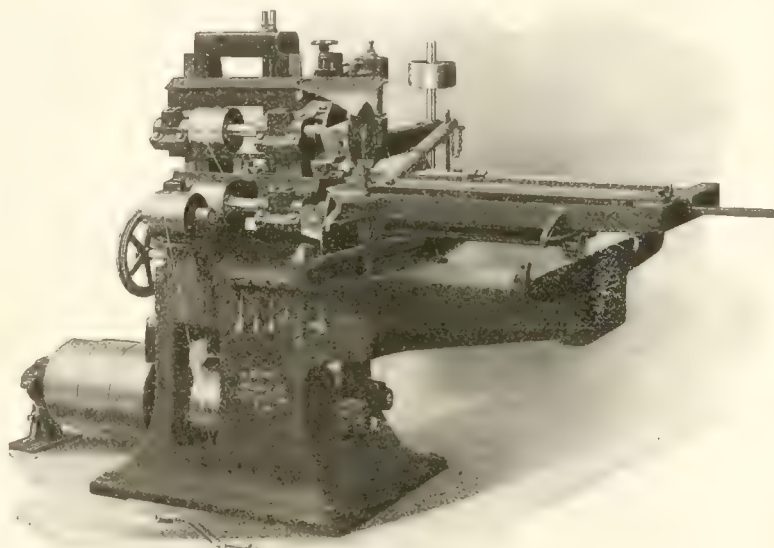
THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Branches: Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City,
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle. Canadian Factory — Hamilton, Ont.

Do You Need a Tenoning Machine? If So, Get The Best

SMITH'S original Single-end Tenoning Machines were patented in 1852, since which time many improvements have been made, the annexed engraving representing the latest and best type.



No. 225 Ce TENONER (Single End)

Construction

Frame cast whole, therefore very rigid.

Table is mounted on Roller Bearings, hence will move very easily, and perfectly square at all times.

Cutter Spindles are all made of high carbon steel, ground accurately to size and perfect roundness.

For further particulars and prices,
address

H. B. Smith Machine Company

SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

New York Chicago Atlanta Memphis

WHO BUYS HARDWOODS?

Do You Want the List?

The Hardwood Record supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada.

Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town
Name of concern
Name of buyer
Line manufactured

Kinds, grades and thicknesses of Lumber
Kinds and sizes of dimension stock
Kinds and thicknesses of veneers
Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels.

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber **not** used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete roster of the hardwood requirements of all users, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber.

This service is free to all advertisers, save the patent index cards which show at a glance the kinds of lumber used by each concern, and which are sold at \$3.50 a thousand, the state guide cards costing 75 cts. a set.

Write us about this service.

HARDWOOD RECORD

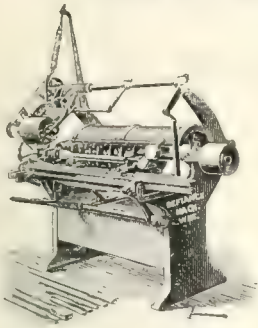
355 Dearborn Street

CHICAGO

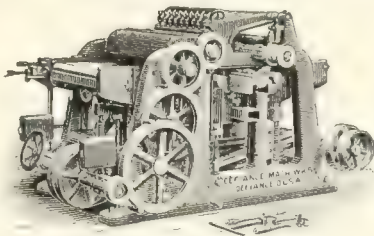
"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

INVENTED AND BUILT BY

The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio



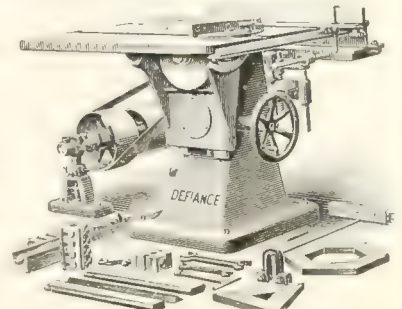
Spoke and Handle Lathe



26 in. Double Surface Planer

FOR PRODUCING

AUTOMOBILE SPOKES, RIMS, WHEELS, and BODIES, Carriage and Wagon Hubs, Spokes, Rims and Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Single Trees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Table Legs, Balusters, Oval Wood Dishes, and for GENERAL WOOD-WORK.



No. 8 Variety Saw

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

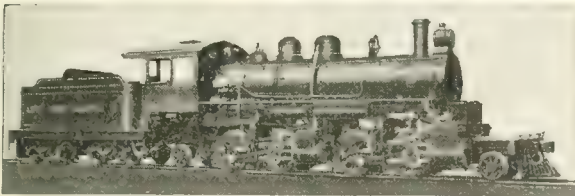
BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

Principal Offices and Works:

500 North Broad St., PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES



MALLET ARTICULATED LOCOMOTIVE

The above type is particularly adapted to LOGGING service. A large proportion of the weight can be utilized for tractive power and curves of short radius can be readily traversed.

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CHICAGO, Railway Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Security Building.

PORTLAND, Couch Building.

Cable Address:—"Baldwin, Philadelphia."

The Oldham Saws Acknowledged Leaders in Saws for Sawmills

Joshua Oldham & Sons

NEW YORK SAW WORKS

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BROOKLYN
NEW YORK CITY

WHITE-HENRY BLDG.
SEATTLE, WASH.

New Orleans Branch: 633 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.

89%

of HARDWOOD RECORD subscribers are owners of steam plants. Eighty-nine per cent are, therefore, buyers of wood-working machinery. There is little percentage of waste circulation in HARDWOOD RECORD for machinery advertisers.

IMPROVED WHITE SAW SWAGES

Will make your saws last longer, make better lumber and please your filer—it's a money saving proposition for you. Better consider it. They don't cost much and last a long time.

Catalog if you want it

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Eau Claire,
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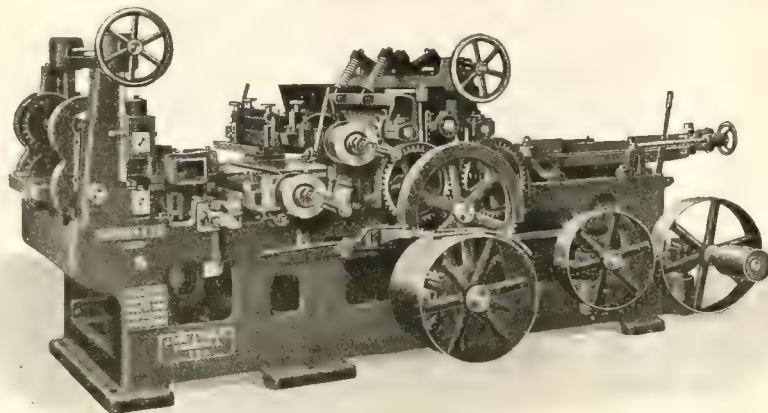
Perfect Alignment to the Upper In-Feeding Rolls is Absolutely Essential to the Production of Fine Surfacing

You get this with our No. 275 DOUBLE CYLINDER PLANER AND MATCHER where the two upper in-feeding rolls are raised and lowered simultaneously by hand wheel, giving neither roll a chance to get out of line.

This patented feature, together with many others, enable our No. 275 to meet the highest requirements of planing mills and other woodworking plants for working in either hard or soft wood.

It will be found a most excellent tool for all such work as patent drop siding, carpenter's moldings, baseboards, casing, flooring, etc.

Capacity for material 10, 16, 20 and 24 in. wide and 8 in. thick.



NO. 275 DOUBLE CYLINDER PLANER AND MATCHER

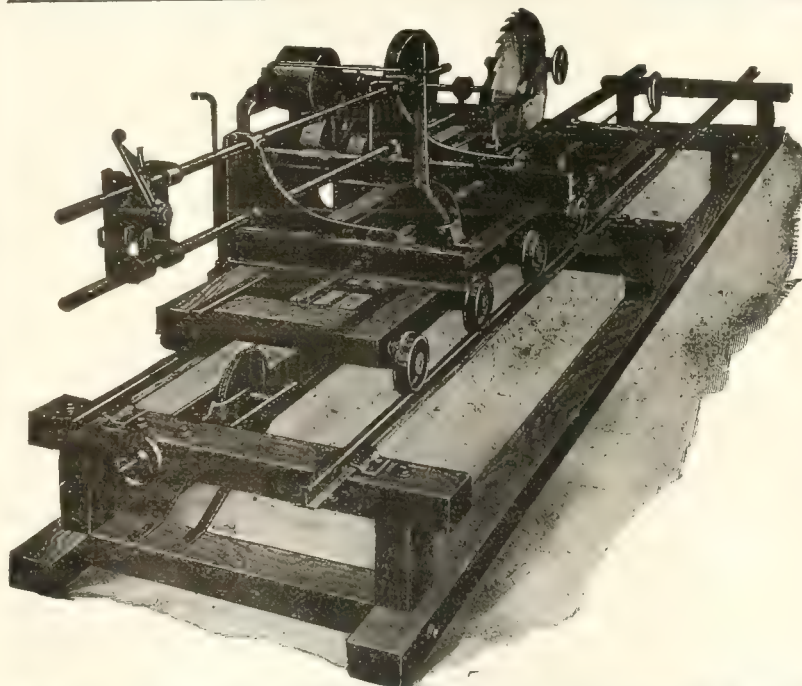
Let us tell you more about this new machine in our large Illustrated Circular—Sheet No. 8-C.

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New Hoosier Improved Short Log Sawing Machine



Made especially for sawing veneer cores and small logs, up to 20 inches diameter and from 2 to 12 feet long.

The machine is built with a heavy cast iron husk frame that carries the feed works and mandrel which runs in self-oiling boxes. It is equipped with a variable friction feed, with cable attachment to carriage. Feed is strong and rapid.

The dogs are of an entirely new style, and dog the log, or piece to be sawed, in the end instead of top and bottom, and can be instantly changed to grip any length log that the carriage will accommodate.

The machine consists of but three pieces, the husk frame, track frame and carriage. It can be quickly and easily moved, and can be operated with a 10 H.P. engine. The machine will saw from 3,000 to 6,000 feet per day and weighs 3,500 lbs.

The largest saw that can be used is a 48-in. diameter.

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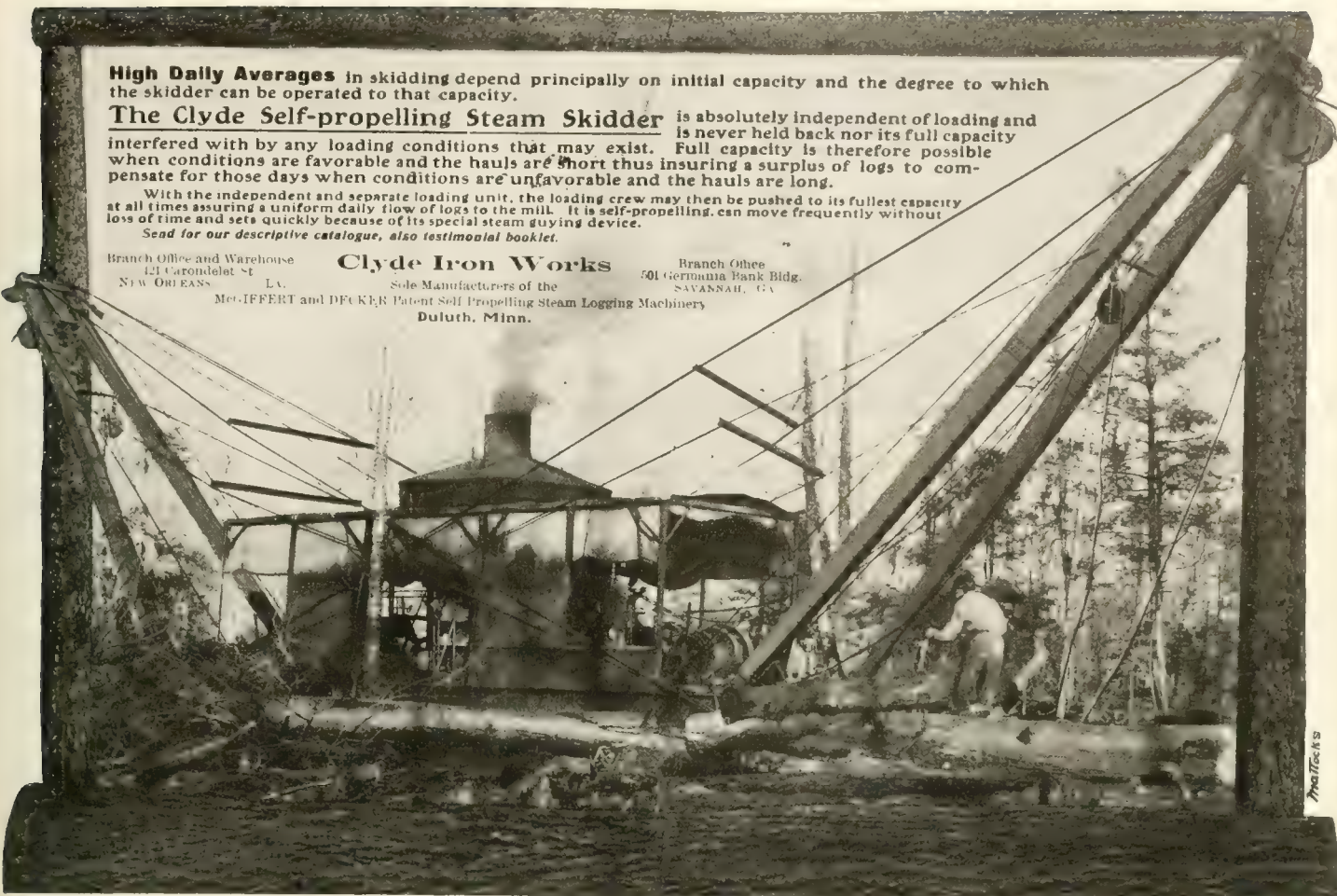
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A combined skidding and loading machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up ready for business in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

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The skidding sheaves are hung from a vertically hinged jib the outer end is gauged by two power tightened lines.

An all-steel machine which has special features that absorb all shocks and strains. Rapid in operation and setting. Swinging boom easily controlled by one lever. The machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented geared jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines. A machine that will interest you; because it is the fastest and strongest of the day.

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Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our city and country mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points, we are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

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30,000 " 8/4 " " " " " "

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Extra Fine Quality.

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Is air and kiln-dried, end matched, bored and steel scraped. Mixed car—loads a specialty.

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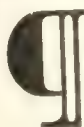
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3-4		3,490		3-4	10,000	3,520
4-4	232,107	617,027	107,645	4-4	80,155	234,273
5-4	22,512	50,238	1,145	5-4	39,773	56,060
6-4	35,035	32,947		6-4	37,510	16,445
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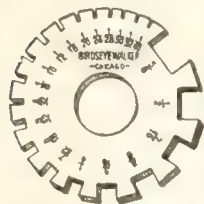
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Sawed White Oak Strips

If this interests you, write us.

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Plain and Quartered

ALL GRADES RED GUM

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 5 Cars 4-4 1s and 2s Sap Gum
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 2 Cars 12-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
 2 Cars 12-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak
 ½ Car 16-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
 3 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Ash
 1 Car 5-4 No. 1 Common Ash
 1 Car 6-4 No. 1 Common Ash
 1 Car 8-4 No. 1 Common Ash
 1 Car 5, 6, 8-4 No. 2 Common Walnut
 1 Car 4-4 No. 1 Common Cherry
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Finely Figured Quartered Oak
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FORT WAYNE AND LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
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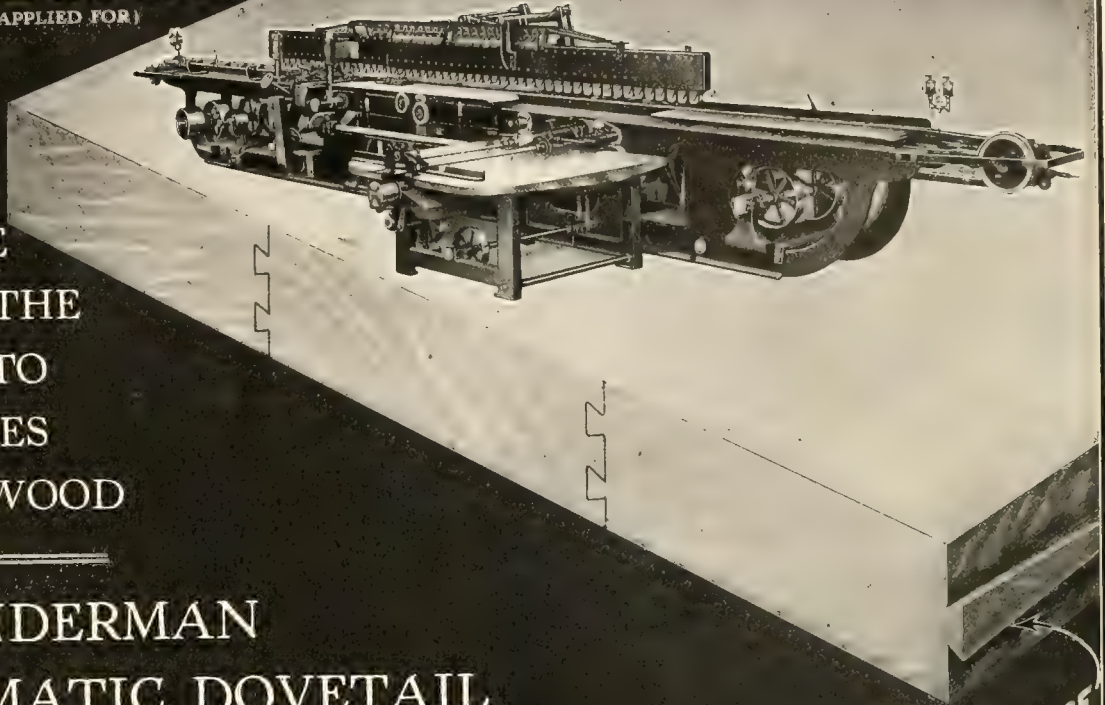
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PITTSBURG, PA.

A WEDGE DOVETAIL

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

OUR
NEWEST
FEATURE
FORCES THE
GLUE INTO
THE PORES
OF THE WOOD



The LINDERMAN
AUTOMATIC DOVETAIL
GLUE JOINTER is a

JOINTER AND JOINER. IT PERFORMS
IN ONE OPERATION and ONE HANDLING

all the operations necessary to complete a glue joint as jointing, glueing,
clamping, unclamping and edging to width.

Eliminates the delay of getting jointed stock to the finishing or veneer
room. Saves time, labor, lumber and glue, yet delivers the finished product
with a reinforced WEDGE DOVETAIL which is a permanent clamp.

May we send you samples and information of this new important feature?

LINDERMAN MACHINE CO.,

MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

THE NEW WEDGE

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MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
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5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
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THE W. M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

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Carries 50,000,000 Feet Band Sawed

YELLOW POPLAR WHITE PINE WHITE OAK RED OAK
HICKORY ASH BASSWOOD CHESTNUT HEMLOCK
SOUTH CAROLINA YELLOW CYPRESS

And Other Kinds of Lumber

If you want GOOD stock, WELL MANUFACTURED and GRADED, place your order NOW.
Prices never go high enough to cause us to fail to fill our contracts to the letter.

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OLD FASHIONED
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YELLOW POPLAR

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YELLOW POPLAR

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WATER SEASONED
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CHICAGO, JULY 25, 1910

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OFFICE, FACTORY AND YARDS:

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All Kinds of High-Grade

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Representing
WEST VIRGINIA SPRUCE LUMBER CO.,
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**THE ATLANTIC
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Would like to talk to you about their large stock of

Plain and Quartered
WHITE OAK

Tennessee Red Cedar, Thin Poplar and Poplar Siding

ASK US WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU

More than 200 Lumbermen

are using the new Gibson Tally Book with its duplicate or triplicate tally tickets. If you haven't seen it, let us send you one with specimen tickets on approval. They solve your shortage and inspection troubles.

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Branch Offices
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3 Band Mills

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McILVAIN'S SPECIALS FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

Get your order in early for

RED OAK

2 cars 5-4 Common and Better.

Ask us for prices on 150,000 to 200,000 feet of 4-4 genuine

Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar

good widths and lengths, ready for immediate shipment.

We have also a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2 Common 5-4 Poplar.

We have just received a large consignment of

MAHOGANY

200,000 feet, manufactured from choice logs, well-figured, and nice stock in every particular; good widths and lengths.

10-4 to 16-4 100,000 ft.

HARD MAPLE

Also same amount of Soft Maple.

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We can make prompt shipment on

WHITE OAK

200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on

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150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

Let us quote you on

RIVED HEART CYPRESS SHINGLES

7-24, several hundred thousand of each. Can ship immediately either straight or mixed cars.

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1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

How are you fixed on

RED GUM AND COTTONWOOD

We have a large block of 4-4 in the above.

No better time than right now to think about

HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE

Our big stock offers some choice bargains.

Are you in the market for
CALIFORNIA SUGAR AND WHITE PINE

We have a large stock of 4-4 to 12-4

If you are looking for

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write us for prices. We have a big stock on hand. Ask us for quotations.

We have just received a large block of

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4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

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CHESTNUT

We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4 No. 1 Common and Better bone dry for prompt shipment.

You can get a good price on this No. 1 Common and Better tough

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200,000 feet of 4-4 to 5 inch, largely First and Seconds.

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FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

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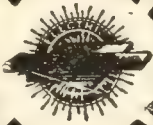
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22M 4-4 Black Ash No. 2 Common and Better
 80M 4-4 Gray Elm No. 1 Common
 100M 4x4 Gray Elm No. 2 Common
 49M 12-4 Gray Elm 1's and 2's
 22M 8-4 Rock Elm No. 2 Common and Better
 40M 4-4 Soft Maple No. 2 Common and Better

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FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
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Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber

1 TO 6 INCHES THICK

WRITE FOR PRICES

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Michigan Hardwoods

Cadillac Quality

1x6 Basswood No. 2 Common	13M
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4-4 Gray Elm No. 3 Common	150M
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8-4 Rock Elm No. 3 Common	17M
1x9 Hard Maple 1s and 2s	4M
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ANNUAL CAPACITY

20,000,000 Feet of Hardwood

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Also complete stock of Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber. Write for delivered prices.

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250,000 feet 5-4 Dry Log Run Beech

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Manufacturers of High-Grade

Michigan Maple Flooring

3-8 in. and 13-16 in. in all standard widths and grades.

No Better Hardwood Floors made than our 13-16 inch
and 3-8 inch.

STEEL SCRAPED, END MATCHED,
KILN DRIED MAPLE FLOORING.

"Chief Brand"

Maple and Beech Flooring

in $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple
in all standard widths and grades, will
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on its merits alone

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

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FAST TRAINS DAY AND NIGHT
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Excellent service between Chicago, LaFayette,
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Standard electric lighted sleepers on night trains parlor and dining
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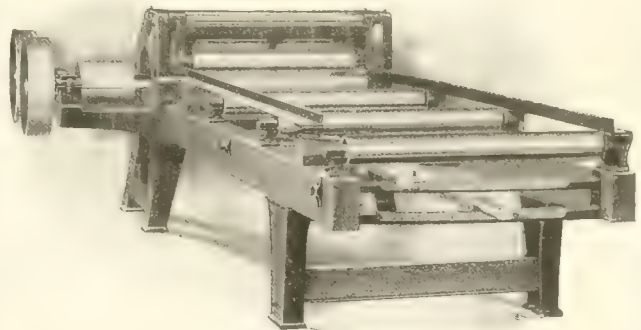
Maple, Birch, Basswood, Beech, Ash,
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Also White Cedar Shingles, Poles, Ties and Posts

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72 sizes and kinds



Rear Table Not Shown

Edgers for saw mills.
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Edgers for mills cutting up to 20,000 feet in ten hours.
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Edgers 32, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60 and 66 in. wide in the clear between guides.
Edgers with 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26-inch saws.
Edgers with 2, 3, 4 or 5 saws.

A large stock always on hand, ready for immediate shipment.

THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO., GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

Also manufacturers of

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate and the TOWER One-man 2-saw Trimmer

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Forman's Famous Flooring
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**Faultless Grades, Perfect Milling, Quick Shipment
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FLOORING

Our slow method of air-seasoning and kiln-drying enables us to offer you a superior product—one which has stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century.
Write today for prices and booklet.

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**"If Anybody Can,
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HARDWOODS

Franklin Bank Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA

West Virginia Spruce and Hemlock : Long and
Short Leaf Pine : Virginia Framing

DOG DAYS

WE WANT TO KEEP OUR MEN BUSY

WRITE US FOR PRICES

HERE ARE A FEW ITEMS WE ARE ANXIOUS TO MOVE:

- 3 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Ash.
- 7 " 4-4x6 to 12 in. 1st and 2nd Cottonwood
- 3 " 6-4x6 to 12 " " " " "
- 2 " each $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{5}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{4}{4}$ - $\frac{5}{4}$ 1st & 2nd Plain Red Oak
- 4 " 4-4 No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
- 5 " 4-4 " " " White Oak
- 16 " 4-4 No. 3 " Oak

WE HANDLE EVERYTHING IN SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn.

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

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HAYDEN & WESTCOTT LUMBER COMPANY

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YOU
CAN
AFFORD TO
DEAL
WITH US

WHITE PINE

WE WISH TO BUY

Poplar

1 in. Wagon Box Boards 11 in. to 23 in. wide, 12 ft., 14 ft., 16 ft. long
1 car 1½ x 16 in., 10 ft. and 12 ft. Box Boards.
1 car 1½ x 16 in. and up 1 and 2 grade.
2 cars 2 x 14 in. to 16 in., 1 and 2 grade Sign Boards, 14 ft., 16 ft., and 18 ft. long.
2 cars ¾ in., 1 and 2 grade.

WE WISH TO SELL

2 or 3 cars 2 in., 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash Standard Lengths.

We want to sell car or cargo lots of any kind of lumber. If we accept your order, will produce the goods. Write us.

1 car 2½ in. and 3 in. 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.
5 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Poplar.
500,000 ft., 1 in., No. 1 Common and Better Plain Red and White Oak, Bone Dry.
1 in. No. 2 Common Oak out of the above lot.
3 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Red Gum, Dry.
6 cars 1 in. Gum Box Boards, 13 in. to 17 in. wide, Dry.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8-10 and 12 in. No. 1 and C and Better Norway.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8- and 10 in. No. 2 and Better White Pine.

YELLOW PINE

YOU
CANNOT
AFFORD NOT
TO DEAL
WITH US

CAR STOCK

LOW GRADE OAK

WE HAVE

15 cars 4/4 No. 3 COMMON PLAIN OAK absolutely BONE DRY and contains 40% to 50% 14' and 16' Lengths

WILL QUOTE SPECIAL PRICE

Tallahatchie Lumber Co., Philipp, Miss.

THREE STATES LUMBER CO.

BAND-SAWN STOCK

IN ALL THICKNESSES

PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH, GUM, COTTONWOOD, CYPRESS, ELM
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Sales Office: 218 FRANKLIN BANK BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

We are desirous of Moving:

1 Car 4-4 Log Run Cherry.

1 " 5-4 " " "

2 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Maple, 14 inches and up.

5 Cars 4-4 Log Run Bellwood.

3 " 4 ft. Poplar Lath.

6 " Clear Hemlock, stock widths, 6 to 18 inches.

Let us have your inquiries for Hardwoods.

Band Mills, Complete Planing Mills and Dry Kilns
WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., Abingdon, Va., and Judson, N. C.
MANUFACTURERS BAND-SAWED HARDWOODS

Mixed car shipments including Oak Flooring our specialty

We are long on

No. 1 Common Oak Flooring

also want to move several cars of

No. 2 Common Oak Flooring

Write for special price.

Address all Correspondence

WHITING LUMBER CO.

General Offices, Land Title Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

JEROME H. SHEIP

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

POPLAR

CHESTNUT

OAK

ASH

MAPLE

Land Title Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mills:

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Fenwick Lumber Company

Manufacturers

Hemlock, Spruce, Hardwoods

General Offices:

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Sales Offices:

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WRITE RICHTER FOR PRICES ON

4-4 Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Soft Yellow Poplar 4-4 Log run Cypress M.C.O.

4-4 Common and Better Chestnut (except for pin worm holes)

4-4 6, 8, 10 and 12 in., Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Tenn. White Pine.

RICHTER LUMBER COMPANY,

Land Title Bldg.

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TOMB LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

REAL ESTATE TRUST BLDG., PHILADELPHIA

Send us your inquiries

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

NICE FLAKY STUFF

DANIEL B. CURLL

REAL ESTATE TRUST BLDG., Philadelphia, Pa.

HARDWOODS

Large Capacity Band Mill at GLENRAY, WEST VIRGINIA

THOMAS E. COALE LUMBER CO.

Franklin Bank Building, Philadelphia

We are interested in **No. 2 Common 8-4 Quartered White Oak and All Grades of Poplar and Other Hardwoods.**

CHAS. K. PARRY & CO.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

WE WANT:

Quartered Red and White Oak, all grades, 4-4 to 8-4
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 common and better plain white and Red Oak
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 Shop Select, 1's and 2's Cypress
Log Run Basswood

THE EAST

LEADING MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

SCHOFIELD BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

DAILY OUTPUT: 40,000 FT. WHITE PINE; 150,000 FT. HARDWOODS—STANDARD GRADES

Complete Planing Mills, Saw Mills, Dry Kilns. We Ship Straight or Mixed Cars of Lumber, Trim Mouldings, etc.

WE CONTROL THE

SALTKEATCHIE LUMBER COMPANY, Schofield, S. C.

Manufacturing Our

Famous Uniform Color Red Cypress and Yellow Poplar, Ash, Oak, Red and Tupelo Gum

Also Have Other Mills Under Contract

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WHOLESALERS

WEST VIRGINIA SPRUCE, N. C. PINE, HARDWOODS,
VIRGINIA SAP PINE, CEDAR SHINGLES

1 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

R. S. CORYELL LUMBER CO.

Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Shippers of Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwood, Red Cedar Siding, "Lewis Brand" Washington Red Cedar Shingles

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOODS—Poplar and Gum

33 Broad Street,

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H. D. WIGGIN 89 STATE STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Whitewood, Oak, Chestnut, Elm, Basswood
Maple and Birch.

SEND ME YOUR LIST OF OFFERINGS FOR SPOT CASH

WEBSTER LUMBER CO.

SWANTON, VT.

Northern and Southern Hardwoods

We must move Two cars No. 1 Common
Brown Ash, bone dry stock

Mills at: Swanton, East Fairfield

Bakersfield and Greensboro, Vt.

and Malone and Newton Falls, N. Y.

PALMER & PARKER CO.

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ENGLISH OAK

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MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

WANTED

Twenty-five cars 1½ inch and 2 inch No. 2 Common Hickory or
Tough Elm, green or dry. Delivery October 1st. Terms cash.

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ELY BROTHERS, Inc.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Eastern Hardwoods, Hemlock, Spruces, White Pine and Basswood. Dimension Stock and Special Orders carefully attended to. Correspondence solicited.

Address, 210 Beacon St., Hartford, Conn.

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Mills at New Bridge, N. Y. 45 Broadway, New York

Hardwood Bill Timber, 2-in. to 10-in.—20 ft and under.

WATAUGA LUMBER & MFG. CO.
KILN DRIED OAK, MAPLE AND BIRCH FLOORING
HOLLOW BACKED, SMOKE AND END MATCHED
DAMASCUS, VIRGINIA

"Watauga Brand" Hardwood Flooring

Not an old brand, but a good one. Made in Damascus, Virginia. Every concern that makes good flooring brands their product. That is their guarantee of satisfaction.

A trademark makes you live up to it. You have to keep the quality uniform. You cannot fall down like the man who doesn't mark his product.

Did you read the letter reproduced? It speaks well for our machines, doesn't it? A pleased customer is the best advertisement.

That's why the 89-X is so in demand. We are away behind in orders, expect to continue so. A fast-feed hardwood matcher builds slow.

There's a lot of fine machine work. There are more parts to be fitted than on the average matcher and the machine must be right, a Unit, before it goes out to do work where a scraper will not be required.

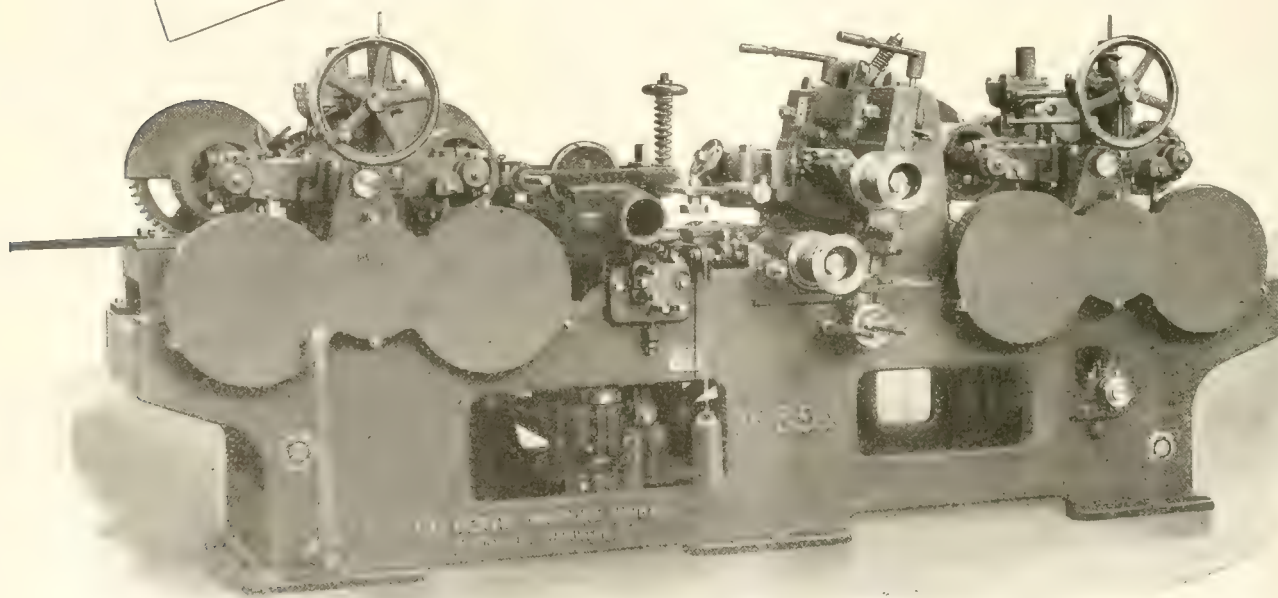
But they are satisfied and well satisfied. The letter speaks for itself. They also have Berlin resaws and other tools.

BERLIN HARDWOOD MATCHERS

are the fastest-feed hardwood matchers on earth. Ask some of the users what their capacity is? Let's look at a few of the reasons why:

- 1 - 6-bitted cylinder heads with self-hardening steel knives. Most perfect head on the market.
- 2 - 12-bitted side-heads, only 12-bitted side-heads in the world. Self-hardening steel bits. Practically 24-edges cutting. Side-head "Jointer" trues each bit.
- 3 - Grinders and Jointers for cylinder head knives in perfect condition. Enables the operator to keep the knives to a perfect cutting edge without removal from the head.
- 4 - Only successful Roller-Hold-Down between side-heads. Powerful and a thorough success.
- 5 - Automobile chain drive. No train of gears. Silent running, accessible—never gives trouble.
- 6 - Fast-feed matcher legs, with special step-bearing. Vertical adjustment.
- 7 - Reverse Feed Device. If stock splinters, the operator by a lever can instantly reverse the direction of feed.
- 8 - Eight powerful 10" feed rolls. Plenty of power and all transmitted through the chain drive.
- 9 - Stationary bottom jointing attachment.

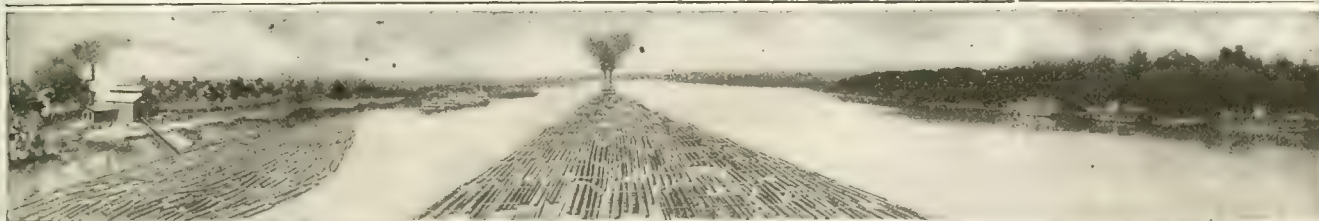
These are a few of the distinctive points. Well worth looking into, don't you think? We will gladly send pictures. Write TODAY—not tomorrow.



THE BERLIN MACHINE WORKS, BELOIT, WIS.

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON SEATTLE SPOKANE COLUMBIA SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES

LOUISVILLE THE HARDWOOD GATEWAY



**PLAIN OAK, QUARTERED OAK,
CHESTNUT, WALNUT, HICKORY,
POPLAR, ASH, MAHOGANY.**

BIG DRY STOCKS

We want a share of your business and will treat you right.

Write to one of us or all of us to-day.

**NORMAN LUMBER CO.
LOUISVILLE POINT LBR. CO.
E. B. NORMAN & CO.
LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS
VENEERS, THIN LUMBER AND PANELS**

**W. P. BROWN & SONS LBR. CO.
EDW. L. DAVIS LBR. CO.
OHIO RIVER SAW MILL CO.
C. C. MENGEL & BRO. CO.**

Have the largest stock of MAHOGANY in the United States right in Louisville.



The Hardwood Lumber Gateway

In the center of the producing
and consuming territory.

A "SQUARE DEAL" IS OUR MOTTO

Cincinnati Lumbermen can and will
gladly take care of your requirements.

WHY GO BEYOND! ————— STOP HERE!

Cincinnati manufacturers and dealers
solicit your inquiries. See their "ads"
on following pages of this paper.

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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

C. C. BOYD & CO.

Manufacturers of

Hardwood Lumber and Veneers

MILLS: { North Bend, O.
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WE HANDLE DRY

HARDWOODS

For

Domestic and Foreign Markets

Correspondence Solicited

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J. W. DARLING LUMBER CO.

OUR SPECIALTIES

COTTONWOOD—RED GUM

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

BAND SAW HARDWOODS

C. CRANE & CO.

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

MILLS AND YARDS IN

CINCINNATI

Annual Capacity, **100,000,000 Ft.**

NOTE HERE

Some stock we wish to move quick
and prices made accordingly

1 Car	8-4	1s and 2s	Red Gum	
2 Cars	6-4	"	"	"
1 Car	5-4	"	"	"
8 Cars	4-4	"	"	"
3 "	4-4	No. 1 Com.	"	"
10 "	6-4	1s and 2s Sap	"	"
1 Car	5-4	"	"	"
15 Cars	4-4	"	"	"
3 "	6-4	No. 1 Com.	"	"
3 "	5-4	"	"	"
20 "	4-4	"	"	"
3 "	4-4 x 13-17	"	Gum Box Boards	
20 "	4-4	S. W. Chestnut		
2 "	5-4	"		
2 "	6-4	"		
1 Car	8-4	"		
30 Cars	4-4	No. 2 and No. 3 Common	Poplar	
5 "	4-4	"	Ash	
2 "	6-4	"	"	
8 "	4-4	No. 1 Common	Ash	
3 "	6-4	"	"	
20 "	4-4	White Pine—on grade		

KENTUCKY LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Hardwoods
and
Yellow Pine

Send us your
inquiries

THE FREIBERG LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

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QUARTERED OAK and WALNUT

LUMBER

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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

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every description

Importers of **MAHOGANY** and
FOREIGN WOODS

Write us when you want Figured Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, English Brown Oak, Curly Birch, Birds-Eye Maple, Rosewood, White Holly. We have complete stocks of everything in Veneers and Thin Lumber.

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J. H. P. SMITH, Pres. W. E. HEYSER, V.-P.-Treas. K. F. WILLIAMS, Secy.

The Hardwood Lumber Co.

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**OAK, ASH, POPLAR, CHESTNUT
COTTONWOOD and GUM**

—Write for Prices—

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Wholesale Lumber and Ties

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We are in the market for 7x9 White Oak Switch Ties; 6x8-8 White Oak and Chestnut Ties and Oak Car material.

WE HAVE FOR SALE,

10 cars 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Red Oak
5 cars 5-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
2 cars 4-4 1s and 2s Red Oak
5 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
5 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar
2 cars 4-4 Clear Sap Poplar

DUHLMEIER BROS.

**SOUTHERN
HARDWOODS**

CINCINNATI,

OHIO

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

SPECIALISTS IN

OAK--ASH--POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

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SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

CINCINNATI

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WE HANDLE NOTHING BUT OUR OWN PRODUCT

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers

HARDWOODS

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CINCINNATI

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RIEMEIER LUMBER CO.

Plain and Quartered

Oak, Ash and Chestnut

Mixed Cars a Specialty

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FROM THE SOUTH

MIXED CARS QUICK
FROM CINCINNATI

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER CO.

PLANING MILLS AND
GENERAL OFFICES:



CINCINNATI

HOUSE TRIM—
MOULDINGS

HARDWOOD
FLOORING

PLAIN OAK-GUM
POPLAR-CYPRESS
IN CARLOADS

"CENTURY" OAK } 3-8 &
ALL HEART RED GUM } 13-16
PARQUETRY OAK—5-16

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1406 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

HARDWOODS and YELLOW PINE RAILROAD TIES

Also Manufacture White Pine and Hemlock
Poplar Bevel and Drop Siding-Ceiling and Flooring

BAND MILL — PLANING MILL — CIRCULAR MILLS
UNIFORM GRADES — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

FRANCKE LUMBER COMPANY

WE SELL

ASH

THIN WALNUT

and

WE BUY

WALNUT

OAK

QUARTERED OAK

EXPORT

CHERRY

a SPECIALTY

LOGS

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BAND MILL AT ST. BERNARD, OHIO

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Lumber
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

We are Specialists in

RED GUM

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BAND SAWED, WIDE AND GOOD LENGTHS
OLD FASHIONED GRADES OUR SPECIALTY

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Ash, Maple, Elm, Walnut and Cypress

We cater to the trade of those who inspect and measure
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Delivered prices quoted to any point in North America, or to any Seaport
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**THE MALEY, THOMPSON
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**Veneers, Mahogany and
Hardwood Lumber**

Largest Stocks Best Selections
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MIDLAND LUMBER COMPANY

**HARDWOOD
L U M B E R**

CINCINNATI, OHIO

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Manufacturers

**POPLAR
OAK
ASH
CHESTNUT**

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Saw Mills: VALLEY VIEW, KY.

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

Mills Office: S. W. Cor. Findlay & McLean Sts Distributing Yards
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2 cars 2½ in., 3 in. and 4 in. Ash
1 car 5-8 in., Clear Strips Quartered White Oak, 2½ in.
to 5½ in.
½ car 10-4 in., 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak
1 car 4-4 1s and 2s, 12 in. and up Plain White Oak

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Rough and Dressed Lumber

Ties, Staves and Box Shooks

OUR SPECIALTIES:

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SHIPPING OFFICES: Clay City, Kentucky MILLS IN KENTUCKY: Jackson, Beattyville and Clay City

THE FRANK SPANGLER COMPANY

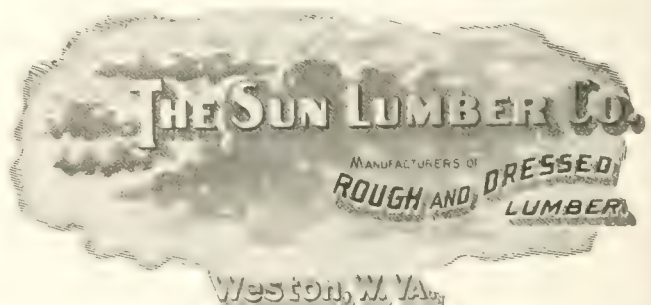
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Our Specialties:

**CYPRESS AND BAY POPLAR
COTTONWOOD AND GUM**

**Direct Shipment from our yards
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**Office, 56-7 Smith & Baker Bldg.
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There is a distinctive quality about ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS—A Fineness of Material—a “Twist of the Wrist” in Making—a “Know How” back of them—that produces

“The Finest on Earth”
“BETTER THAN ANY OTHER MAKE”

The Atkins guarantee removes all risk. There *can be* no finer Saws than Atkins. We have become the largest exclusive makers of Saws and Saw Tools in the world because we have never betrayed the confidence of the people. We determined to supply finer Saws than any other maker and we have accomplished our purpose.

Are you taking advantage of this opportunity? If not, write to the nearest address below and we will make it easy for you.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

The Silver Steel Saw People

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY, INDIANAPOLIS

BRANCHES:—ATLANTA

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PARQUETRY FLOORING

If you have a dry room why not carry a stock of ornamental parquet borders? They will round out your flooring business. We have exclusive agents in the large cities. Where we have no agents we will quote direct.

If you do not wish to carry stock and will send us rough sketch of room where you wish borders laid we will at once send you estimate of material required. Advise us of thickness of the flooring with which you wish to lay these borders and show us a sample of your grooving and we will make the borders to match.

Send for our handsome new book showing photographs in natural wood colors. We are sure that you can use our goods and add class to your flooring business.

WOOD-MOSAIC COMPANY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NEW ALBANY, IND.

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FOR

Lumber Fire Insurance

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*Reduced Rates
Standard Policy*

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS

FOR LUMBERMEN

BY LUMBERMEN



WARD BROTHERS
MAPLE FLOORING
BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
WE GUARANTEE OUR GRADES AND
MANUFACTURE ARE UNEXCELLED

OAK FLOORING

Kiln=
Dried
Bored
Polished



Hollow
Backed
and
Bundled

POPLAR BOX BOARDS

100,000' 13" to 17" wide

50,000' 8" to 12" wide

PLAIN RED OAK

250,000' 3/4" 1sts and 2nds

200,000' 3/4" No. 1 Common

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RUSSE & BURGESS

MEMPHIS

Incorporated

TENN.

"Ideal" Steel Burnished Rock Maple Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

The I. Stephenson Company
WELLS, MICHIGAN

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

"St. Francis Basin Red Gum Our Specialty"

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING DRY SPECIALS:

150,000 Feet 1 1/4 inch 1st and 2d Clear Red Gum

150,000 Feet 1 1/4 inch No. 1 Common Red Gum

200,000 Feet 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common Red Gum

Bone Dry

Two years old and older.

Write Us for Prices on Anything in Hardwood Lumber
148 Carroll Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIBSON, President

LOUIS L. JACQUES, Sec'y and Treas.

Sixth Floor, Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Telephones Harrison 8086-8087-8088

REPRESENTATIVES

Eastern Territory - Jacob Holtzman, 5254 Larchwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Northern Territory - C. F. Dedekam, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago
Southern Territory - H. C. Haner, Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn

TERMS OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

In the United States, Canada, Philippine Islands and Mexico . . . \$2.00
In all other countries in Universal Postal Union . . . 3.00

Subscriptions are payable in advance, and in default of written orders to the contrary are continued at our option.

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Advertising copy must be received five days in advance of publication date. Advertising rates on application.

Commings Association Meetings

MICHIGAN HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Ponchartrain Hotel, Friday, August 5, at 10 a. m.

J. C. KNOX, Secretary. C. A. BIGELOW, President.

HOO-HOO ANNUAL.

The annual meeting of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo will be held at San Francisco, Cal., September 9-12.

J. H. BAIRD, Scrivenoter. W. A. HADLEY, Snark of the Universe.

General Market Conditions

While actual orders do not show much accretion over two weeks ago, there is among the trade an awakening to the fact that practically all varieties of the good end of hardwoods are in short supply, and there are a great number of inquiries out for stock.

With the renaissance of furniture buying there certainly is going to be an immediate and healthful trade for all varieties of lumber entering into furniture construction.

The interior finish business, owing to continued large building operations, is still in fine form, and this branch of the trade will certainly buy very freely for some time.

The railroads and large corporations are out with a good many requests for bids, which points to the fact that they are about to place business.

On the whole the outlook is remarkably bright and there surely is going to be an unusually heavy fall trade in most varieties of hardwoods.

The only items that are dragging are the coarse end of stock, as the box and crating business is still dull; but with the increase in the general manufacturing industry which promises well all over the country, there will be an increased call for coarse lumber.

The banks are loaning money only on short time and at advancing rates of interest. Financial institutions generally have their money well in hand and there is no prospect of any financial disturbance of any sort, but borrowers must expect to pay a higher rate of discount than has prevailed for several years, at least until after the crops are moved.

A good many buyers who have been waiting, anticipating a lower level of hardwood values, have been disappointed. The accretion in price which is bound to transpire with the present situation in short stocks and increased demand, will induce pretty free buying for some time to come, in fact, it will be surprising if there is not an absolute scurrying for a good many items within the next thirty days.

Fortunately for the situation in hardwoods, there has been no marked diminution in values for the past six months, and the hardwood trade is to be congratulated on the condition of affairs.

To epitomize the situation, all varieties of the good end of hardwoods in first hand or held by jobbers are in very short supply, and there is no chance of overloading the market. The demand undeniably will improve with each succeeding week for months to come and higher values are sure to prevail.

The War on Advancing Freight Rates

Shippers of the western and central states in conference in Chicago last week put up a strenuous fight against any advance in freight rates. "No compromise with the railroads" was the slogan. Representatives of the eastern shippers who have been inclined to meet the railroads half way in their demands for increased revenue, and who were expected to create a slight note of discord at the conference were not present and left the field clear for the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, The question of a general advance in freight rates affects alike the welfare of all people and communities; and

Whereas, The federal authorities have created a body to adjudicate the reasonableness of all rates; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this committee the Interstate Commerce Commission is the only body that can fairly decide the question at issue; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this committee cannot look favorably on a compromise as between this committee and the carriers; and be it further

Resolved, That we proceed to carry out the original plan—viz., a fair adjudication of the entire subject by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Laverne W. Noyes, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, was chairman of the meeting. F. B. Montgomery, traffic manager of the International Harvester Company, was authorized to retain an expert accountant to present their claims before the Interstate Commerce Commission and to assume the entire management of the argument before that body.

It was believed by the participants in the conference that a private agreement or compromise would have no lasting effect, and that it was much better to have the entire matter of freight rates adjudicated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

There has been some difference of opinion in the ranks of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association as to the protest against higher rates. At a meeting of this organization held on June 3 resolutions

were adopted favoring an adjudication by the commission. At a meeting on July 12 Fred W. Upham and W. H. Burn moved resolutions that no blanket objection should be filed or that no rates be set aside except on specific complaint. This resolution was referred to a committee whose report in part is as follows:

Your committee recommends that the resolutions of Mr. Upham and Mr. Burns be laid on the table and it further recommends that no further bulletins bearing on this question be issued until the commission has reached its decision on the cases now before it, and it further recommends that in the future no protest be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission on the part of the association concerning any rates except specific complaint by members of the association.

From the present situation in freight matters it is probable that there will be no advance in rates on lumber shipments for the present at least.

On Advertising

Former Vice President C. W. Fairbanks, in an address before the convention of Associated Advertising Clubs of America held at Omaha last week, went on record on the subject of advertising in the following words:

Does advertising pay? The best advertiser and the best merchant are synonymous, and the poorest advertiser is usually the one who finds himself in a court of bankruptcy. Of course, all advertisers do not succeed, but I think it will be generally admitted that there are fewer failures among them than among those who do not possess the faculty of bringing their business fairly and favorably before the public.

Mr. Fairbanks' analysis of the proposition is certainly a sensible one. Business nowadays goes only where it is invited, and the more attractive the invitation the more business it gets for the advertiser.

Furniture Sale Situation

The furniture sales period at the big expositions at Chicago and Grand Rapids is about two-thirds over, and as noted in last issue of the RECORD continues to witness a larger number of sales than has obtained for several years. Individual orders are generally not large, but in the aggregate the sales doubtless involve more money than they have for any time during the past two years.

The trade seems to be particularly strong in chairs, fancy furniture, dining tables, parlor tables, etc., but case goods do not seem to share the measure of prosperity that other lines are meeting. Most of the trade in case goods is better than was expected.

It goes without saying that the furniture factories almost without exception will be busy in the execution of orders for some months to come, which undeniably means the immediate purchase of a good deal of furniture lumber. It is a well-known fact that the average furniture factory stock of lumber at the present time is at very low ebb.

The Yellow Piners

The Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association held its semi-annual meeting at Chicago on July 19 and 20. The secretary states that reports from the mills show that during the first six months of 1910 shipments were a little in excess of the quantity of lumber manufactured. The meeting resolved itself into a mutual confession of faith,

and it was unanimously decided that the only reason that yellow pine lumber is being manufactured and sold at cost today is because the owners do not ask more for it.

The meeting will doubtless result in causing a material stiffening in yellow pine values, and very likely will have a reflected influence on the lower grades of hardwoods.

Tallying Lumber on the Twelve-Foot Scale

All lumber that goes into the export trade on the demand of the consignee is measured and marked on the basis of twelve-foot lumber scale; that is, the inches in width of every piece are marked thereon, and the tallying is done by making one dot or one stroke for every piece in the proper column of the tally tickets.

This system of measurement constitutes a piece tally, indicating as it does the width and length of every board in a shipment. When these tallies are extended, of course, the tally of the six-foot lengths is divided by two; five-twelfths is deducted from the seven-foot lengths; one-third from the eight-foot lengths; one-quarter from the nine-foot lengths; one-sixth from the ten-foot lengths; one-twelfth from the eleven-foot lengths. Twelve-foot lengths are carried out as shown on the tally ticket, while to the tally of the thirteen-foot lengths is added one-twelfth; to the fourteen-foot lengths, one-sixth; to the fifteen-foot lengths, one-quarter; to the sixteen-foot lengths, one-third; to the seventeen-foot lengths, five-twelfths; to the eighteen-foot lengths, one-half; to the nineteen-foot lengths, seven-twelfths, and to the twenty-foot lengths, two-thirds. Of course, if the lumber is thicker than an inch the fractions are also added.

It is contended by some inspectors that this twelve-foot system of measurement gives the buyer a slight advantage in overrun, but it is the just and logical way to carry lumber tallies, because if there is an error in extension it can readily be detected.

If a tally ticket shows 157 pieces of 1x10x16 feet, it is very easy to decide whether all the pieces of that description are in the consignment or not.

HARDWOOD RECORD makes a special form of two-page ticket

for its Gibson Aluminum Tally Book on which can be carried in single, duplicate or triplicate form piece tallies made up in this way. This form of ticket has already been adopted by more than a score of leading hardwood manufacturers. Specimen tickets will be mailed to anyone interested, on application.

The Condition of Hardwood Stocks

Apparently every desirable item in nearly all kinds of hardwoods is in short supply in first hands. This is particularly true of oaks, poplar, cottonwood, red gum, maple, birch and basswood. With a renaissance of demand of even fair size there is surely going to be a scramble for everything from No. 1 Common and better in all these woods, and the buyer who has any desire to protect his interests will surely get his purchasing orders in very soon. On the other hand, there is some surplus of No. 2 and No. 3 lumber

PLUCK WINS

Pluck wins;

It always wins,

*Though days be slow and nights
be dark 'twixt days that come and
go, still—*

Pluck will win.

Its average is sure.

*He gains the prize who can the
most endure;*

Who faces issues;

He who never shirks,

Who waits and watches, and

Who always works. —Selected

in a good many varieties which is not being taken up by current demands.

Undeniably more hardwood lumber has been shipped during the first six months of 1910 than has been produced. The demand for the greater part of this period has been excellent and it is only during the last few weeks that there has been a material slackening in trade. Fully one-half of the country's hardwoods are produced in the lower Mississippi Valley, and logging conditions, owing to heavy rain and wet ground, are in such shape there that a good many operators have been forced to shut down their mills as logs could not be gotten out of the woods. It is doubtful if more than twenty-five per cent of the normal output is being maintained at the present time, and it will be late this fall before sawing will again go forward at full tide.

This condition then promises little dry stock of good lumber in the hands of manufacturers before next spring. Everything points to a material shortage, and the buyer who is waiting for the low range of values of 1907 before placing his orders had better abandon that foolish hope. Prices will be higher before they are lower.

Crop Conditions

Due to the unholy desire of the railroads to show in what hard lines they are at the present time and how dark are their prospects, numerous canards have been issued during the last month showing the woeful state of crop conditions the country over, as a result of which the railroads anticipate but a small tonnage from crop movement.

Experts have made a close analysis of crops during the last few weeks, and authoritative deductions show that outside of the Dakotas and the extreme Northwest where spring wheat is only about fifty per cent of the average, crops generally the country over are way above normal, and on the whole are going to be large. Texas crops are the biggest in history. The same is true of Oklahoma, and there are no bad reports coming in from any of the great grain-producing sections. On top of this, prices are ranging high and certainly there is going to be no dearth of money in the hands of American farmers.

European crop conditions are only fair, outside of the chief grain-producing section of Russia, where they are excellent. European countries are going to have little grain to export this year and everything points from the crop situation to a good market for all commodities for months to come.

Forest Fires

While no single fire has resulted in any vast property loss in the country thus far, it is surprising that this recrudescence of disaster should come so early in the year. It is accounted for in some measure by the fact that it has been a very dry spring. However, the total losses in Wisconsin up to date this year are estimated at approximately three million dollars, of which one million dollars is in the territory north of Chippewa Falls, a million dollars in the Marinette district and a like amount in the vicinity of Wausau. Twenty of the seventy-one counties of Wisconsin have suffered from forest fires this year. Five mills have been destroyed, with an average loss of \$100,000 each.

A considerable number of minor fires have also ranged in the state of Michigan, and it was only by strenuous work that the town of Grayling escaped.

It is hoped the rain that has prevailed over nearly all the lake state region during the last week will be a check on this serious menace to life and property.

The Usual English Way

Apparently the British trade press is familiar with American methods of doing business and with American progress, especially among the lumber trade, only from such insight as it manages to get through the rank and file of the English timber merchants. An article in a certain English lumber publication epitomizes this lack of knowledge of conditions as they actually are, and shows the tendency on the part of our English brothers to pick out the worst

as the average level of trade morality. They do not seem capable of realizing that while, as in all lines of business in every country under the sun, there are certain firms doing a business merely on the gullibility and lack of business sense in others, this class is far outnumbered by the other which stands for strictly honest methods abroad as well as among the home trade. That the British buyers do not take enough interest in their affairs to investigate the rating and reputation of American firms before placing orders, they have only themselves to blame.

The following is a partial reproduction of the complaint as printed in the journal referred to:

"American Methods.—British timber agents and importers have on many occasions good cause not only to grumble about, but to declare they have been swindled out of their money by certain lumber shippers in various American ports, timber often being sent (and for which shippers have drawn the money before it has been received on this side) which on arrival has turned out to be of a very low grade, and far from what the shipper, according to his contract, ought to have supplied. We should have thought, seeing that there are about 5,000 lumber associations of one description and another in the States, that between picnicing, guzzling, and Hoo-Hoo tomfoolery, horseplay concatenations, at least an hour or two could be profitably spent by the members in weeding their ranks."

Of course the accusation is ridiculous on the face of it and indicates a narrow scope of business vision. At the same time it might serve as a warning to the American trade that inasmuch as the English merchants have suffered through their own dilatory methods, it might be wise for the shippers on this side to do a little investigating on their own account before shipping to new customers abroad. There is as much chance for business corruption even in staid old England as in hustling America.

What Log Run Means

The purchase of log run lumber in hardwoods is made by people who desire to assort it into grade or to cut it up into furniture or other material. It therefore comes about that the general acceptance of the term log run is the full run of the log with all boards excluded that will not cut fifty per cent sound cuttings, except walnut and cherry which take a minimum of thirty-three and a third per cent of sound cuttings. This is in accordance with the interpretation of the term made by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association. Therefore, inasmuch as No. 3 common in certain grades requires at least fifty per cent of sound cutting and other woods require fifty per cent of sound cutting only in No. 2 common, the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association has issued the following table indicative of the grades that are comprised in a sale of log run lumber:

Ash, No. 3 common and better.
 Basswood, No. 3 common and better.
 Beech, No. 3 common and better.
 Birch, No. 3 common and better.
 Buckeye, No. 3 common and better.
 Butternut, No. 3 common and better.
 Cherry, No. 3 common and better.
 Chestnut, No. 2 common and better.
 Cottonwood, No. 2 common and better.
 Elm—soft, No. 3 common and better.
 Elm—rock, No. 2 common and better.
 Gum, No. 2 common and better.
 Hickory and pecan, No. 3 common and better.
 Maple, No. 3 common and better.
 Maple—soft, No. 2 common and better.
 Oak—plain, No. 3 common and better.
 Oak—quartered, No. 3 common and better.
 Poplar, No. 3 common and better.
 Sycamore—plain, No. 3 common and better.
 Sycamore—quartered, No. 3 common and better.
 Walnut, No. 3 common and better.

The lower grade out of log run would not be suitable for cutting up purposes for furniture or finish, and would be adaptable only for box, crating or sheathing uses. The association finds that some sales have recently been made for log run shipments where only No. 2 common and better in woods like basswood, ash, birch, beech, elm and oak were loaded out, when as a matter of fact these shipments should have been made on the basis of No. 3 and better.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent

Uncounted

Hickory, dickory, dox.
A mouse in the ballot box!
The women yelled.
The votes were spilled!
Hickory, dickory, dox.

CAROLAN WEISS.

Is the night before worth the morning after?

Birds of a feather flock together after they find it impossible to fly with those of more luxuriant plumage.—THE SMART SET.

Legalities

A legislator is the only man who can tell whether or not a law ought to be passed.
An executive is the only man who can tell whether or not it ought to be enforced.
A judge is the only man who can tell whether or not it has been violated.
A lawyer is the only man who can tell how it may be violated with impunity.
A layman is one who cannot possibly know anything about a law without seeing a lawyer.
A criminal is one who would rather take chances than see a lawyer.—LIFE.

The Spendthrift

The days are all too short; the night
Falls ere the task is well begun;
And the swift years in noiseless flight
Steal youth and strength, and joy and light,
While the great work is yet undone.

Oh, spendthrift of the golden days!
Thou wanton wastrel of the years,
Youth; heedless of the rate it pays,
The roses that bedeck your ways
Are watered by your leader's tears!

T. H. K.

The Kidnapper



And his arrest is not even threatened!

A Nervous Haste.

"The trouble with you Americans is that you eat too fast," said the European.

"We can't help it," was the contrite answer. "We feel like getting through a meal before the waiter brings back the check with an announcement that the meat trust has raised prices."—WASHINGTON STAR.

Women are better than men, because they do not have women to tempt them.

Is it quite fair to judge others through the pinholes of our particular point of view, when beyond there is a whole universe of conditions of which we know nothing?

Why in the world do you want to carry
Things that annoy and harass and harry?
Stop them and drop them, a new day is here,
Squeeze a laugh from it instead of a tear.

HERBERT KAUFMAN.

You can always spot an inferior person by his superior air.

It is always the open season for killing time with some people.

You can never be a great man so long as you associate exclusively with small men.

Fortune smiles on some men one day and gives them the laugh the next.

The Beckoner

One day a vision came and beckoned me
Out of the still, gray halls, where solitude
Waits for the guest whose coming must elude
The mocking eyes of Life and Destiny.
It followed, and the vision bade me see
The garden of dreams whose lilies never die,
The rainbow of Love's promise in the sky,
The bower of faith, whose walls are mystery.

Breathless, I cried, "Who art thou?" And he said:

"My name is Might Have Been. I am accursed
By all men, but my boons shall make the strong.
Take on thy lids my chrism of tears unshed,
My bitter wine of knowledge for thy thirst,
And for thy breast the barren rose of song."
—Elsa Barker.

Utilization of Hardwoods

ARTICLE XLV CURTAIN STRETCHERS

Upon first thought the manufacture of curtain apparatus as it is set up in the yard or folded, it certainly seems as though it would take a mighty big pile of them to amount to anything in the way of lumber—and it does; but the fact remains that there is an immense number of these frames sold every year. The total annual production could not be ascertained at this writing, but the Chicago Curtain Stretcher Company sold, during the year 1909, 104,231, and while this is the largest producer, it is only one of many. To take a look at the stock rooms of the company, how many stretchers would not appeal to the average lumberman as a very likely source of sale for any quantity of material during a year's business. Looking upon the scanty

types of woods and comparing the advantages and disadvantages offered by all, the manufacturers of the standard curtain stretchers long ago came to the conclusion that there were but two woods available, whose physical qualities and source of supply combined with the price element in a way which would warrant their being used to the exclusion of all others, and today basswood for the better types and pine for the cheaper styles of stretchers are universally employed. Both the northern and southern growth of basswood are bought by the Chicago company, but a light, soft, even-grained wood being essential, the first-named seems to have the preference over the southern variety.

Right here, just to eliminate impressions

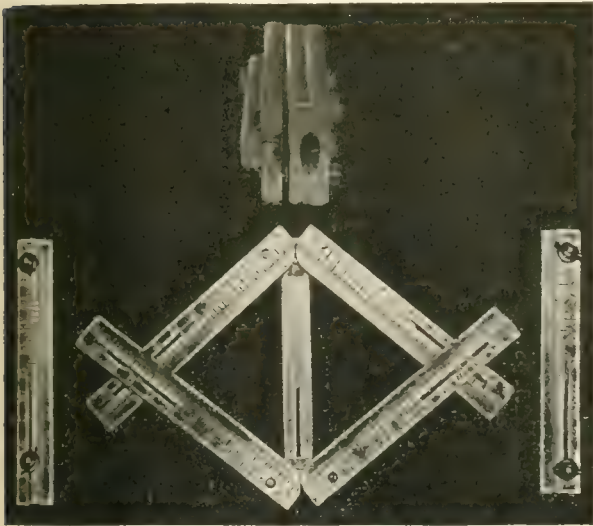
that might prevail in the minds of the selling element of the trade as to the importance of this source of consumption, it might be well to state that during the past year the total consumption of this wood, in the factory of the Chicago Curtain Stretcher Company has been approximately 2,000,000 feet, there being consumed an average of about ten feet of lumber to each stretcher. When it is considered that all stock must be firsts and seconds, kiln dried, a better idea of what is paid out each year just for raw material can be ascertained. Boards must be six or twelve feet in length and of various widths, and run as good, full stock, and well manufactured.

Upon receipt at the factory it is well stacked for a preliminary air drying and then, before consumption, is placed in the kiln to eliminate the last traces of greenness, for shrinkage or warping after manufacture would be fatal.

The first unit in the cycle of manufacture, as in most remanufacturing plants, is the cut-off saw on which all pieces are trimmed accurately to six foot lengths. The reason for

this can readily be seen from the accompanying illustration, as the side pieces are each just six feet long and the two longer sides are twelve feet—each being made of two six foot sections to permit folding. From the cut-off saw the pieces are taken to the rip-saw where they are cut to the various widths required by the different styles of stretchers and by the different uses to which they are to be put. For instance, the center brace and the easels shown in the illustration are both of smaller dimensions than the main frame.

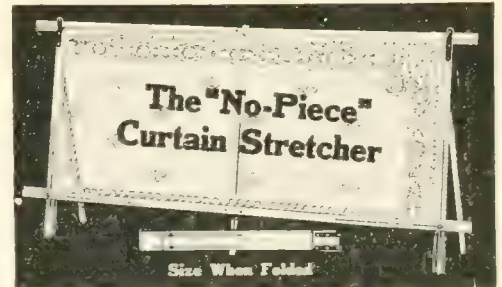
The proper dimensions having been obtained, the next important step is to run the end and side pieces through stickers, different machines being employed to turn out the grooving required for the different makes. The cut shows one of the most expensive and complete stretchers turned out by the Chicago concern, a type requiring that the shaping and the groove to carry the pins be secured at one operation, an ingenious and specially de-



METHOD OF FOLDING STRETCHER

ever, one would gain the impression that it carried on hand enough of the stretchers to supply all possible demands for years to come. And yet the stock now carried is really only about one-tenth of what will be sold during the year.

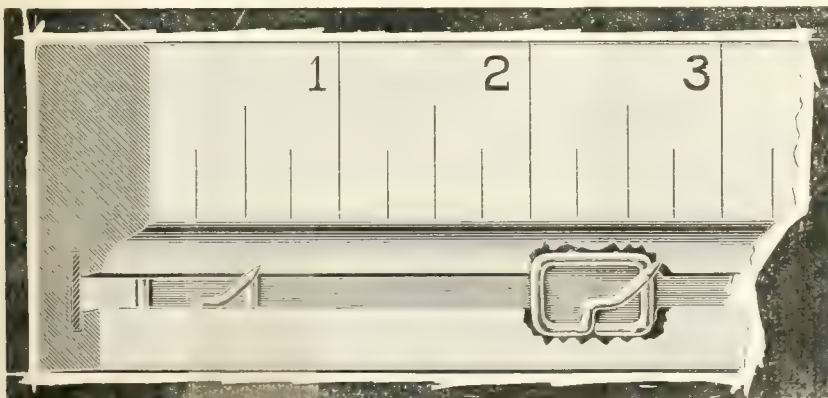
A word about the lumber which goes into the construction of this useful household article: after experimenting with various



STRETCHER WITH MOVABLE PINS SET UP FOR USE

signed machine being employed for this purpose. A clearer idea of this operation can be gained from the accompanying wood cut showing the moulded edge and the double groove in which run the patent pins, as shown in the cut-away section. In this groove the pins slide with the precision of a piece of machinery. The last important operation in the manufacture of the parts, before fitting for assembling, is cutting the grooves shown in the third illustration, in which are placed the bolts which finally join the different parts into a complete stretcher. Before being taken to another floor each section is automatically stamped with inches and fractions, as shown, and on another apparatus is crozed at the ends, and bored to receive the joining plates and the rivets of the same, which can be seen at the corners. All joints are riveted, no nails being used in construction.

The last steps in the operation are, of course, assembling and bundling, which is merely routine work and requires no particular skill. This, with the filling of the grooves with the pins is really the only part of the entire process requiring hand work, and in the latter one boy can fill from 500 to 600 pieces in a day. Cheaper designs of stretchers are not equipped with the patent pins, but have merely a row of brass, nickel-plated nails driven along in their place, a regulation nailing machine being employed to perform the work.



SECTION OF STRETCHER SHOWING PINS



LOADING AUTOMOBILE PANEL STOCK

THIRTY-INCH AND UP $\frac{5}{8}$ PANEL

THE STORY OF YELLOW POPLAR

Illustrations from Photographs by Editor Hardwood Record

CHAPTER X

The operations of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company at Coal Grove, Ohio, to which this series of stories relates, are unique in poplar history. The company during its long and honorable career has engaged exclusively in the production, assorting, re-manufacturing and distributing of virgin yellow poplar lumber. Practically all the remaining poplar manufacturing institutions in the country produce other kinds of lumber as well as poplar, but this company for years has devoted its entire energies to specializing in this one wood.

During the long career of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company it has owned and worked many thousand acres of timber land in which the stand of poplar ranged from one thousand to three thousand feet to the acre, while the total merchantable timber on the property often amounted to from ten to fifteen thousand feet to the acre.

This company has logged out of the mountain regions its poplar exclusively, and has either held the oak and other stumpage or sold the lands to other operators. Adherence to this system has been a matter of policy. The managers of the concern believe that by confining their attention strictly to one kind of wood, and that of the highest type of growth, they could specialize and turn out a more desirable product better suited to the requirements

of the trade than other concerns which devoted only part of their energies to poplar.

Specializing in poplar with the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company means the production of anything that can be made out of this wood, and its delivery in the best possible form to the trade.

Previous stories in *HARDWOOD RECORD* have recited sundry details of the method of log production, splash damming, rafting, floating and delivering virgin poplar timber to the company's mills on the Ohio river, and briefly have analyzed its methods of sawing, piling, dry-kilning, dressing, assorting, shipping, etc., but no specific mention has before been made of the infinite details embraced in the work of this great poplar-producing house.

At the present time the premier product of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company is panel stock, which is used in automobile body construction. The demand for this width and quality of stock from automobile manufacturers taxes the capacity of the plant to the utmost, and so strenuous has been the call during the last few months that this character of stock has been shipped direct from the saw.

The Panel and Wide No. 1 is assorted to varying widths, 18 to 23 inches, 24 to 27 and 28 inches and up. It is also made in $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch in corresponding widths. The company also makes wide No. 2 stock assorted in the same series of widths. Firsts and Seconds



POPLAR SQUARES A SPECIALTY



TRUCK LOADS OF WIDE CLEAR POPLAR

are assorted from 7 to 17 inches wide in $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 inch thicknesses, while $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and 4 inch thicknesses are put up in widths of from 7 inches up.

Clear saps are manufactured in standard thicknesses of from $\frac{5}{8}$ to 2 inches, inclusive, and are piled 4 inches and up in width. Selects are manufactured in standard thicknesses from $\frac{5}{8}$ to 4 inches and assorted 6 inches and up in width.

No. 1 Common is made from $\frac{5}{8}$ to 4 inches in thickness and assorted 5 inches and up.

No. 1 Common and No. 3 Common are assorted in the same way.

The company also makes quarter-sawed poplar in firsts and seconds, No. 1 Common and No. 2 Common, in thicknesses of 1 inch and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, for special trade. It makes a limited amount of poplar squares in 4x4, 5x5, 6x6, 7x7, 8x8, 9x9, 10x10 and 12x12 inches, in both Firsts and Seconds and No. 1 Common.

Another grade of yellow poplar manufactured by this company is 1-inch wagon box boards, put up in widths of from 8 to 12 inches and 13 to 17 inches. Railroad car sign-board stock is another grade in 2-inch thicknesses put up in 13 to 17-inch widths and running from 12 to 16 feet and from 18 to 29 feet long. Bevel siding is a specialty of the Yellow Poplar Company. This is made in 4-inch, 5-inch and 6-inch widths and in grades of No. 1 Selects, No. 1 Common and No. 2 Common.

It also manufactures patent or drop siding in the same widths. It produces ceiling and partition in No. 1, No. 1 Common and No. 2 Common, in thicknesses of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch and 1 inch.

Further specializing in yellow poplar, the company produces dimension stock surfaced two sides to $\frac{1}{8}$ in widths of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches. Several grades of this stock are embraced in No. 1 Selects, No. 1 Common and No. 2 Common. It also assorts special widths of rough stock in the same way.

Beyond this assorting to sizes for the accommodation of its

trade, the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company manufactures practically all specialties that can be made out of yellow poplar lumber. This includes mouldings of all patterns, moulded base, casing, electric wire casing, etc.

The rough unmerchantable stock produced by the company is remanufactured into box shooks and crating. For all this variety of work, in addition to its big sawmill equipment, the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company employs a big battery of high-class dry-kilns and a modern planing mill, each machine of which is equipped with an individual electric drive.

There is probably more attention given to the intricate details involved in the fine manipulation of yellow poplar lumber and its products by this concern than by any other in the United States. The nature of the work demands thorough organization and accurate systems in every department.

To a great extent the employees of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company have been brought up in the institution. It is only through years of experience and training that competent subordinates have been secured to handle all the manifold details of this system of fine manipulation on absolutely correct lines, involving, as it does, the acme of uniform inspection.

The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, the largest producer of yellow poplar lumber in the world, makes it a part of its business religion to take care of all its customers. If the company has an opportunity to sell out a particular line or grade of stock completely it refuses to accept the business, since it feels itself in duty bound to care for the prospective wants of its regular trade. Perhaps a good many patrons of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company are unmindful of this fact, but repeatedly the writer has seen the sales manager of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company turn down desirable orders simply to comply with the policy of the house to be ready at all times to protect the requirements of its regular established trade.

More About the Eucalyptus Growing Romance

A few days ago Chief Forester Graves of the United States Forest Service gave out an interview on eucalyptus-growing in which he said that during the past few years there has been a great impulse given the planting of this wood in California. Eucalyptus is an Australian tree, which has been introduced for planting in southern California and in portions of Florida and Texas. There are a large number of species, and some of them grow with great rapidity when planted on suitable soils and in a favorable climate.

Mr. Graves states that within the last few years there have been organized a considerable number of companies for planting eucalyptus on a large scale, and that many of these companies are advertising the sale of stock extensively. He thinks that many of them have planned their operations along lines which will bring commercial success, but that others are believed to be estimating returns far beyond reasonable expectations. Some of them make claims regarding the possible yield per acre within ten or twelve years, which are believed to be very extravagant. Some of them maintain that within this short period a product can be secured equal in value and price to Australian eucalyptus obtained from the virgin forest.

He says the Forest Service has been repeatedly misquoted in circulars issued by eucalyptus companies, and an effort has been made to place the government behind these extravagant statements. He states that the Forest Service will not allow false statements of the government's estimate of the possibilities of eucalyptus to go unchallenged, and avers that it is unfortunate for the bona fide companies that there are irresponsible concerns that are likely to bring discredit upon an enterprise that might very likely be worthy.

Mr. Graves states that the Forest Service is attempting to encourage eucalyptus-planting on conservative lines and that it is now conducting a series of experiments in the national forests of southern California to settle the disputed question as to how large a yield may be obtained from eucalyptus-planting. The result of these investigations will form a basis for determining the commercial possibilities of the tree.

The Forestry Society of California

The RECORD is in receipt of a number of bulletins from the Forestry Society of California relating to eucalyptus use, planting, etc. It will be recalled that a large number of the members of this society are interested in eucalyptus promotion companies. The bulletins are deficient in data of value to those seeking information covering the value of investments in eucalyptus-planting pursuits. They are full of inconsequential letters from sundry people, but in no instance do they demonstrate that even a single eucalyptus tree has ever been grown in California which will show a value of \$100 to \$125 per thou-

sand in the form of lumber or even a modicum of that amount.

The pamphlets analyze virgin forest growth of eucalyptus of Australia, and carry the inference that this type of growth can be reproduced in the same form by artificial planting in California.

How the Daily Press Is Worked

The Forestry Society of California is a good advertiser and it has succeeded in working off a good deal of its literature in the daily press. As an example of this the following editorial is quoted from the Louisville (Ky.) Journal of June 23:

THE WONDERFUL EUCALYPTUS

In the fast-growing eucalyptus, imported from Australia, the people of California believe they have found a tree which will solve the forestry problem in that state. The secretary of the Forestry Society of California tells something about this remarkable tree in an article in the June number of American Forestry.

These trees, we are told, "push in and grow where other trees are helpless to root; are cut down and are again reproduced from the hacked stumps." More wonderful still is the information that "the second growth * * * furnishes a better quality of wood than the first, and through time indefinite the tree stumps will reproduce, and each growth is superior to the ones preceding." The trees "rival the garden weeds in their rapidity of growth"; they compare favorably with the hardwoods in strength, beauty and texture; they meet the demand for every purpose for which wood is used, and "it is said that the eucalyptus never dies a natural death."

In the face of such statements, one may scarcely doubt the secretary's assertion that the culture of the eucalyptus means more to the state of California than its gold mines, and that it "will reforest the country for the current time and for futurity." A wonderful tree, to be sure! After reading the secretary's glowing description, it is decidedly disappointing to run upon a footnote by the editor reciting that the eucalyptus "is fastidious in regard to climatic conditions and can only be grown in certain limited areas of the Southwest and possibly Florida." Cannot Mr. Luther Burbank or some other tree wizard do something for the eucalyptus to make it adaptable to areas less limited?

If every state in the Union had its eucalyptus, then the people of the United States might bid the timber destroyers do their worst. A tree that is absolutely nonkillable by any ordinary method is about the sort of a tree that would answer the current demand in most American communities.

Eucalyptus a Coming Fraud

The Timber News of London under the above title handles the eucalyptus proposition without gloves, as will be noted by the following quotation:

In California there are today a number of people endeavoring to exploit the eucalyptus tree as having valuable properties and likely to be of excellent service for the cabinet trade, carriage and wagon building, and, in fact, general purposes. As it is possible, now that a regular line of steamers is running between the California seaboard and British ports, some of this wood will be sent over on consignment to the Liverpool and London markets, we would advise every importer and merchant who has the wood offered to him to decline it, and without thanks. Speaking from first-hand knowledge, the eucalyptus in the country where it is best known, Australia, is put to no other purpose than for fuel. No farmer or squatter in the colonies would even dream of trying to make a post and rail fence of the rubbish, for rubbish, viewed in a commercial light, it distinctly is.

Some of the Advertisements

Leslie's Weekly of New York in its issue of July 14 injects into the reading matter of its leading financial article an advertisement of the Eucalyptus-Mahogany Growers', Inc., of New York, offering for sale six per cent *guaranteed* preferred stock. In the article in question the writer deprecates the misfor-

tune that has befallen "widows and small children" by reason of investment in the defunct United Wireless Telegraph Company, but by inference lends its aid to the Eucalyptus-Mahogany Growers, Inc., in a paragraph in which it says: "The Twentieth Century Forestry Magazine, which reports the forest growth of eucalyptus, will be sent you without charge if you will write to the Eucalyptus-Mahogany Growers, Inc., 357 Fifth Avenue, New York, and mention Jasper. Any of my readers can have a free copy."

The Record's Aims

The RECORD has no desire to defeat the aims of even promotion companies in the growing of eucalyptus if there is any merit and value in eucalyptus culture. This publication wants to give all sides of this question equal prominence and for that reason gives place to the following communication from Charles Collins Buck of 912 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans:

New Orleans, La., July 16, 1910.

Mr. H. H. Gibson, Editor HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.

Dear Sir: Believing that your conclusions in regard to eucalyptus-planting, as expressed in your edition of July 10, are not well founded, I venture to send this article, based exclusively on United States forestry data, and the letters which you published, hoping that your sense of fair play will induce its publication with equal prominence in a future edition.

In one place you say, "The durability of the wood is an unknown quantity, but the evidence of timber history is that every fast-growing wood also decays rapidly." The contrary view of this with regard to eucalyptus is fully supported by the statement of White Brothers that "This lumber we sell for \$100 to \$125 per thousand feet," and that of the Dieckmann Hardwood Company that "There is no doubt that the wood has merit, being hard, attractive and resembling very closely hickory and other white woods." The objection urged by the latter to its uneven color is entirely attributable to the fact that there are over 150 known varieties of eucalyptus, all differing more or less in color, and it is not uncommon for different varieties to be known and called by similar names. This is a readily curable objection. Surely no common lumber would sell for \$100 to \$125 per thousand feet.

In another place you say, "There is no commercial or botanical authority for coupling the term eucalyptus with mahogany. The two woods have no relation to each other in any way." On the contrary, Bulletin No. 35, of the United States Forestry Division, out of forty-one varieties specifically named and described, calls three of them "mahogany"—i. e., *Botryoides*, or bastard mahogany; *Resinifera*, or red mahogany, and *Robusta* or swamp mahogany. Of the latter the official report is that "The wood is a rich red color, resembling true mahogany, and is very heavy," and quotes Mr. Maiden, who says, in his *Useful Australian Plants*: "This is one of the most valuable hardwoods of the colony (New South Wales). It is a rich red color, resembling true mahogany a good deal in appearance. It is a grand furniture wood where its weight is not against it. * * * It is one of the most durable timbers we have."

As all three of the above varieties require a moist situation, they have been little grown in California, where the *Eucalyptus Rostrata* or red gum, (known as eucalyptus mahogany) has been largely planted, because "while it prefers moist river bottoms, with an equable climate, it will endure much heat, severe frost and considerable drought" (U. S. For. Bulletin 35, page 75).

The bulletin goes on to say (same page): "The red gum is one of the leading forest trees of the Australian continent." Baron von Mueller says of it that it is "perhaps the most important of the whole genus!" Mr. Maiden says, "I do not suppose that there is a person resident in Victoria or South Australia for six months who does not well know what red gum is," and adds, "It is the tree which produces directly to the colony by far the most revenue of all our trees." On page 13 the same bulletin says of eucalypts: "They are known in their native home as gum trees, mahogany trees, box trees, stringy barks, and by quite a number of other names, the first being the most common appellation." (Bulletin

No. 35 can be bought for \$1 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or is on file in all public libraries.)

You say "There is little doubt that eucalyptus is a fast-growing tree, but the wood has little beauty and has none of the characteristics of mahogany. It is a difficult wood to mill, does not lend itself to ornamental finish, as its grain is involved, and in strength it is not nearly the equal of hickory. The vehicle and furniture people have made numerous tests of the wood and regard it of little value for their purposes."

On the contrary, Bulletin 35, page 26, says: "The matured wood of all species is hard, of some species very hard. Of many species it is tough and durable, resembling in this respect the wood of American oaks and hickories. The wood of some species is heavier than water. The wood varies a good deal in grain, being straight-grained and easily split in some species, while in others it is gnarled and splits with great difficulty. For this reason the various species furnish timber adapted to a great variety of uses. The color of the wood varies from clear white to a rich brown." In the description of the various forty-one varieties from pages 50 to 83, Bulletin 35 mentions five varieties—i. e., *Calophylla*, *Corynocarya*, *Citrodora*, *Globulus* and *Tereticornis*—as in use for wheelwright work, and "replacing American hickory in Australia in coach factories along the coast."

Within the past month, four pieces, all cut from a small tree grown in this city, but finished differently, were submitted by a prominent architect to an expert inside-finish contractor, who called them, respectively, "Mahogany, red gum, magnolia, and I don't know what that other is, but it is a very handsome wood." The writer was offered "\$130 for a thousand feet of flooring like that" at sight by another party. Another user offered "\$180 for a thousand feet like that," and the sample was *sap*, cut from a tree less than twenty-one months old, and dead at that. It had grown on Esplanade avenue in New Orleans. It is freely admitted that White Bros. and the Dieckmann Hardwood Company are correct in their statements that "We have never been able to procure any merchantable eucalyptus lumber grown in California," and that "We have had inquiries for this kind of wood, but have really not been able to find it here in California growing in merchantable quantities." This is not to be wondered at, since the trees are exotics, are not capable of being grown outside of certain limited areas, because of their climatic requirements, and, lastly, because as windbreaks and as seed-producers they were more valuable standing than cut into lumber.

Possibly the assumption that they could not be grown outside of California may have some bearing on the findings of the vehicle and furniture people, although it is difficult to see how numerous tests could have been made, in view of the great scarcity of the wood. The discovery that at least 100,000 acres situated at the mouth of the Mississippi river, between Venice and Land's End, comply fully with every requirement for the best and most rapid growth of the most valuable varieties, and in a location most favorable for the distribution of the product to the Atlantic and Central portions of the United States, will certainly make it necessary to revise that idea. Possibly some other portions of the state of Louisiana may be found available for growing some varieties also.

In reply to your statement "That American hardwoods will be exhausted in fourteen years is a ridiculous statement," I will not undertake to give definite and exact figures for what can be at best only an estimate.

Whether we have a supply for fourteen or seventy-five years, it is certainly prudent to plant eucalypti, with their undeniable hardness, toughness and variety, coupled with rapidity of growth, even if they should on test, prove to be not so superlatively good as the woods they are said to replace.

Lastly, in reply to your assertion that "There is no authority of the Forest Service for most of the statements made in these documents," which, I suppose, means the claim that 100,000 feet board measure can be grown on one acre in ten years, and then replaced in seven years from the stump when cut, I must say that I can not recall just at this time any specific statement as to the amount that can be grown in that time. But it is impossible to avoid that inference, from the following statements of the United States Forest Service, which can be specifically and readily located:

In bulletin 59, issued October 3, 1907, by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, forester, he states, on page 3, that seedling stands "will average a height growth of 100 feet in ten years," and "have reached a height of 125 feet and a diameter of 36 inches in nine years." On the same page he says that sprout stands 70 feet by 7 inches have grown in 3 years. In Bulletin 35, on page 25, are mentioned trees 25 years old, as large as oaks whose rings show them to be 200 to 300 years old, and plate 22 shows a photograph of same.

Bulletin 59 recommends that "Blue gum trees should be set 8 feet apart each way. Most

other eucalypts should be planted 6 by 6 feet apart. This comparatively close spacing is desirable in order that forest conditions may be established as speedily as possible with straight trees, clear of branches." As 8x8 gives 676 trees and 6x6 gives 1,225 trees to the acre, if those living at the end of ten years should be reduced to 600 and 1,000 trees respectively, 100,000 foot board measure to the acre would be reached with 600 trees 120 feet high and 14 inches in diameter, and with 1,000 trees only 100 feet high by 12 inches in diameter.

Trees to average those sizes are well within the probabilities, in any fair to good soil, with fair moisture supply, within the temperature limits.

I confess to considerable curiosity as to the size which will be attained in rich Mississippi river bottom land, with the inexhaustible water supply of that river.

I have seen trees in New Orleans, planted out in March, 1908, about 18 inches high, and in April, 1909, they averaged about 25 feet high and several were more than 6 inches in diameter. They were *Globulus* variety, however, and were killed by a temperature of 23 degrees in December last. I can show a few *Rostratus*, not yet eleven months old from the seed, some of which are nearly 10 feet high and nearly 1½ inches diameter.

CHARLES COLLINS BUCK.

Concerning Mr. Buck's Communication

White Brothers do not say that eucalyptus growing in the United States has ever sold for \$100 or \$125 per thousand. Their reference to its value is based entirely on Australian virgin growth. The same observation can be made concerning the communication of the Dieckmann Hardwood Company. Letters from both the previous mentioned concerns were published in the last issue of the RECORD. Even the price named does not refer to the mill run product of the Australian growth but to the firsts and seconds of the growth, of which the percentage is an unknown quantity.

Inasmuch as eucalyptus requires a heavy, rich, wet soil it is more than likely that it would thrive better in the swamp regions of lower Louisiana than in the irrigated district of southern California.

Mr. Buck fails to present evidence repudiating the claim of HARDWOOD RECORD that there is any authority for coupling the word "eucalyptus" with that of "mahogany."

The reference made to the want of beauty and the bad characteristics of eucalyptus does not apply to the Australian type but to the California growth, which the writer has carefully examined and analyzed.

In spite of the fact that eucalyptus-planting is absolutely experimental and of unknown commercial results, it is stated in the New Orleans Lumber Trade Journal of July 15 that the Pioneer Planting Company of New Orleans has arranged for the planting of a tract of about 100,000 acres of land between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico for the growing of eucalyptus trees. The paragraph states that the land to be planted is ten miles from tidewater and at Land's End. It claims that there are about 145,000 acres in that section suitable to the planting of the above trees. It is further alleged that the trees will grow to a diameter of sixty inches in twenty-five years.

Here HARDWOOD RECORD readers have both sides of the eucalyptus proposition, and in view of the facts presented this publication wishes to reiterate its previous caution that

before investing a dollar in eucalyptus growing people should wait for some definite results of experiments made by competent authorities.

Foreign Lumber Trade

Consul Samuel H. Shank of Mannheim, Germany, writes that notwithstanding the fact that thirty-seven per cent of the area of Baden is forest land there is a great amount of lumber imported from the United States, Russia, Sweden and Roumania, forty per cent being from the United States. He adds:

The imports of American lumber consist of pitch pine, yellow pine, oak and poplar, with the smaller lots of red gum, sap gum, cottonwood, whitewood, ash, hickory, maple, cypress and redwood. Most of the lumber imported is rough sawn, but some ash, hickory, and whitewood comes in logs. On account of the duty dressed lumber is seldom imported. There have been imported recently some planed maple flooring for roller skating rinks, but there is little opportunity for trade in dressed lumber.

Only first quality lumber is bought. American lumber commands from \$25 to \$30 more per 2,000 feet than Russian or Swedish lumber because it is freer from knots, while there is no guarantee with other lumber. Lumber is sold by the St. Petersburg standard, which is 1,980 board feet.

Most of the lumber comes from Mobile, New Orleans, Pensacola and Galveston. The time from Mobile to Rotterdam is about three weeks, and it sometimes takes three weeks from Rotterdam to Mannheim, depending on the amount of lumber at Rotterdam ready for shipment. The rates from Mobile to Rotterdam are about \$15 to \$20 per standard, and from Rotterdam to Mannheim \$2.85 to \$3.60. These are water rates. The rates by rail on American lumber are sixty to seventy per cent higher than on lumber from Russia, Sweden or any other European countries. This discrimination does not affect points reached by water, but almost prohibits the sale of American lumber in the interior of Germany. Some American lumber is sent to Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Alsace and Switzerland.

The pine and maple are used for flooring; oak, birch, cypress, cottonwood and red gum for furniture; cypress and sap gum for staves; oak and whitewood for veneers; ash for wagons and tool handles; whitewood for carriages; California redwood for lead pencils and champagne corks (patent); hickory for spokes. On account of the increase in the manufacture of automobiles the use of hickory has grown five-fold to eightfold within the last five years.

Consul E. A. Wakefield of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, writes that large quantities of lumber are imported into that port considering the limited population of the district.

Small quantities of mahogany, birch, basswood, poplar, oak, ash, and walnut are imported for furniture manufacturing and interior fittings.

Removal of Jeffrey's Denver Office

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, main office and works, Columbus, Ohio, is changing the location of the Denver office from No. 1711 Tremont place, and after August 1st will occupy a commodious suite of rooms in the First National Bank Building.

This company besides maintaining a large selling force in over a dozen of the leading cities of this country, also maintains a corps of engineers at its branch offices situated in the following cities: Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Montreal, Pittsburg, Charleston, W. Va., Boston, New York and Birmingham.

There are also nearly one hundred Jeffrey agencies in additional cities in this country and abroad.

Motor Driven Saw and Planing Mill

At Brooklyn, on New Town creek, is a planing and lumber mill of more than ordinary interest from an electrical and mechanical standpoint. This is the new mill of the Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company. It has a total storage capacity of 50,000,000 feet of lumber, and a planing capacity of 100,000 feet per day. An average of 60,000 lineal feet or about 20,000 board feet of North Carolina pine flooring are made each day. There is a storage capacity of 3,000,000 feet of flooring that insures a well-seasoned supply of various grades and widths. A large amount of heavy timber is

impossible to keep all portions of a structure in correct alignment unless the foundation consists of piling with a heavy reinforced concrete floor.

Previous to 1907, the work of the Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company was carried on in a mill a few hundred feet back of the present one, and the machines were driven from a line shaft by a simple slide valve steam engine. With a view to increasing the capacity of the mill and reducing the operating cost, the present site was decided upon, and early in 1907 the erection of the present mill was begun. This new mill is



HOISTING AND CONVEYING ARRANGEMENTS IN LUMBER YARD

also handled, nearly all of which is brought from the South directly to the docks without reloading. In handling large quantities of heavy timber, the convenience and low cost of transportation by water can hardly be overestimated, and in laying out new plants of this type transportation facilities demand first attention.

The land along the water front is marshy, and much of that now occupied by the lumber company's buildings has been obtained by filling. As buildings on land of this nature are practically floating, it is almost

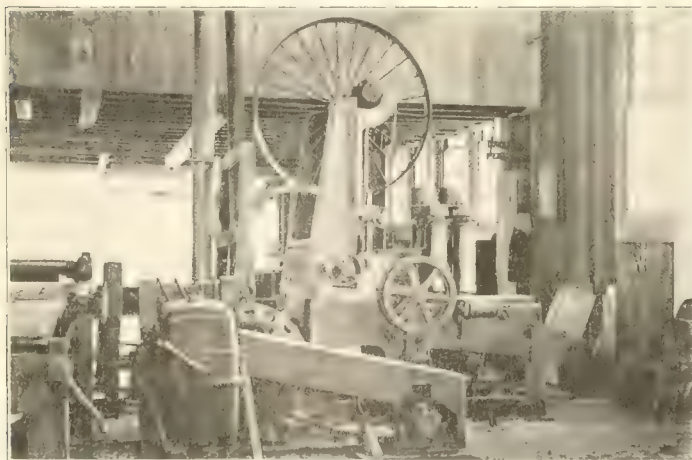
equipped with electric motor drives. The entire power equipment, consisting of the power house with its boiler and steam turbine, and the motor drives for the wood-working machines, was designed and laid out by Richard A. Wright, consulting engineer of Brooklyn.

The power house is of concrete and brick, 37 by 68 feet, and is divided into a boiler room and a turbine room. Two Heine water tube boilers, rated at 310 horsepower each, supply steam for the plant, and are equipped with two shaving tubes each. Shavings and

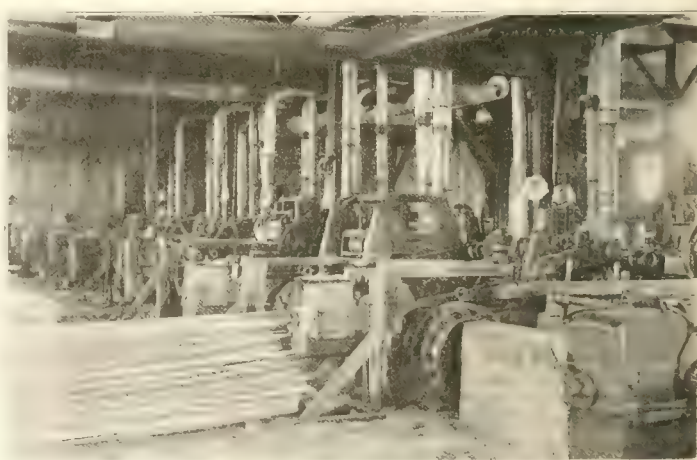
sawdust, or coal if necessary, can be used for fuel. The shavings are blown from the planing mill to two cyclones above the power house. These cyclones separate the chips from the air, and are so equipped with screens that the sawdust can also be obtained. The cyclones discharge into vaults directly below that have a capacity of 17,500 cubic feet for sawdust, and 52,500 cubic feet for shavings. These vaults are above the boilers, and by means of numerous dampers in the piping it is possible to direct the shavings and sawdust into their respective vaults or into either of the boilers. The supply of shavings from the mill furnishes sufficient fuel for the boilers; during the summer months there is an excess which is reserved in the vault and drawn upon during the winter. The high steam efficiency at all loads makes it unnecessary to use coal and possible to sell some sawdust. The disposition of sawdust and shavings is frequently a serious problem in city mills. In the present case a market has been obtained for all the sawdust, so that the power house costs are still further reduced.

The use of a condensing steam turbine for planing mill work is somewhat of a novelty, but three years of satisfactory operation show that the advantages which have brought turbines to the front in power house and industrial plants apply equally well to planing mills. The turbo-generator is of the Westinghouse-Parsons type, rated at 650 K. V. A., two phase, 60 cycles, 3,600 R. P. M. The turbine operates at 150 pounds' steam pressure and a 26-inch vacuum obtained from a jet condenser. Besides a desired low cost of maintenance, the item of foundations was of considerable importance in making the choice in the present case. An engine set of the capacity needed would have required a foundation several times as expensive as that of a turbine, due both to the area required and the greater weight to be carried, and tied together on the piling.

Planing mills, as a rule, have used non-condensing steam engines operating at sufficient back pressure to supply steam for dry



BERLIN 56 IN. BAND RESAW DRIVEN BY 40 H. P. TYPE "CCL" MOTOR, MORSE CHAIN DRIVE



PLANERS AND MATCHERS DRIVEN BY 40 H. P. TYPE "CCL" MOTORS

kilns, although in some plants the back pressure is eliminated by using the vacuum system of heating. There are in the present mill four dry kilns which are satisfactorily heated by hot water instead of steam. The steam from the exciter turbine, together with that from the vacuum and circulating pumps, is used for heating the boiler feed water and kiln water. There are two separate heaters, and steam for each is regulated to suit conditions.

The turbo-generator is excited by a 25 K. W., 125-volt, direct current dynamo running at 3,600 R. P. M. For the control of the generator and the distribution of power, a six-panel switchboard is provided. The first panel is for the exciter, and contains a voltmeter, an ammeter and a Tirrill regulator. The second panel is a generator panel and is provided with an ammeter for each phase, a voltmeter, indicating wattmeter and integrating wattmeter. Panels No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are for the distribution of power to the various sections of the plant; each has four circuits. A large number of cir-

individual motor drives are used throughout the entire plant. As the building stands without special foundations on filled land, it is likely to become several inches out of alignment. This would be serious with a line shaft drive, as it would increase not only the power consumption but materially increase the fire risk from hot bearings. This danger does not exist with individual motor drive, as the building may settle without affecting the operation of any of the machines.

Outside of the mill, but protected by a lean-to, stands an S. A. Woods 20 by 30-inch double-head timber dresser, into the table of which is built a 48-inch circular saw; on this machine timber may be sawed and dressed at one operation. The two planer heads are driven by a 40-horsepower Westinghouse type "CCL" induction motor, 850 R. P. M. coupled to a countershaft. The saw is driven by a motor of similar rating, coupled to its arbor. To still further follow out the practice of economy in woodwork- ing it has been decided to replace the cir-

S. A. Woods 6x15-inch planer and matcher, 40 horsepower, 850 R. P. M. coupled to fast feed.

S. A. Woods 6x8-inch planer and matcher, 40 horsepower, 850 R. P. M. coupled to fast feed.

S. A. Woods 6x8-inch planer and matcher, 40 horsepower, 850 R. P. M. coupled to fast feed.

Greenlee 14-inch solid feed rip saw, 10 horsepower, 1,700 R. P. M., belted.

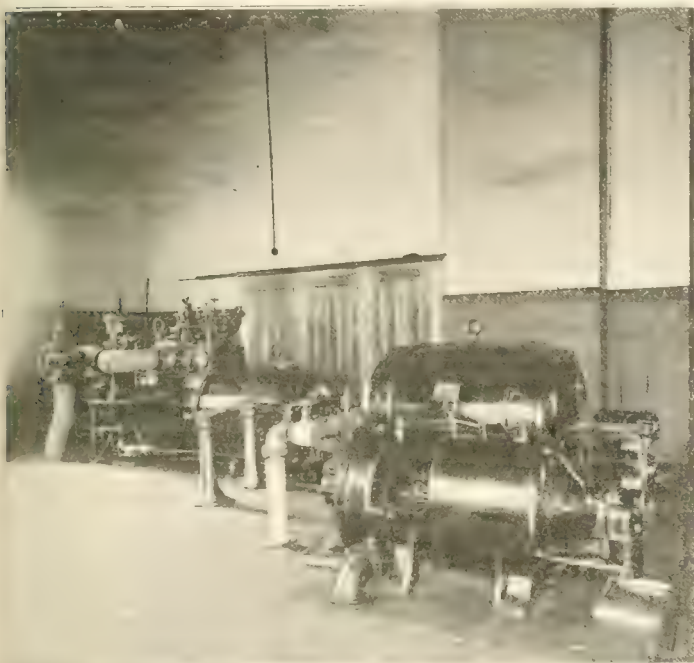
Mershon 54-inch band resaw, 40 horsepower, 850 R. P. M., belted.

Mershon 54-inch band rip saw, 40 horsepower, 1,700 R. P. M., belted.

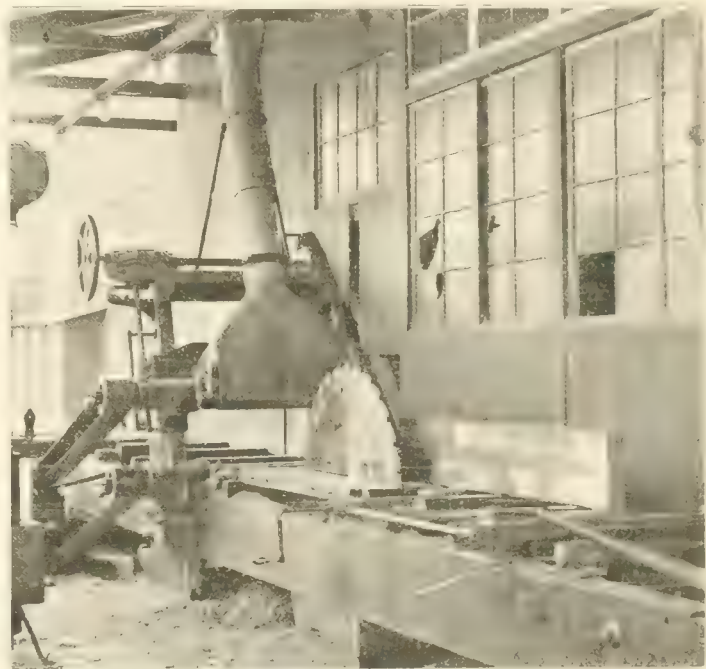
Greenlee 14-inch solid feed rip saw, 10 horsepower, 1,700 R. P. M., belted.

For collecting the shavings from the above machines two Sterling double blowers are installed. The 55-inch blower is driven by a 40-horsepower belted motor, and the 70-inch blower by a 75-horsepower motor. Both of these motors are mounted on the ceiling and coupled to short pieces of shafting that carry the driving pulleys between hangers. This method of drive is very satisfactory, as it relieves the motor bearings of all belt tension.

In the sash and door plant on the second floor there are approximately seventy-five men employed. The principal machines used with the motors driving them are given in



POWER HOUSE 650 K. V. A. 3,600 R. P. M. TURBO-GENERATOR UNIT 25 K. V. A. 3,600 R. P. M. CURTISS EXCITER



S. A. WOODS 20"x30" DOUBLE HEAD TIMBER DRESSER. Into the table is built a 48-inch circular saw. On this machine timber may be sawed and dressed at one operation. The two planer heads are driven by a 40 H. P. type "CCL" motor.

cuits makes it unnecessary to have distributing panels in various sections of the mill, although each motor has its own protection. The only line fuses are those on the front of the board.

A five-ton Triplex hoist suspended from an "I" beam over the turbine and parallel to its shaft facilitates handling of heavy material in the turbine room.

The planing mill is a two-story wooden structure. The upper floor is devoted to the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, etc., while all timber dressing, planing and matching, resawing, etc., are done on the ground floor. With the exception of two or three small machines on the second floor,

cular by a band saw, since approximately one-half of the kerf may be saved. It is expected that this band mill will be installed within a few weeks.

On the ground floor of the mill the following machines are installed:

Berlin 56-inch band resaw, driven by a 40-horsepower type "CCL" motor, 840 R. P. M. with Morse chain drive.

Mershon 44-inch band resaw, 40 horsepower "CCL" 1,700 R. P. M., belted.

American 12x20-inch timber dresser, 50 horsepower "CCL" 850 R. P. M., coupled to countershaft.

S. A. Woods 12-inch moulder, 40 horsepower "CCL" 850 R. P. M., coupled.

American 30-inch double surfacer, 40 horsepower, 850 R. P. M., coupled.

S. A. Woods 8x18-inch planer and matcher, 50 horsepower, 850 R. P. M., coupled.

S. A. Woods 6x15-inch planer and matcher, 40 horsepower, 850 R. P. M., coupled.

the following table:

No.	Machine	H. P.	-Motor- Speed - Method R. P. M. of drive
1	American jig saw.....	1	1700 belted
2	16-in. swing saws.....	2	" "
1	American spindle & drum sander.....	2	" "
2	16-in. drum table con- saws.....	5	" "
1	M. L. Andrew & Co. special 6-spindle vert. drill.....	5	" "
1	S. A. Woods 2 spindle shaper.....	5	" "
1	American 44-in. band saw.....	5	" "
1	Sash sticker.....	5	" "
1	New Britain Machine Co. chain moulder.....	5	" "
1	Sash rabbeting machine.....	5	" "
1	American 18-in. jointer.....	5	" "
1	American single beveler.....	5	" "
1	H. B. Smith chisel mor- tiser.....	5	" "
1	Mershon 44-in. band rip- saw.....	10	" "

No.	Machine	HP	Motor Speed R.P.M.	Method of drive
	Small discharge chute wheel			
	Greaseless 15-in. saw feed			
	10 saws	10		
1	Black Bros. broom sander	10		
1	Hand cut and comb saw	10		
1	American 18-inch 3-roll sander	15		
1	Baxter D. Whitney 30-in. double saw feed	20	840	
1	8 A Woods 10-in. No.	20		
1	129 outside moulder	20		
1	8 A Woods 12-in. No.	20		
	107 sander	20		coupled
	8 A Woods 12-in. No.	20		
	110 sander	20		
1	8 A Woods 12-in. No.	40		
	107 sander	40		
1	8 A Woods 15-in. No.	40		
	107 moulder	40		
1	Single 60-in. blower	40		beltd
1	Double 50-in. blower	50		

By the system employed in this yard it is possible to unload 225,000 feet of lumber per day when discharging from two schooners at once, a schooner being located at each side of the basin and the timber from both being handled by one pull-out motor. To take 100,000 feet per day from one schooner is considered an easy task. There is a set of live rolls on either side of the basin extending about 500 feet up into the yard. Each of these conveyors is driven from a point near the center by a 15-horsepower Westinghouse type "CCL" motor. A small tower contains the driving gear and also the control levers for throwing the timber off the conveyor at various predetermined points. The operator of the conveyor from his position in the tower is able to see the timber as it comes up the conveyor from the discharging platform. By means of switches along the conveyor, the timber is thrown off without stopping the rolls. The steel dericks then take hold of the timber and swing it into its place on the piles, where it remains until it is located on trucks for delivery or sent to the mill for dressing.

Perhaps the most unique application of

electric power in the plant is to the electric hoists which take the timber from the rolls and place it in position on the stacks. There are three of these hoists installed. They were manufactured by the Maine Electric Hoist Company of Portland, Me. They are placed in a row between the live rolls and set on 100-foot centers, although the boom on each is 65 feet long. In the operating house, which is located so that a good view of the boom and timber is always obtained, there is a 20-horsepower Westinghouse type "F" motor that operates the entire hoist. There are three motions obtained, namely, the hoist, the travel on the boom, and the swing, but these are obtained from the one motor by means of clutches and gearing. The hoist has a rated capacity of lifting 6,000 pounds at 20 feet per minute. Power for the motor is taken into the tower by collector rings at the base, so that there are no overhead wires to become entangled with the timber.

A large number of men and horses are required around the yards to bring stock to the planing mill, to sort and stack flooring, etc., and a great number of teams are also employed to deliver lumber throughout Brooklyn and New York. For the operation of the whole plant about four hundred men and one hundred and fifty horses are required.

In connection with the electrical equipment, it is of interest to note that although there are eighty-five motors, with an aggregate capacity of 1,483 horsepower, only 650 K. V. A. generator was installed; but actual load averages only about 375 K. W., one-third of which is probably chargeable to the blowers. It is quite evident here what a low average load is obtained by individual motor drives on woodworking machines.

dences of the aristocracy are eliminated and we find in their place a certain cheerfulness and hospitality and yet a richness of design and appearance never dreamed of before. There is no doubt but that the panel in modern construction has come to stay, and the rapidity with which it is adopted depends to a great extent upon the encouragement received from the manufacturers.

Besides its adaptability to those phases of house construction where solid stock has always been employed, the veneered panel is creating a new place for itself for such uses as in the construction of solid work, balusters in place of the regulation open baluster with a rail, for the ordinary wainscoting at wall bases and for ceiling and wall designs for which its use is increasing remarkably. The scope seems almost unlimited.

There seems to be no argument lacking in favor of the use of panel construction wherever possible. By employing veneer, as stated, a far superior figure is obtainable from the grain of the wood. In fact rotary cutting of oak gives it a peculiar attractiveness that is not obtainable in any other way. Then, again, there is the argument for cleanliness; everybody knows that it is next to impossible to keep the old-fashioned wainscoting or intricately turned balusters half way free from dust and now if they are replaced by panels that difficulty and unsightliness will be totally eliminated.

But the strongest argument in its favor probably is that of the beauty of design made possible by the use of panel construction. The crudeness and lack of individuality so evident in many places could be replaced by installing a panel design reaching well up to the plate rail. An endless variety of schemes could be worked out and for the top border the possibility of working out almost any design, floral or otherwise, by using inlaid work in contrasting woods, is always present. The feasibility of this method and its efficiency has been well demonstrated in flush veneered door construction, in which the most intricate patterns have been successfully attempted.

No attempt will be made here to go into the innumerable styles that can be obtained; this will be worked out by the architects as panel construction gains in favor, as it is bound to do. It is perfectly safe to say, however, that no type of decoration ever offered to them the chance for such an expression of original and individual design, and that while it now may be a fad, its efficiency will soon give it a recognized place in architectural circles.

Maley & Wertz, well-known sawmill operators of Evansville, Ind., recently purchased a veneer mill at Edinburg, Ind., and are now operating the plant on full time. Things look pretty bright for the veneer business in that section and the firm contemplates keeping the mill going full time for the rest of the year.

veneers

VENEERED INTERIOR PANELING

From time to time one reads in the descriptions of various famous structures that such a room was or is to be finished in such a variety of wood, and going still further he finds that veneer is to be used throughout. To the lay mind this means but little; the average man has been used to seeing a solid looking face on all interior work where looks and durability were essential and has always associated with veneer a certain cheapness, a superficiality and the lack of that stability and strength which, he imagines, is secured only by the use of solid stock. He has not been educated up to the fact that veneered furniture, veneered doors and the veneered interior trim, as panels, have come to occupy the important position that they now occupy in up-to-date building construction, not merely from a standpoint of economy, but because the most rigid tests have proven that a veneered article, when well and scientifically constructed, will insure a greater surety of form and position, will afford to the manufacturer

far greater scope for working out a figure scheme in the wood employed and in addition will offer many physical advantages, such as non-conductivity of heat or noise that the solid door or interior panel cannot.

Veneer has come to stay and shows an increasing popularity in all lines, but it is in the manufacture of panels that the most remarkable progress can be noted. So rapid has its adoption there been that the consumption of veneer for interior work is now probably four times as great as it was in 1907. Paneling as a commonly accepted type of architecture is of more or less recent origin. It is true that the old private dwellings of forty or fifty years back often contained solid panel construction to a certain extent, as in wainscoting and under stair stringers, but that was practically the limit, and since that time many entirely new ideas have been worked out in interior design that wouldn't have been possible with the old-fashioned methods. By the use of the more modern idea the coldness and bareness of the old resi-

The concern expects that the furniture business will pick up considerably following the Grand Rapids sales, and of course activity in the furniture business means busy times for the veneer trade.

The Big Six Chair Company of Evansville, Ind., is a new concern that will erect a factory for the manufacture of a high-grade line of chairs. The plant will cost \$30,000, and will be fitted up with modern equipment in all departments. The company is composed of Benj. Bosse and associates in the Big Six Furniture Company, and will be affiliated with that concern.

Charles R. Peterson, vice-president of the Hempstead Hardwood Company of Hope, Ark., is planning the establishment of a veneer plant.

A. J. Anderson of Philadelphia and others are the incorporators of the A. J. Anderson Patent Extension Table Company, of Camden, N. J. The concern has a capital stock of \$10,000.

Uptegrove & Beckwith, the principals of which are well and favorably known to the

hardwood trade of the country, have incorporated to manufacture veneers at New York City. The concern is capitalized at \$10,000. L. R. Kehrl is also interested.

John Corbea is president, A. H. Misse, vice-president and William Corbea secretary-treasurer of the new Southern Furniture Company of New Orleans. The company has a capital stock of \$50,000.

* * *

The Jamestown Panel & Veneer Company of Jamestown, N. Y., which was reorganized about the first of the year in an effort to extricate itself from the financial difficulties in which it has long been involved, has not been able to get out of the trouble. In order to avoid a bankruptcy suit, which, under the circumstances it was felt would deprive creditors of even a small amount of their indebtedness, a majority of the creditors have agreed to accept 33 1-3 per cent of their claims. This compromise will be put through provided all the creditors agree to these terms. The company's affairs are in pretty bad shape; its total assets amount to \$45,000 and its liabilities to \$62,462.35. The company operated a plant at Falconer, N. Y., besides the one at Jamestown.

Some Phases of Handle Production

REPAIR WORK

By H. B. ALEXANDER

There are many reasons why every wood-working factory of any size should be provided with at least a small equipment for doing its repairing. Of course, the large lumber manufacturing concerns are always well equipped in this direction, and have expert men to handle the work, realizing the economy in money and time that may be effected by this means, and it would seem that handle men might profit by their experience. Handle operators, having a machine shop handy, will claim that they can get their work done cheap and without serious inconvenience, and so do not care to go to the expense of installing a repair department of their own. However, if these men would take the trouble to keep track of the time an average repair job is away from their shops, from the moment it leaves the factory until it is back again and in place ready for work, they would be surprised at the time consumed, especially when they remember that this sort of thing occurs very frequently. It is not that the machine shop charges are unreasonable, although at that they are about twice what the cost would be if the work were done in a shop connected with the handle factory; but that added to the time when a machine must be idle waiting for the repairs, or perhaps the whole shop waits, is needless expense.

When a factory has its own repair equipment the matter is infinitely more simple, as well as much cheaper. A good man at

this sort of work can do nine-tenths of the repairing about the average handle plant, thus saving half the time during which operations must cease while waiting for the work, and cutting down the cost of repairs about one-third.

It is not necessary to have all the various kinds of iron-working tools, but from experience I have found that the following are needed and can be used to advantage almost every day: A good drill press, preferably the regular style, though even a common blacksmith's drill will answer if power driven; a small engine turning lathe to true up shafts, turn out loose pulleys and do other small jobs of turning that are often necessary; a small portable forge with a good anvil and vise; a full set of drills, taps and dies; a good breast drill with chain feed, to drill out broken tap screws in the bed plates of the machines, which often break off short and cannot be gotten out in any other way. This outfit would not be expensive, and will more than pay for itself in less than a year's time, and, of course, as occasion demands, the outfit may be made more valuable by the addition of new apparatus. One shop making a great many different kinds of variety turning has a small shaper, and makes all its own knives for this work.

A good plan is to have all these tools in a well-lighted room apart from the rest of the factory, using it as the general repair

shop of the plant where all the saw filing, belt fixing and other little jobs can be done quickly and well, as everything needed is handy. Every shop requires an emery stand, and this is the place for it. It is also well to keep on hand as many duplicate parts for the machines as possible, as it saves time and money. For instance, take the item of tap screws. At our factory we use two sizes, and we buy them by the hundred and always have them ready when needed. We have a set of sheet-iron boxes—twelve of them, made into a case. These are labeled and one used for each size of tap screw, one for lag screws, one for set screws, one for wood screws, one for washers, one for bolts and nuts, and others for nails of different sizes. This we find is a great time saver, as when any of these things are wanted they are usually wanted in a hurry, and it is very convenient to be able to go to the box and get just the thing that is needed. We make it a rule that every time these boxes are used they must be returned to their proper place, and the same rule holds with all the shop tools, which we try to keep always in the same place so they can be found readily when wanted. This saves a great deal of time, as everyone knows that there is nothing that consumes more time than hunting for tools that are never in the right place. The workmen, of course, are not to be blamed for such a condition, but the owner of the plant, as he should see to it that there are enough tools to go round and that there is a place for them to be kept.

At every lathe there should be a tool box, containing a good hammer, wrenches of several sizes, screwdriver, small saw and a good oil can. The machine man should be charged up with these tools at cost and required to report all losses. If losses or breakages are the result of his carelessness, the tools should be replaced and the cost deducted from his pay. This will make the men more careful and will soon stop a large percentage of the losses. There is no use bothering with monkey-wrenches, as they are worthless for use on machines. A solid S or socket wrench for each size head will last longer and give better service.

There has been a lot of talk lately about dimension stock, but so far it has little good effect on the demand for hard maple stuff. Users of this material still expect to get clear dimension for the price of mill culls and have it delivered besides. This is too much—it is worth more than that to work it up, and there is no one in business for the mere love of it these days.

Who Has It To Offer?

The Record received several inquiries recently asking for a source of supply for kiln-dried, sound, wormy chestnut for co. stock. Anyone interested in these inquiries can have the addresses by writing this office.

In the Southern Hardwood Country

Fine Mississippi Oak

In the valleys in northern Mississippi is to be found some of the finest oak that grows in this country. The D. H. Hall Lumber Company, whose headquarters are located at New Albany, Miss., has a mill at Pontotoc, within convenient reach of some of the best timber treasures of that district. Some of this timber is really remarkable for clear growth, and the Hall people, drawing their raw material from such wood,

grade timber and accurate manufacture the Hall product stands high among the trade.

Of Such Are the Crews of the Sawmills

There are certain southern darkeys who, by heredity and environment, are sawmill laborers. These "niggers" were not only born in the shadow of a sawmill plant, but spent the playtime of their lives on lumber piles and tracks in a mill yard. They know nothing else, and almost without exception devote their entire lives to a work into

a small sum during years of hard labor, have started in business for themselves. With the horse and wagon, humble as they are, they manage to eke out a living by selling stove wood, into which all the offal of Memphis sawmills is cut.

Logs Piled to Resist High Water

There are times when the usually placid water in Wolf river at Memphis becomes turbulent and angry, and then anything in reach of the water that is not securely fastened on the bank is drawn out into the stream and frequently lost. It is often impossible to save timber when it is rafted without heavy expense, but when stock is piled on the river bank as shown in the illustration the weight of the pile holds it against any flood. These logs are the property of the Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company. The concern manifests wisdom in having its timber in this shape, as it is then more accessible to the mill and is more convenient to get at when stacked in small space than when floating about in the river. Wolf river has many pretty spots along its banks, but nowhere is it more interesting than in the vicinity of the mill section of Memphis.

Concrete Steam Compartments

Oak to be used in the manufacture of flooring must be dry, not merely shipping dry but absolutely and thoroughly dry all the way through. The Memphis Hardwood Flooring Company, which makes a high grade of oak flooring, has conveniences at its Memphis plant which are wonderful aids in getting out its product. Just in front of the kilns is a series of steam compartments of concrete into which partly dried stock from the yards is placed and given a thorough saturation with live steam, soaking the pores of the wood and opening them



LOGGING WITH OXEN AT D. H. HALL LUMBER COMPANY'S OPERATIONS, NEW ALBANY, MISS.

put on the market a product that has achieved a reputation for uniformly excellent quality.

The progress of one of these fine oak trees through its operations is shown in the accompanying illustrations. From the clear open woods to the skidway are shown the steps by which a big white oak is transformed from a monarch in the forest to fine specimens of quartered oak lumber. The Hall company has plenty of this sort of timber to enable it to continue to turn out unusually excellent stock for some time to come. For a small mill the company is manufacturing splendid lumber. With high-

which they were born and which was the occupation of their fathers before them. It is not an unusual sight to see old men who have been in the service of the same concern for many years engaged in practically the same work the entire time. They are as much a part of the yard system of the mill to which they "belong" as is the lumber that goes in the piles.

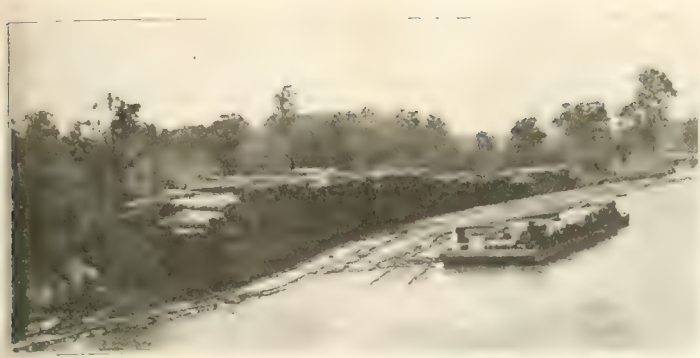
The two old cronies on the wagons shown in one of the accompanying illustrations have attained a stage of progressiveness, or rather retirement from the arduous duties of sawmill life, which is quite unusual. These two old veterans, having accumulated



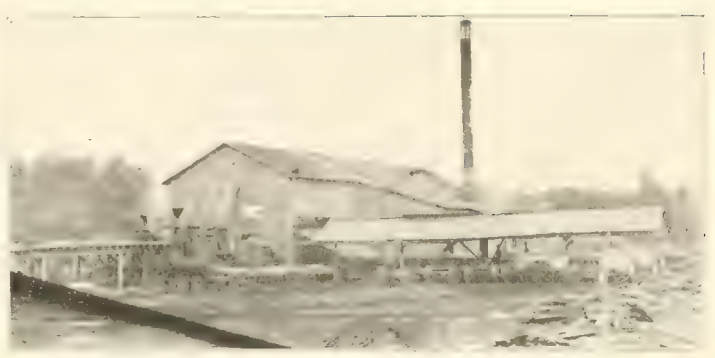
THE KIND OF WHITE OAK TIMBER THE D. H. HALL LUMBER COMPANY CUTS



SOME OF D. H. HALL'S SPLENDID WHITE OAK BOARDS



BANK OF LOGS ON WOLF RIVER, MEMPHIS, PROPERTY OF BENNETT HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY



MILL OF EDWARDS FAIR LUMBER COMPANY AT LANSING, ARK



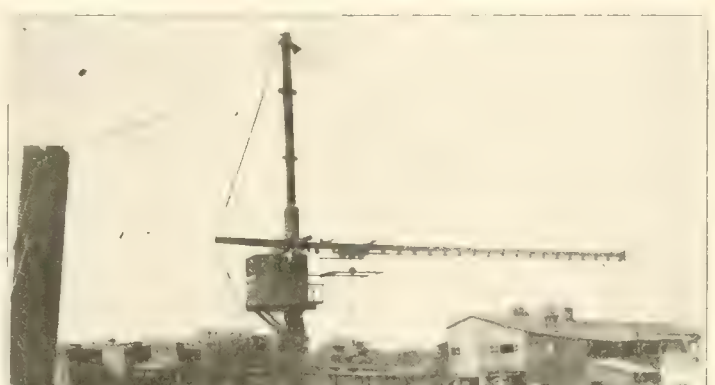
LOADING STOVE WOOD AT PLANT OF GREEN RIVER LUMBER COMPANY MEMPHIS



SHORTS FOR BOX AND CRATE STOCK MADE FROM VENEER CORES, ANDERSON TULLY PLANT, MEMPHIS



CONCRETE STEAM COMPARTMENTS AT PLANT OF MEMPHIS HARDWOOD FLOORING COMPANY



MEMPHIS SAWMILL COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LOG CRANE



LOGGING DERRICK ON OUCHITA RIVER, MONROE, LA., AT PLANT OF HARDWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF LOUISVILLE



MILL OF THE HARDWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., AT MONROE, LA.



A STAGE OF PROGRESS NOT OFTEN REACHED BY THE SAWMILL NEGRO



BORN IN THE SHADOW OF A SAWMILL, ALL THEIR LIVES ARE SPENT IN LUMBER OPERATIONS

fully. The car of lumber is then put right into the dry room while it is wet and hot and there dried perfectly. The manufacturers find this a most satisfactory method of procedure, as this treatment produces lumber without the many small defects often seen in stock dried too rapidly or in a plain kiln without any previous treatment.

The steaming rooms are best made of concrete, as the heat and moisture necessary in the treatment of the stock would be ruinous to a wooden structure. These kilns are all built as units, and with the steam rooms can be added to indefinitely as long as the necessary ground can be obtained.

Getting Something from Nothing

Cores from veneer logs, which were formerly wasted at a great many mills, are now being utilized profitably, which is as it should be, since there is such need of conservation of our forest products. There are a number of ways of putting these cores to good use, and the Anderson-Tully Company of Memphis has apparently hit upon one of the best. One of the accompanying cuts shows a pile of "shorts" in the Anderson-Tully yard. These were cut from veneer cores, and are used for box and crate stock. This picture shows only a small portion of the yard, but there are many thousand feet of good lumber in these piles. This is one way of making the small things count which helps mightily in the totalling of the big things.

One of the Old School

Back in the woods near Lansing, Ark., the Edwards-Fair Lumber Company operates a mill, as it is cheaper to haul out lumber from this point than to bring out logs. This is one of the fast circular mills, once so plentiful, and it is turning out accurately manufactured stock which finds a ready market. The mill recently resumed operations after a shutdown of nine months. Will Fair holds forth at the county seat

and looks after the making of fine gum logs into finer gum lumber. The writer visited this mill a short time ago, enjoying the facility and ease with which operations are carried on, and incidentally a good old-fashioned camp dinner.

A Big Item in the Retail Trade

A big and desirable part of the city trade of Memphis mills, since it takes no account of grades, or finish, or manufacture, is shown in the illustration of the busy plant of the Green River Lumber Company. Neither good times nor hard times affects the demand for fire wood to any great extent, as people must cook, and they are not particular under what grading rules their stove wood is sold. This is one of the really big items in the local sales of the mill, the wagons loading one after the other in quick succession, the gap in the circle being only momentary. The Green River Lumber Company turns every piece of waste into fuel, either for the mill or for the wood pile, not even a scrap of bark escaping. The plant of the company is a model of neatness and is always as well kept as a good many city lawns.

At Monroe, La.

The Hardwood Manufacturing Company, of Louisville, Ky., has a fine mill at Monroe, La. This plant is at present in full operation, cutting principally on stock for export and special orders. Nearly all the timber for the mill is barged from up and down the Ouachita, the vagaries of the stream making rafting too risky and expensive. Rafts of logs are brought down under favorable conditions now and then but it is exceptional that this can be done. For handling the logs to the mill a derrick and barge have been found the best system, the steep bank of the river at the mill making any other system costly to install and operate. The river at the point where the company's mill is located is

fifty feet or more below the bank at low water, so the use of the derrick makes the logging to the mill entirely independent of the stage of water, which is very advantageous if not absolutely necessary on streams that have a rapid rise and fall.

The Memphis Sawmill Company's Interesting Derrick

Shown in connection with this article is a cut of the unique electric log crane in use at the plant of the Memphis Sawmill Company at Memphis, Tenn. This concern is very proud of this efficient log transfer, and when it was announced in the last issue of the RECORD that the derrick was in operation at the plant of the Memphis Lumber Company instead of the Memphis Sawmill Company that concern was heard from promptly demanding that a paragraph correcting the error be printed. As this is one of the most efficient methods of handling logs in use at Memphis the company has good reason to be proud of operating such a derrick. This crane is much more rapid than the ordinary steam crane, is self-contained, being operated by electricity, and is controlled by the operator in the little house on the mast. It has the necessary height and range and swings in a complete circle.

Demands \$50,000 for Arrest

Charging false imprisonment J. K. Joice, recently of the defunct Turnbull-Joice Lumber Company of Chicago, which went into bankruptcy in April, has filed suit for \$50,000 against the Alaska Lumber Company of Washington and its Chicago representative, Chas. E. Vest.

Mr. Joice was arrested a few days ago on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Vest and the Alaska Lumber Company as having misappropriated funds arising from the sale of lumber belonging to them. The trouble, according to Mr. Joice, grew out of transactions of the Turnbull-Joice Lumber Company with the Alaska Lumber Company in which there remained an unpaid balance on account of something like \$800.

News Miscellany

Semi-Annual Meeting National Exporters' Association

A most interesting gathering and one of the most productive of results in the history of the organization was the semi-annual of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, which was held at Cincinnati on July 13. President Harvey M. Dickson of the Dickson Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va., presided.

A report was submitted by J. McDonald Price covering certain claims as to the responsibility of steamship companies carrying lumber to foreign ports through bills of lading which had been adjusted satisfactorily. In order to avoid complications and questions of responsibility in similar cases in the future, a committee of three was appointed by President Dickson to visit London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Antwerp, representing the association, to confer with the steamship agents and receivers of American lumber as to the best methods of handling disputes and differences in the future. This committee will meet in London the first week in October; in Liverpool the second week in October; in Antwerp the third week, and in Glasgow the fourth week.

This foreign committee consists of Harvey M. Dickson, Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Russe, Memphis, Tenn., and John L. Alcock, Baltimore, Md. It was also decided to name in addition to this special foreign committee a permanent foreign representative, who will be chosen at the annual meeting of the organization in January next. It will be the duty of this foreign representative to act as arbiter in all disputes between American exporters and the foreign trade. He will probably be located in London.

President Dickson was directed to send a message to President Taft commending the passage of the bill providing that railroads should show cause for each advance in freight rates, making the burden of the proof come upon the railroads instead of on the shippers.

The next meeting of the association will be at Memphis, January 19. A strong bid for the meeting was made by the city of Norfolk, but it was declined by the board of managers in favor of the invitation extended by the lumbermen of Memphis.

Those present were as follows: Harvey M. Dickson, Dickson Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va.; John L. Alcock, John L. Alcock & Company, Baltimore, Md.; Wm. H. Russe, Russe & Burgess, Memphis and London; Fred Arn, J. M. Card Lumber Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. A. Weakley and J. W. Mayhew, W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, Ohio; Edward Barber, American representative of Illingworth, Ingram & Co., Leeds, England, and Cincinnati, Ohio; J. W. Menzies, representative of Jas. Kennedy & Co., Glasgow, London, Liverpool and Cincinnati; Ludwig Heyman, agent for Hugo Forchheimer & Co., Hamburg and New Orleans; R. P. Baer, R. P. Baer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. W. Price, Price & Heald, Baltimore, Md.; Geo. M. Speigle, Geo. M. Speigle & Co., Philadelphia; T. B. Allen, T. B. Allen & Co., Galveston, Tex.; Walter T. Hart, Price & Hart, New York; J. McDonald Price, secretary.

Wagon Oak Exporters to Send Committee to Europe

The American Wagon Oak Exporters' Association held its semi-annual convention at the Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, O., July 14. President Harvey M. Dickson of Norfolk, Va., presided and Secretary H. D. Billmeyer of Cumberland, Md., recorded.

The inspection rules adopted at the Roanoke meeting were taken up and discussed and a few minor amendments suggested. No changes were made, however, the matter being left open until the return of the special committee appointed at the meeting to visit various foreign markets and confer with the foreign associations in an effort to come to a satisfactory agreement in the matter of grading rules. The special committee consists of Harvey M. Dickson, chairman; John L. Alcock and Innis Crichton. These gentlemen will visit the foreign markets in October or November, and it is expected that their visit will be very profitable to the members of the association as the foreign trade has already signified a desire to confer with such a committee.

Conditions in the wagon oak export trade were thoroughly discussed and the association again went on record against the disastrous custom of sending wagon oak planks forward on consignment. The foreign exporters attending the meeting pledged themselves to use every honorable means to stop the practice of shipping on consignment.

The next meeting of the organization will be held after the return of the special committee from Europe.

Meeting New Executive Board N. H. L. A.

The new Executive Board of the National Hardwood Lumber Association met in the offices of Secretary-Treasurer Fish in the Rector building, Chicago, on July 6. This was a special session called by President Diggins, and little but routine business was considered. Steps were taken for the extension of the inspection service in the near future, and twelve new members were admitted to the association.

It was decided by the board that, owing to the pressure of the work of the secretary's office, Mr. Fish be allowed to secure an assistant. Heber J. Fuller has been appointed to fill the place of assistant secretary. Mr. Fuller has been connected with the office force of the Lumbermen's Credit Association since 1904. He will assume his new duties August 1.

Those present at the meeting included: O. O. Agler, Chicago; Charles A. Goodman, Marinette; Charles H. Barnaby, Greencastle, Ind.; Earl Palmer, Paducah, Ky.; President F. A. Diggins, Cadillac, and Secretary Fish, Chicago.

Hoo-Hoo Annual

Interest is already being shown in the forthcoming annual meeting of Hoo-Hoo, which will be held at San Francisco September 9 to 12. The Pacific Coast members of the order are making elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the visitors and the accompanying ladies.

Many side trips are projected to various points on the coast, making it a very alluring trip for members of the order outside of the interesting features of the annual meeting itself.

National Commissary Managers' Association Organized

A new organization affiliated with the lumber trade, especially in the southern states, came into being last week, when the National Commissary Managers' Association was organized at a two days' convention at the Maryland Theater, Baltimore, July 13 and 14.

The sessions began on Wednesday morning, when J. M. Schloenbach of the American Lumberman of Chicago, called the delegates to order and introduced B. M. Lebby of the Otter Creek Lumber Company, Otter Creek, Fla., to whose efforts the movement to combine the

commissary managers into a separate organization chiefly owes its origin. It was stated that in the lumber industry of the country there are 2,600 lumber camp commissaries, each of which carries in stock from \$25,000 to \$300,000 worth of goods. The business done every year by these stores runs up into \$100,000,000, and it was maintained that a business of such magnitude should be organized.

After the preliminary speeches of welcome, the delegates got down to business. A committee, consisting of T. L. Betterton, Townsend, Tenn.; J. M. C. Duke, Wallacetown, Va.; W. G. Parker, Vaughan, N. C.; W. C. Slagle, West Eminence, Mo., and Tracy D. Luccock, Chicago, was named to draft a constitution and by-laws for a permanent organization.

A committee on resolutions, consisting of J. M. Schloenbach, St. Louis; W. T. Royal, Beach, Ga., and E. F. Colaw, Ivor, Va., was also named. The delegates then adjourned for luncheon. On Thursday all of the business was cleared up and it was not necessary to continue the sessions on Friday. A permanent association was affected by the election of the following officers:

President—B. M. Lebby, Otter Creek Lumber Company, Otter Creek, Fla.

First Vice-President—T. L. Betterton, Townsend, Tenn.

Second Vice-President—J. M. C. Duke, Wallacetown, Va.

Secretary and Treasurer—Tracy D. Luccock, Chicago.

An advisory board is to be appointed later.

The constitution adopted declares the aims of the organization to be as follows:

Promoting fellowship and good will among the commissary managers to advance their welfare in the United States.

Eliminating abuses, methods and practices inimical to the proper conduct of the business.

Establishing harmonious relations between the manufacturers, jobbers and retailers.

Assisting in the maintenance of the pure food law, whose operation deals justly with the rights of consumer, retailer and jobber.

There are to be three classes of members, active, associate and honorary. The active members are to be commissary managers and corporations operating commissaries. Associate members are to be concerns that manufacture or deal in commissary supplies. Honorary members will be those lumber journals and other publications and persons who have rendered service to the association. The dues of active members are to be \$2 a year, of associate members \$10.

St. Louis was selected as the place for the next meeting, in July or August of 1911, and resolutions of thanks to the hotel management, to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, and to others were passed, after which adjournment was taken.

Annual Meeting Michigan Association

The RECORD is in receipt of the following call for the annual meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association. Matters of much importance will be considered at this meeting and should call out the full attendance of the association.

To Members of Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association:

The annual meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Ponchartraine Hotel, Detroit, Mich., August 5, at 10 a. m.

The stock and price reports covering both hardwoods and hemlock will be distributed to members at that meeting, and topics of special value will be brought up for discussion.

Among the subjects are:

1. Terms of sale.
2. Market conditions committee's report.
3. Proposed advance in lumber rates in Michigan and other territory.
4. Higher classification for articles packed in fibre and paste board boxes vs. lumber crating.

of the Wiborg & Hanna Company since it got into financial difficulties a few years ago, is vice-president; and J. D. Serena is secretary. In addition to the above named, C. O. West of Indianapolis, formerly of the Ault & Jackson Company of Cincinnati is associated with it.

The company has on hand a well-assorted and high-class stock of all varieties of standard hardwoods and will continue to manufacture and produce the same type of lumber for which the Roy Lumber Company at its mills at Kentucky has been famous for years. It will be recalled that this company received the medal at the St. Louis Fair for its exhibit of hardwoods, and that it was the only individual exhibit to receive such a testimonial.

July 4 at Somerville

The lumberman mayor of Somerville, Mass., John M. Woods, brought distinction upon himself, his town and the business in which he is engaged at the Independence Day celebration at Somerville when the head of the nation was the guest of honor. The Fourth was a gala day for the Massachusetts town. There were many strangers in the city and the number of people who took part in the celebration was estimated at 150,000, nearly twice the actual population of the place. It was the first time that a president of the United States had visited the city, and he was royally entertained with an elaborate parade, music, military maneuvers, etc. The city was gaily decorated and every resident was interested and took part in the celebration. Everything that was planned for the pleasure and safety of the president during his stay was carried out with great credit to the city officials, who by their hard work made the occasion the great success it was. Mayor Woods is working hard and with conspicuous success to bring his city to the attention of the country and to bring it out from the shadow of the great metropolis of Boston.

A Way to Dispense with Trams

G. Von Platen of Bay City, Mich., is building a new sawmill in the northern peninsula of Michigan and has announced that in connection therewith he will incorporate a new device which will do away with trams in lumber yards. Usually northern lumber yards are equipped with a very expensive and complex system of trams throughout the alleys, which are necessary to facilitate high piling at a minimum cost. These trams are always expensive, involving heavy cost both for building and repairs.

Mr. Von Platen's plans contemplate standard gauge tracks on the ground in every alley and delivering the lumber from the transfer chains to flat cars mounted on a framework some eight feet above the trucks. These cars will then be switched to the piles. By this scheme lumber will be delivered about midway in the pile height and much labor economy will be effected in piling.

Chicago Concern Opens Minneapolis Office

Upham & Agler, prominent wholesalers of hardwood lumber in the McCormick Building, Chicago, have established an office at Minneapolis to further their business in the Twin Cities and vicinity where they already have a large and well-established trade. O. O. Agler, manager of the concern, was in Minneapolis recently with W. D. Bartell looking for a suitable location for the branch. Mr. Bartell has been with the firm for a number of years and will represent it in the Minneapolis district. He will be located at 640 Lumber Exchange, where excellent accommodations were secured.

Upham & Agler are extensive handlers of northern and southern hardwoods, with good mill connections in both sections. James C. Walsh, sales manager of the concern, will be enabled to look after the trade to much better advantage with the assistance of Mr. Bartell at the Minneapolis office than heretofore.

Removal Notice

White Brothers, well-known dealers in mahogany and hardwood lumber and veneers at San Francisco, Cal., announce the removal of their office and yards from Spear and Howard streets to Fifth and Brannan streets, San Francisco.



TEAK LOGS AT WHITE BROS. SAN FRANCISCO YARD

At this new location the concern has twice as much ground space as at the former place, and with the care and thought given the laying out of the new plant things are in as nearly ideal condition as is possible.

The sawing of Japanese oak has become quite an important feature of the work of the Whites' model mill at Petaluma, thirty-seven miles from San Francisco on an arm of San Francisco bay known as Petaluma creek. The logs are taken as they are discharged overside from the trans-Pacific steamers on lighters up to the mill, as the water in the creek is not deep enough to allow the vessels themselves to go up to the plant. The two accompanying illustrations show part of a cargo of three-quarters of a million

feet of fine Japanese oak timber recently received by the firm.

White Brothers handle a wide variety of hardwoods, including many rare imported woods, and their handlings of teak are particularly large. The firm imports its teak logs from Siam and Java and it is the only concern on the Pacific coast which handles teak to any extent. The small cut on this page shows a part of the concern's present stock of this wood.

Mississippi Lumber Company to Manufacture Hardwoods

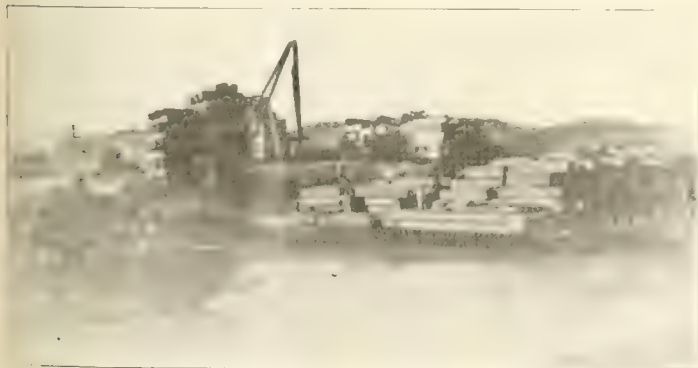
At Crandall, Miss., a new town established by the Mississippi Lumber Company, with headquarters in the Railway Exchange, Chicago, and big yellow pine mills at Quitman, Miss., has been erected a model sawmill for the manufacture of hardwoods by the company. This is a decidedly new undertaking for this well-known southern pine concern and will be conducted as its hardwood department, and while a prominent part of the general business of the company will be under entirely separate management.

W. S. Crandall, for whom the new town is named, is manager of the new plant. The mill is located on the Buckatunna River, fifteen miles from Quitman on the Mississippi Eastern Railroad, of which Charles F. Thompson of Chicago, general manager of the company, is the head. The town of Crandall already shows prospects of becoming a thriving community. It consists of the offices of the company, the plant, a commissary and a number of residences for the employees. The mill is equipped with modern machinery and has a capacity of 30,000 feet daily. Seventy-five men are employed, which number will be increased as trade develops. An interesting feature of the plant is the treating apparatus. Most of the company's product will be subjected to the soda process, especially the gum. This treating apparatus is in use at but few mills in the South, so that the Mississippi Lumber Company's product will go on the market in better shape than much southern stock.

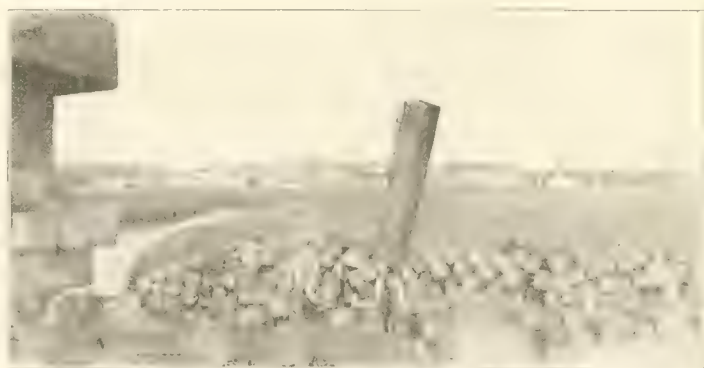
The company will cut principally oak and red gum, and it owns enough timber of these varieties accessible to the plant to keep its mill supplied ten years or more. There is also on its property considerable oak of different varieties suitable for dimension stock and some very good poplar.

Moved from Memphis to St. Louis

The J. S. Vaughn Lumber Company, which has been carrying on a hardwood yard business in Memphis for the past year and a half, has recently decided to locate at St. Louis, owing to the more advantageous freight rates to most consuming territory and the fact that St. Louis affords a big local consuming market for hardwoods.



JAPANESE OAK LOGS ON LIGHTERS AS THEY WERE RECEIVED FROM TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMERS FOR WHITE BROS.



JAPANESE OAK LOGS AT WHITE BROS. MILL AT PETALUMA, CAL. TOWN OF PETALUMA IN THE DISTANCE

To provide for its yard requirements and railroad conveniences in St. Louis the company has recently leased from the North Wharf Land Company a long strip of ground on the south side of Angelica street, having a frontage of 300 feet by a depth of 160 feet. The location has admirable railroad facilities, and is only a short distance from the river. To eliminate team hauling over even short distances a switch from the Terminal railroad is being constructed along the full strength of the property. Other improvements are under way, including the construction of a brick office building and the filling in the ground in a few places to level it up.

As soon as the railroad switch is in, the company will begin piling lumber, of which it handles all kinds in the hardwood line. The formal removal of the headquarters and the business from Memphis will take place as soon as the details of closing out at that point are completed, which will probably be in the course of the next month. Application has already been made by the company to do business in Missouri under its Tennessee charter.

Receiver for Box Concern

The Maxwell Brothers Company of Chicago, manufacturers of wooden boxes, has been placed in the hands of a receiver by Judge Carpenter in the Federal District Court at the request of the Red River Lumber Company of Chicago and Minneapolis, one of its largest creditors. The liabilities of the company amount to more than \$200,000 and several large bills are about due. The American Trust & Savings Bank was appointed receiver and its bond fixed at \$25,000.

In its petition the Red River Lumber Company alleges that the assets of the box company, including its equity in real estate, totals about \$165,000. The failure to effect a contract with Armour & Co., who have purchased practically ninety per cent. of their output, the high cost of labor and raw material, were the causes mentioned by the complainant in the petition. The Armour contract expired June 30.

In May, according to the petition, the company became embarrassed and a creditors' committee, of which O. O. Agler of Upham & Agler was chairman, was appointed. While the committee was in charge of the company's business it borrowed \$50,000. The Red River Lumber Company alleges the Maxwell company owes it \$44,459.92.

Wisconsin Hardwood Prices

The Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, through its secretary, issues the following as a consensus of sales reported by members during the month of June on inch stock:

Ash: No. 2 common and better, \$25, \$26, \$30; firsts and seconds, \$20, No. 1 common, \$24; No. 3 common, \$8.50, \$8.75, \$9.

Basswood: No. 2 common and better, \$22.75, \$23, \$27; firsts and seconds, \$39.50, \$40; No. 1 common, \$23, \$24, \$27, \$28; No. 2 common, \$14, \$15, \$15, \$17; No. 3 common, \$7.50, \$10.50, \$11, \$11, \$12.50.

Birch: No. 2 common and better, \$19.50, \$20, \$23; firsts and seconds, \$25, No. 1 common, \$20; No. 2 common, \$13; No. 3 common, average \$7.75, highest, \$10, lowest, \$6.50.

Rock Elm: No. 2 common and better, \$25, \$25; No. 3 common, \$11, \$15.

Soft Elm: No. 2 common and better, \$22, \$22; No. 3 common, \$10.50, \$12.50.

Hard Maple: No. 2 common and better, \$20; firsts and seconds, \$22.75; No. 1 common, \$13.75; No. 3 common, \$9.75.

Soft Maple: No. 3 common, \$8.50.

Big Chemical Company Organized

The Lake Superior Iron & Chemical Company, composed of Detroit, Canadian and Boston interests, has recently been organized with a capital of \$6,500,000. This concern will be the largest producer in the country of charcoal, pig iron, wood alcohol and acetate of lime.

The new concern will take over six charcoal pig iron furnaces, together with chemical and charcoal plants located at Ashland, Wis.;

Manistique, Mich.; Newberry, Mich.; Boyne City, Mich.; Elk Rapids, Mich., and Chocoma, Mich., having a total pig iron capacity of 198,000 tons per annum.

It is also acquiring a hardwood supply covering 301,709 acres. It also secures thirty-five miles of railway and equipment.

There has been negotiated a lease of the Yale mine located in Bessemer, Mich., and which has 570,000 tons of ore blocked out; also a lease of a semi-developed mine known as the Tylers Fork property, both of which are located on the Gogebic iron range of Michigan.

Buy Oak Timber

One of the most important timber deals of the year has just been completed by Mowbray & Robinson, extensive hardwood manufacturers of Cincinnati, who by the purchase of 60,000,000 feet of white oak timber in Breathitt county, Kentucky, have acquired some of the best timber in that state. The purchasers will at once locate a large band mill at the mouth of Quick-sand creek, three miles above Jackson, Ky., on the Kentucky River, and begin operations. James Norton, at present associated with the company, will be local manager. The especially select white oak timber to be found in Breathitt county, Kentucky, makes this purchase by Mowbray & Robinson of particular interest. The sale was made by the Kentucky River Hardwood Company, who recently sold the popular timber on the same tract to Vansant, Kitchen & Co. of Ashland, Ky.



R. HANSON & SONS' NEW SINGLE BAND SAWMILL.

The Mill at 'T' Town

'T' Town is the suburb of Grayling, Mich., where is located the model new single band hardwood sawmill of R. Hanson & Sons. The suburb is named after T. W. Hanson, son of R. Hanson, and general manager of the institution. The mill was built and equipped by the M. Garland Company of Bay City, Mich., and authorities say it is the most compact and economical single band hardwood mill in America.

The equipment consists of an 8-foot band mill, 40-foot steel carriage, edger, trimmer, wood slasher, Corliss engine, and high pressure boilers. All the equipment is of the very latest type and all transfers are operated by steam cylinders. There are only twenty men on the pay-roll, including a blacksmith, and a man to unload logs to the pond. From 420 to 450 hardwood logs are cut into inch lumber daily. The owners are very enthusiastic over this new mill.

Incidentally, in these days of heat and swelter, any man who contemplates the erection of a new hardwood mill ought to visit this one at Grayling, and the other fine lumber and flooring manufacturing equipments installed in that thriving town. Also, by the way, stop en route at Bay City where a visit to the big sawmill machinery plant of the M. Garland Company would be no waste of time.

Up at Grayling the fishing is always fine and the air is cool, and Mr. Hanson and his subordinates always have their latch string out.

New Biltmore Catalog

Doctor C. A. Schenck, director of the Biltmore Forest School, has gotten out a new catalog covering the entire year's work under the new curriculum. The book is illustrated with photographs of the headquarters of the school in the various points which it visits, the scenes showing the students at work in the German forests being of especial interest. A picture showing the village of Sunburst on the grounds of the Champion Fibre Company, near Asheville, N. C., gives a fair idea of the topography of that section and shows to a certain extent the way the students live at present. The forestal and topographical conditions prevailing at Sunburst and in that vicinity are very similar to those which the students studied for years in the famous old quarters in the Pink Beds. So in the new move they are really not losing anything and are gaining everything. Dr. Schenck's claim that his is a real forest school in that it never leaves the woods, is more descriptive of the course of study than anything else that can be said.

Forest Service Report on Odd Lengths

Prompted by resolutions adopted by various associations of lumber manufacturers to produce odd as well as even lengths of flooring, ceiling, drop and bevel siding, finish, partition and

molding, the Department of Agriculture undertook an investigation to determine the effect of this movement on saving in waste in lumber production. Statistics were gathered in the Pacific Coast region and the yellow pine region to show the unnecessary waste in planing mill products due to the manufacture of even lengths only.

It was found that under conditions on the Pacific Coast the cutting of odd lengths would increase the output by 2.07 per cent. In the report just sent to the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association the Forest Service gives a number of tables showing the saving which would result from the cutting of odd lengths of yellow pine in the South. A possible saving of 1.21 per cent may be effected through the cutting of odd as well as even lengths in this section. Estimating that planing mill products are about 22 per cent of the total output of yellow pine, the figures obtained by the government investigation indicate that approximately 30,000,000 feet of planing mill material might be saved annually by manufacturing odd lengths in both saw and planing mill. At \$20 per thousand the value of this material would reach \$600,000. In hardwoods it has been demonstrated that the saving would be even greater.

The report shows that there is a reasonable basis for the manufacture of odd lengths in

yellow pine as there is a saving of waste material in manufacture which will pay for itself and net a profit besides. If this is true in yellow pine the same results would hold in the cutting of other woods, and it now remains for manufacturers, retailers and consumers to get together and agree on means of bringing odd lengths into general use.

A Patent Side-Head Setting Stand

The S. A. Woods Machine Company, the planer specialist of Boston, Mass., has brought out a new setting device for setting the cutters on its Convertible Disc Side Heads. This is a further adaptation of the principle used in the Woods Patented Radial Gauge, which has been so successful in setting planing knives on the top and bottom cutter heads.

This new patented device is known as the Roller Setting Stand. The rollers shown mounted on the spindles are made to conform to the patterns of tongues and grooves desired.

For setting the grooving head, as shown in the illustration, it is assumed that the jointing cutters have been set and ground, or trued on the machine, to the required position; the member carrying the grooving cutters is then placed in position and the grooved roller is pushed in toward the head until it is somewhat inside the face of the jointing cutters; the head is then forced around by hand, which serves to crowd the roller back until the jointing knife will pass its base; in this position the slide is locked and the grooving cutter brought slightly out beyond its true position without its holding bolt being tightened; by again turning the head by the roller the grooving cutter will be forced or crowded back into the head until its point will pass the bottom of the groove in the roller—this is its true position, and it is there clamped in place by the nut shown above the cutter.

This is a very quick process and absolutely insures a true setting of these cutters in a surprisingly short time. The roller for setting the tongue cutters is used for setting the cutters vertically, to give the proper width of

tongue, and it affords a very quick means of giving any freedom of tongue desired, or accurately setting the cutters to the proper width of tongue.

This Patent Setting Stand is made with great accuracy and every adjustment desired is provided for, together with means for locking the spindle mounting the cutter-head, so as to resist the strain of the wrenches, whichever way they may be used. Rollers for different patterns of tongues and grooves or level-edge stock are shown with the stand.

The illustration showing the man setting cutters on the head gives an idea of the proper method of handling the roller for testing the position of the cutters. The accuracy and delicacy with which the fingers will feel the slightest touch of the cutter upon the roller is surprising, and gives the most accurate means known for the purpose.

The new Convertible Disc Side-heads, patent pending, recently brought out by the S. A. Woods Machine Co., have largely solved the problem of fast feeds. Previous to their introduction in the market the feed of planing machines had been kept down to accommodate old-style side-heads rather than from a lack of desire to feed faster or from the ability of the surfacing heads to do faster work. With the new Convertible Disc Side-heads acceptable edge work can be done at the fastest feeds. These new heads are so arranged that the cutters may be trued while running at full speed and this has resulted in practically perfect jointing. The heads are convertible for various classes of work, the discs being interchangeable and the combination of a few discs with

one set of heads, will handle a far greater range of work than several pair of the ordinary side-heads. Another very important feature is the self-centering device which automatically centers the heads of the spindles. High speed steel cutters are used and the method of holding prevents their driving back under heavy cuts.

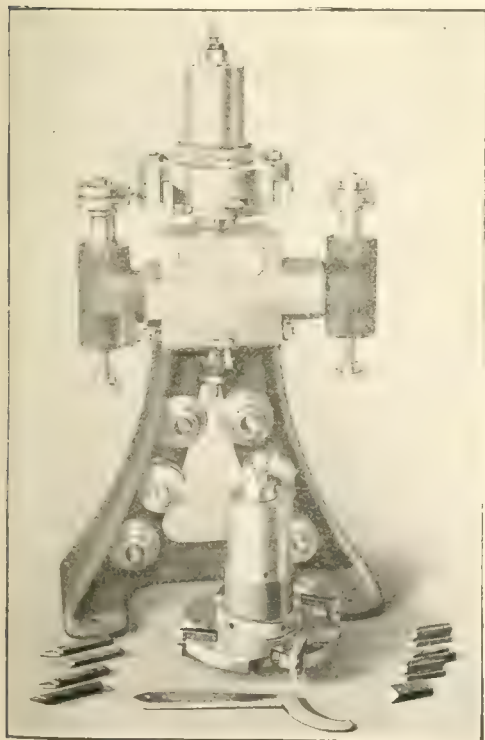
Further information may be obtained from the manufacturers.

The Ohio River Saw Mill Company

One of the companies which has been contributing to the development of Louisville as a hardwood market is the Ohio River Saw Mill Company. This concern, which is a member of the Louisville Hardwood Club, is an aggressive force in the manufacture and distribution of hardwoods.

The company was organized in 1902, and until two years ago was located on the "Point," where several other important lumber concerns of the Kentucky metropolis are still located. At that time it secured a splendid tract of fifteen acres in South Louisville and set up a mill, through which the lumber that comes from the river mills, which it controls, passes. The mill has a capacity of 30,000 feet a day, and the impressive stocks carried by the company would make one easily believe that the mill runs to capacity every day.

The site which the Ohio River Saw Mill Company now occupies is particularly advantageous because it is upon the main lines of two of the leading railroads, the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern Railway. One of these now has a switch into the yard, and the other



S. A. WOODS MACHINE CO.'S NEW ROLLER SETTING STAND.



PROPER METHOD OF HANDLING THE ROLLER FOR TESTING POSITION OF CUTTERS.

and the growth in stock. While all the fifteen mills which comprise the tract are not now in use, the company is continually spreading out and the rapid growth of its yard indicates that the entire tract will soon be put to use. J. H. McGowan is president of the company. He is well known all over the country, particularly in the Middle West, and his knowledge of the lumbering trade has made him an expert at this end of the hardwood lumber business. Though interested in many enterprises, Mr. McGowan devotes much of his time and attention to the Ohio River Saw Mill Company.

H. L. Menzies is vice president of the company and an active lumberman. R. E. Smith, treasurer, is the local manager in charge of the Louisville situation, and he can be found anywhere on the job. This trio makes a combination which, in the opinion of those who know them, is hard to beat.

The company controls the output of five mills, most of them located on the Ohio river, which accounts for the name of the corporation. Some of the finest quartered oak ever manufactured in the Ohio valley has been turned out by these mills, and the company is making a specialty of this item, although it carries a large and varied stock of other hardwoods.

Though not one of the organizers of the Louisville Hardwood Club, which is exploiting the Kentucky market so successfully, the company has been a member for most of the period of its existence, and is regarded as one of the firms which is making the club a leading factor in the industry.

An Investment That Never Passes a Dividend

Users of the Tower One-man 2-saw Trimmer report that it requires no more power than a swing cut-off saw. This machine squares the ends of the lumber and makes it of uniform lengths, also raising the grade by cutting off bad ends and saving freight by removing waste.

It would be hard to find a machine that pays bigger dividends, unless it is the Tower Edger or the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate, both manufactured by the same concern as the Tower One-man 2-saw Trimmer, viz., the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich.

Machine Painted and Damp Proofed Flooring

The difficulty encountered by almost every builder in keeping hardwood flooring from swelling, shrinking and warping after it is laid has resulted in the invention of a machine for applying paint to the back side of flooring before it is shipped from the mill, thus after the flooring is laid at the building and the top surface filled, the porous wood is protected, both top and bottom, from the effect of moisture. In many instances good floors have been ruined by being laid in damp buildings. The principal difficulty up to the present has been the expense of labor in handling so many short pieces incidental to end-matched flooring, and the time required to paint each piece separately without daubing the face side.

An ingenious machine has recently been perfected by J. L. Leatherbee of Boston, which consists of mechanism for feeding flooring through the machine and spreading paint evenly on the under surface of the floor. This is done at the rate of 100 feet in length per minute. In addition to the machine is a conveyor and dryer. The flooring in coming from the machine is received by the conveyor and is moved automatically to the dryer, which receives it and delivers it after an interval thoroughly dry and ready to handle.

Mr. Leatherbee has so arranged the mechanism that the flooring is not touched by hand from the time it is put into the machine until it is

received from the dryer. In this way the danger of daubing the face by handling is avoided. The patent rights have been acquired by the Painting Machine Company, 217 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, which is now engaged in manufacturing the machines.

The well-known T. Wilce Company of Chicago, which is noted for its progressiveness in the hardwood flooring trade, has been quick to see the advantages of this proposition, and has now machines in operation at its plant on Throop street.

The New Interstate Commerce Law

The new interstate commerce law was signed by the president on June 18, and will go into effect sixty days thereafter, except sections 12 and 16, which are of especial interest to shippers of lumber:

From section 8:

QUOTATIONS OF RATES (Effective August 15.)

"If any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, after written request made upon the agent of such carrier hereinafter in this section referred to by any person or company for a written statement of the rate or charge applicable to a described shipment between stated places under the schedules or tariffs to which such carrier is a party, shall refuse or omit to give such written statement within a reasonable time, or shall misstate in writing the applicable rate, and if the person or company making such request suffers damage in consequence of such refusal or omission or, in consequence of the misstatement of the rate, either through making the shipment over a line or route for which the proper rate is higher than the rate over another available line or route, or through entering into any sale or other contract whereunder such person or company obligates himself or itself to make such shipment of freight at his or its cost, then the said carrier shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States."

From section 12:

SUSPENSION OF RATES AND CLASSIFICATIONS (Effective Jan. 18.)

"Whenever there shall be filed with the commission any schedule stating a new individual or joint rate, fare, or charge, or any new individual or joint classification, or any new individual or joint regulation or practice affecting any rate, fare, or charge, the commission shall have, and it is hereby given, authority, either upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, at once, and if it so orders, without answer or other formal pleading by the interested carrier or carriers, but upon reasonable notice, to enter upon a hearing concerning the propriety of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice; and pending such hearing and the decision thereon the commission upon filing with such schedule and delivering to the carrier or carriers affected thereby a statement in writing of its reasons for such suspension, may suspend the operation of such schedule and defer the use of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice, but not for a longer period than one hundred and twenty days beyond the time when such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice would otherwise go into effect; and after such hearing, whether completed before or after the rate, fare, charge or classification, regulation, or practice goes into effect, the commission may make such order in reference to such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice as would be proper in a proceeding initiated after the rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice had become effective. Provided, that if any such hearing cannot be concluded within the period of suspension, as above stated, the Interstate Commerce Commission may, in its discretion,

extend the time of suspension for a further period, not exceeding six months. At any hearing involving a rate increased after January first, nineteen hundred and ten, or of a rate sought to be increased after the passage of this act, the burden of proof to show that the increased rate or proposed increased rate is just and reasonable shall be upon the common carrier, and the commission shall give to the hearing and decision of such questions preference over all other questions pending before it and decide the same as speedily as possible."

DESIGNATION OF ROUTES (Effective June 18.)

"In all cases where at the time of delivery of property to any railroad corporation being a common carrier, for transportation subject to the provisions of this act to any point of destination, between which and the point of such delivery for shipment two or more through routes and through rates shall have been established as in this act provided to which through routes and through rates such carrier is a party, the person, firm, or corporation making such shipment, subject to such reasonable exceptions and regulations as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall from time to time prescribe, shall have the right to designate in writing by which of such through routes such property shall be transported to destination, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the initial carrier to route said property and issue a through bill of lading therefor as so directed, and to transport said property over its own line or lines and deliver the same to a connecting line or lines according to such through route, and it shall be the duty of each of said connecting carriers to receive said property and transport it over the said line or lines and deliver the same to the next succeeding carrier or consignee according to the routing instructions in said bill of lading: Provided, however, that the shipper shall in all instances have the right to determine, where competing lines of railroad constitute portions of a through line or route, over which of said competing lines so constituting a portion of said through line or route his freight shall be transported."

The law applies to interstate transportation of oil by means of pipe lines, and to railroad, express, sleeping car, telegraph, telephone and cable companies (whether wire or wireless) engaged in interstate business.

Memphis Lumbermen Plan Good Times

The baseball team of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis will play the return engagement with the Nashville lumbermen's ball team on July 23.

The Nashville boys went down in defeat at Memphis on the first day of July when they played in this city, and the Memphis players say they are going to Nashville in order to give the team there an opportunity to win back their laurels lost in Memphis, if possible. This does not mean, however, that there will not be a strenuous contest. As a matter of fact, it is expected that the game will be a very vigorous one from start to finish.

Manager McClure and the other members have been working hard to secure a large delegation from Memphis, and a large number will attend.

It may be necessary, especially if Nashville wins, to play still another game this summer. In that event the last game will probably be played in Memphis.

The moonlight picnic and boat ride which was enjoyed by the members of the Lumbermen's Club last year will be repeated on July 26. The steamer Pattona has been engaged for this purpose and all club members, their families and friends are invited to go on this excursion. There will be dancing on the boat as well as at Riverside Park and there will be good music at both places.

Types of Belt Lacing

A writer in the Canadian Lumberman says that he has in use four different kinds of belt lacing, which can be placed in three classes. The first comprises belts working where damp conditions prevail, the second, belts working in a temperature of 120 degrees and over, and the third, belts working in dry places and in normal temperature. The writer considers that rubber belts with rawhide lacing are best adapted to the first class, and states that he has found iron and steel clamps absolutely worthless under those conditions. Belt lacing machines using wire also cause considerable trouble, especially where the wire pierces the belt, rot setting in, necessitating cutting out a piece after a short time.

The correspondent says that he has a number of belts working in a temperature of 150 to 200 degrees, and has tried lacing with rawhide clamps, and with machine spiral belt lacing. The latter proved to be the best for leather belts, as the rawhide lacing soon dries up and breaks, while clamps burn and tear the belt. He found a canvas belt of good make to produce better results under such conditions of temperature, but with this type of belt, rawhide lacing was necessary as the spiral lacing tended to unweave the belting, pulling out in time and producing a ragged edge.

He mentions that under ordinary conditions leather belts laced with spiral lacing produce the best results and that by sewing on the machine and sinking the lacing in the belt a perfectly level smooth running joint is obtained, and a smaller pulley can be used.

Speaking further of canvas woven belts in damp places, he stated that metallic lacing is preferable, the best spacing being three-quarters of an inch from the joint, and for leather belts from ten to twenty-four inches. On one operation a twenty-inch belt driving 120 kilowatt generator, the driving pulley being 104 inches in diameter, operates at 1-4 revolutions to the minute. The driven wheel is 20 inches in diameter, and the shafts are 12 feet on centers. This necessitates a very taut belt, yet the metallic lacing has been in active use for two years without any serious trouble.

Long Logging-Flume in Mexico

The Pacific Lumber Company, a Philadelphia syndicate with large timber holdings in the state of Michoacan, Mexico, is engaged in the construction of the largest logging flume in that country. When completed the flume will be twenty-six miles in length, and will run from the woods operation in the Coalcoman district to a shipping point on the Pacific coast, where a modern mill will be erected for the manufacture of the 2,000,000,000 feet of pine, mahogany, cedar and other woods owned by the company.

A general awakening among lumber interests in the vicinity of the city of Durango is the result of the beginning of work on the 100-mile extension which the National Railroad at Mexico is running into the 500,000 acres of timberland southwest of that city. American capital has recently been invested in several large holdings in this zone, which will be operated when they are in touch with railroad facilities. Similar activity along the western slope of the Sierra Madre range is prompted by the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico down the coast. The timberlands in this section will be exploited by means of tram-lines acting as spurs for the Southern Pacific.

Red Gum Firm on the British Market

A communication from London states that the appreciation in the price of satin walnut or red gum is well maintained. Consumption in the United Kingdom has increased in the last month and arrivals are considerably lighter, especially with the well-figured boards of good quality.

Stray parcels are offered from time to time on consignment, and described as prime, which very seldom come up to this grade. In any case each

parcel is sold on its merits, and therefore the prices of strictly prime and medium boards are not affected in the least by the miscellaneous parcels. The shortage of supply has rendered it difficult to contract with reliable shippers, a condition which will likely continue until fall. Indications are that the advance in price will continue during the next few months, owing to the shortage, and also on account of the increased demand from the continent.

Zimmerman's Instantaneous Glue Converter

Below is a brief description of the operation of the instantaneous glue filtering converter which has already obtained a wide popularity among manufacturers of lumber:

Glue is soaked in the glue converting vessel, which fits closely in a soaking tank. The converting vessel with soaked glue is then lifted from the soaking tank into the melting apparatus. Steam is then turned on and the glue immediately liquefies, flows from the converting vessel into the catch basin, passes through the brass filter removably seated in the catch basin, and flows on out into gluing machine or bucket. When steam is turned off the flow of glue stops and the glue left in the converting vessel remains there in cold jelly form, ready to be liquefied when steam is again turned on. The temperature never varies, glue is fresh and uniform, and the quality is fully preserved.



ZIMMERMAN'S INSTANTANEOUS GLUE CONVERTER.

Without boiling or stirring, this apparatus will deliver freshly filtered glue as it may be needed; occupying only a few feet of floor space, it will melt glue at the rate of one pound a minute, equal to about 125 gallons of liquid glue, or 500 pounds of dry glue, per day. The glue always remains cold, hence there is no deterioration in strength and evaporation is impossible. The glue is ready for immediate use as it flows from the apparatus, and, as stated, simply turning on and off the steam starts and stops the supply as desired. There is no digging out glue from soaking buckets, as they are done away with entirely and glue is soaked and melted right in the converter. There is no mess and dirt, and crusty, burnt glue never accumulates on the apparatus. All glue melts away perfectly clean and there is no possibility of clogging at drain pipe. This device is manufactured by the Instantaneous Glue Converter Co., Cincinnati, O.

A New Grape Barrel

An innovation in grape barrel construction is reported as the invention of a man in Almeria, Spain, the name of whom is recorded with the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington. Instead of being all in one section, as is the case with the old style barrels, thus subjecting the entire mass of grapes to the liability of spoilage, there are four compartments, each allowing of proper aeration and being made of solid wood.

While the invention is a machine-made product, allowing of but little waste in its construction,

still it will require considerably more wood than was formerly consumed for this purpose. Any kind of lumber is suitable. A company has been formed to put the thing on the market, and they have already booked orders large enough to warrant the purchase of proper machinery.

Remarkable Growth of a Pacific Seaport Town

Until recent years the name San Pedro was hardly known, even on the Pacific coast, and while today it is but little known east of the Mississippi, it is one of the biggest lumber-receiving ports of the country. This town is located 105 miles southeast of Santa Barbara, and according to the custom house figures, last year's receipts showed a total of 500,000,000 board feet of lumber, largely redwood, Douglas fir and yellow pine from the forests of the Northwest. This is considerably more than the total amount of lumber received for the year 1909, by water, in Chicago.

The lumber business of the Northwest has been fighting against great odds, in inadequate transportation facilities. They have there been striving to cut the trees in accordance with plans which will perpetuate the forest growth, but the high cost of transportation has limited sales to a great extent. With the opening of the Panama canal the industry should be revolutionized. The conditions now prevailing, which limit the marketable timber to highest grades, will be eliminated, and a far-sighted and practical policy can be carried out.

Reports from English Markets

Such British timber merchants as Edward Challoner & Co., Farnsworth & Jardine, and John H. Burrell & Co., report that the receipts from North American ports, on the Liverpool market, were, for June, 19,240 tons compared with 23,243 tons during June of last year. The arrival of oak logs from this country consisted of 6,000 cubic feet, while the consumption was but 4,000 cubic feet. Moderate stocks and firm prices prevail. Arrivals and deliveries of wagon planks have been fair and about equal in volume. The market is long on lower grades.

These companies report light stocks and firm prices for elm, of which the consumption has been 1,000 cubic feet and the import nil.

A moderate consumption and importation of ash has prevailed, and the market is consequently rendered slow with poor prices and abundant stocks.

The demand for American walnut has been very steady during the month and very fair prices prevail for logs. Sawed stock, however, still exceeds the demand and consequently unsatisfactory prices prevail.

A continued increase in the demand for gum is evident, high grade stock especially being a good seller.

Yellow poplar logs have been imported in large quantities during the month. As in this country the high grade stock is a good seller and commands a good price, but low grades are slow.

Birch logs have arrived in moderate quantities and have sold fairly well. Firm prices prevail, caused by a light stock and a steady market. About the same can be said of manufactured stock, of which but a moderate amount has been received.

The Challoner Company reports having received from various quarters 2,606 logs of different varieties of mahogany. As usual, logs of good quality are hard to secure and sell readily at an excellent figure, but crooked, inferior logs are but poor sellers.

Tree Planting in Formosa

Consul S. C. Reat makes the following report from Tamsui on the efforts of the Japanese government to establish cork and gum production in Formosa:

According to a telegram from Tokyo the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has de-

ceded to plant cork trees in Formosa and the Ogasawara Isles. The climate and the soil of Formosa are deemed suitable for growing cork trees, and the government had previously sent orders to Spain (through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha) for some young cork trees, which are expected to arrive shortly.

Cork oaks are found along the Dakusukei river—the largest in Formosa. Although it will, no doubt, be impossible to obtain from Formosan cork trees such large pieces of material as are obtained in Spain, still a production of small cork would supply a demand of Japanese merchants. These merchants have therefore induced the government to undertake experiments for increasing the island's productivity. The special demand for corks comes from the manufacturers of sake, a popular beverage both in Japan and Formosa.

The Bureau of Productive Industries has begun the experimental cultivation of gum trees. Here and there in the mountains of Shinchiku, Giran and Kagi prefectures of the island certain gum trees thrive, yielding a superior quality of sap. Encouraged by the gum industry in Japan, which has been developed and expanded remarkably during the last few years, and the increasing demand for material, the Formosan government has begun to make a scientific study of the Formosan gum trees.

The botanical laboratory is cultivating in Kagi prefecture gum trees imported from Australia, Brazil, and tropical Asia. Their growth is satisfactory, giving promise of a good industry.

Miscellaneous Notes

The E. E. Pittman Handle Factory of Logansport, Ind., recently suffered a loss by fire.

The Ficklin Spoke & Handle Company recently commenced business at Victory, Ga.

Mt. Holly, Pa., is the location of the new Mt. Holly Lumber Company, capitalized at \$15,000.

It is reported that the Standard Cabinet Factory of Peru, Ind., recently suffered a loss by fire.

The Davidson Manufacturing Company is a new concern for Lenox, Mich., capitalized at \$35,000.

The Crawford Lumber Company has been incorporated at Galion, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Lexington, Ky., is the location of the new Poplarville Lumber Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Hollingsworth Wheel Company was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 at Hagerstown, Md.

A new concern to enter business at Chattanooga, Tenn., is the Tennessee Mill & Land Company, capitalized at \$10,000.

The Saginaw Heading & Veneer Company of Saginaw, Mich., has changed its name to the Saginaw Basket & Veneer Company.

The Grain & French Lumber Company, wholesale hardwood lumber, recently moved its headquarters from Clifton, Tenn., to Brookport, Ill.

A new concern to start business at Sparta, Ky., is the Sparta Lumber & Manufacturing Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.

The J. C. Hill Lumber Company of Houston, Tex., has filed an amendment to its charter, increasing its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

A new addition to the New York City lumber fraternity is the Woodenware Specialty Manufacturing Company, incorporated with \$60,000 capital stock.

The Deming Lumber Company of Martinsville, Ind., was recently organized with a capital stock of \$15,000 by Charles C. Deming, Edwin P. Deming and Marian H. Deming.

Harvey L. Prouse and Frank H. McCafferty of Philadelphia and Harry Patton, Pensauken, N. J., have organized the H. L. Prouse Lumber Company, Inc., at Pensauken, N. J. It has a capital of \$25,000 and will deal in timber, ties, logs, etc.

The sawmill, planer and a large lot of lumber situated at Clevenger on the Texas & New Orleans railroad, belonging to George P. Clevenger, were destroyed by fire recently. The loss is estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000, only partly covered by insurance.

The Southern Planing Mill recently filed articles of incorporation at Louisville, Ky., with a capital of \$60,000, divided into 600 shares. The company will operate a planing mill and lumber yard. The incorporators are Emil Anderson, Reinhold Anderson and Charles Anderson.

Fire recently broke out in the lumber piles of the Standard Oil Company's big box shop and burned a swath 400 feet wide and 1,000 feet long through the center of the yard. It is estimated that between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 feet, having a value of \$200,000, were destroyed.

Fire at the plant of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works at South Bend, Ind., a few days ago destroyed a large amount of fine oak plow beams and a quantity of high-grade hickory lumber which it will be very difficult to replace. The total loss will reach \$30,000 which is well covered by insurance.

R. A. Reitz of Evansville, Ind., recently went to Sapulpa, Okla., to close arrangements for locating a furniture factory at that place, similar to the one he now owns at Evansville. The new company will have a capital of \$50,000 and when the factory is complete it will employ more than one hundred men.

The Bay View Furniture Company of Holland, Mich., has let the contract for a large addition to its factory on Black lake. Excavation has already been commenced. The addition will be 80x100 feet, three stories high and will greatly enlarge the capacity of the plant, which has been handicapped for room. About forty additional men will be employed.

The W. A. Cool & Sons Lumber Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to manufacture lumber. This concern will succeed the firm of W. A. Cool & Sons at the same location and in the same line of business. Those interested in the company are W. A. Cool, Henry R. Cool, C. B. Peterson, K. K. Narovec and A. G. Carpenter.

The H. B. Smith Machine Company, well-known manufacturer of woodworking machinery at Smithville, N. J., has an exhibit at the Centenary Exhibition of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, which is now in progress. The exhibit is complete and very creditable, showing the company's well-known woodworking machines, which have given universal satisfaction and have become very popular among the trade.

The Udell Works, an Indianapolis cabinet factory, has resumed work again with a force of 100 men. The plant had been shut down for about a week while repairs were being made on the machinery and line shafts. H. H. Phillips, secretary of the company, said that prospects are good for a splendid fall business as a number of orders are on file. The company has a large exhibition of furniture at the Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition.

The Henry Maley Lumber Company of Evansville, Ind., managed by Charles Maley, has bought the sawmill and property of the Maley Hardwood Lumber Company at Yazoo City, Miss. Joseph Bertrand of Evansville will go to Yazoo City and take charge of the plant. The Maley Hardwood Lumber Company was organized by the late Henry Maley of Edinburg, Ind., and was operated by him until his

death. It is one of the largest hardwood concerns in Indiana.

D. J. Cavitt & Co. is the firm style of the latest entry into lumber circles at Texarkana, Ark. The concern was organized the early part of the year but did not actively engage in business until recently. The firm is composed of D. J. Cavitt and B. K. Rogers, neither of whom needs any introduction to the lumber trade. They will deal in wholesale hardwoods and yellow pine, creosoted shingles and fence posts, and have already negotiated to handle the outputs of several mills in Arkansas and Texas.

Both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Cavitt are men of several years' experience in the lumber business, having of late years been in the employ of the National Lumber & Creosoting Company, and are peculiarly adapted to make a success of their new undertaking, they being thoroughly familiar with the practical side of the business and having a wide acquaintance among the milling interests of this section.

The Red River Lumber Company of Lake Charles, La., has just sold through the State Savings and Trust Company of Texarkana, 30,000 acres of hardwood timber lands which extend in spots from Shreveport, La., to Lewisville, Ark. The purchasers were the National Lumber & Creosoting Company. The purchase price in the deal has not been given out, but it is said that it was decidedly attractive. The timber on these tracts will be utilized in the manufacture of cross-ties and telegraph poles.

A. S. Sherrill, president, H. V. Sherrill, general manager and secretary, and C. H. Sherrill, treasurer, all of Paducah, Ky., composing the Colfax Hardwood Lumber Company, are rapidly getting things in shape for the erection of their plant at Colfax, Grant Parish, La. Other members of the company are C. A. Weis of Decatur, Ala., vice-president, and V. J. Blow of Louisville, Ky., director. The company is capitalized at \$50,000, each of the five members owning \$10,000 worth of stock. Staves and barrels will be among the products of the plant.

The Williams Lumber Company of San Antonio, Tex., through its president, T. J. Williams, recently closed a deal whereby it becomes owner of a tract of timberland in east Texas, containing 20,000,000 feet of hardwood timber, with a mixture of pine. The company already has a pine mill at Honey Island, Hardin county, in the vicinity of this tract and announces that it has let a contract for the building of a hardwood mill to take care of the new acreage. The new mill will be complete, including machinery for the cutting of veneers and dimension stock for furniture and fine cabinet work.

Fire caused by a spark from a locomotive burned over a considerable stretch of territory on a spur of the Munising Railway, property of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company. The fire burned over an area half a mile back from the track and about fifty feet in width. The loss is about \$3,000 which includes 1,800 cords of hardwood which were piled along the road. Because of the inflammable condition of the woods the company is taking great precautions to prevent further fires and wherever lumber is piled patrols are kept to follow locomotives and watch that fires do not start from flying sparks.

W. B. Mershon & Co. of Saginaw, Mich., have just been informed by E. C. Mershon, who is in the East, that he has secured an order from Cross, Austin & Ireland, Brooklyn, N. Y., for nine Mershon Band Resaws and Band Rip Saws to be installed immediately in the new plant which is being built to replace the one recently burned. The Mershon people report a fair volume of inquiries and orders, sufficient to keep the shop running with full force on regu-

lar hours. Many improvements have been made during the past few years in their equipment for the use of thin saw blades, making their already well-known line of high-grade tools more popular than ever.

The C. & W. Kramer Company, Richmond, Ind., well-known hardwood manufacturer and wholesaler, is putting up a nice lot of stock at its Helena (Ark.) plant of the usual good manufacture for which this concern is noted. The company has not been in actual operation at Helena very long, but is getting together a nice lot of quartered oak, both red and white, gum, ash, elm, etc. The concern is putting on stick quite a lot of stock on orders, and believes that lumber will be in good demand later in the season, especially after vacation time is over. While it has not a great deal of real dry stock, it will be in a position to serve its customers with some fine lumber before long.

Phil Kimball of St. Louis, well-known capitalist and lumberman, has perfected the organization of the Kimball Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Laark, Morehouse Parish, La. The company has a capitalization of \$600,000, Mr. Kimball holding 5,998 shares. Mr. Kimball is president of the company; H. Flood Madison of Bastrop, La., is vice-president, and E. L. Wilmont of Laark is secretary and treasurer. Mr.

Kimball will undertake some big development work in that parish, being the owner of large tracts in hardwood lands. He also has big railway propositions on foot, one of them being the building of a line from Laark to a point close to Boeuff river, which is expected to be completed this fall.

The new and modernly equipped sawmill of the Chalmette Cypress Company, in St. Bernard Parish, La., was started in operation July 7. Sixty per cent of the single-band cutting capacity was maintained for two days, when the equipment was gradually speeded up to the full capacity of 60,000 feet daily. E. G. Westmoreland, president of the company, personally superintended the starting operations. It will be some little time before the planing mill is in operation. Five dry kilns of an improved type, designed under the personal direction of Mr. Westmoreland, are now in use, but the process has not been tried out sufficiently for Mr. Westmoreland to give out definite information as to its efficiency. Electricity enters largely into the power equipment of the plant. The timber is logged from St. Bernard and Plaquemine parishes, and is handled over the Louisiana Southern Railway. About three hundred dement workmen are employed in all the departments.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

R. J. Clark of the Peninsula Bark & Lumber Company of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., spent the last of the week among his friends in the Chicago trade. Mr. Clark's institution is a prominent manufacturer of hemlock, maple, birch and beech.

Wood Beal of J. D. Lacey & Co., Chicago, left on Friday for an extended trip to the Pacific Coast, and while away will make his headquarters at the Seattle office of the concern. Mr. Beal expects to return to Chicago about September 10.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States announces the publication of its new inspection rules book, handsomely bound in leather, for pocket use.

E. V. Babcock, the prominent Pittsburg lumberman, is at Bayside, Me., convalescing from an operation for appendicitis. Reports announce that he is on the rapid road to recovery.

R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss., and Lewis Doster of Cincinnati, O., respectively president and secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, were in attendance at the semi-annual meeting of the yellow piners at the Chicago Beach Hotel, July 19 and 20.

J. F. McSweyn, manager of the Memphis Sawmill Company's operations at Memphis, Tenn., was a Chicago visitor July 19 en route to Grand Rapids, Mich., on a visit to his old home.

On July 18 among HARDWOOD RECORD callers was W. H. Shippen of the Shippen Brothers Lumber Company, Ellijay, Ga. Mr. Shippen is engaged at the present time in the purchase of sawmill and planing mill machinery with which to equip a new and model operation at Ellijay to take the place of the plant destroyed last spring by fire. This company has upwards of 60,000,000 feet of hardwood stumpage in that section.

Handsome, big "Bill" Martin of the Embury-Martin Lumber Company of Cheboygan, Mich., dropped into Chicago for a few days' visit with his friends recently.

W. D. Young, the forceful and enterprising maple flooring and hardwood producer of Bay City, Mich., visited a few of his friends in Chicago last week.

On July 14 F. A. Kirby, sales manager of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company and of the Hebard Cypress Company of Scranton, Pa., was a Chicago visitor. Mr. Kirby was accompanied by W. P. Rolph, western representative of the house. The two gentlemen left Chicago for Cincinnati to pursue their missionary endeavors.

F. H. Beach of Batavia, Ill., of the Beach Lumber Company of Parma, Mo., and of the Newton Wagon Company of Batavia, was a RECORD caller on July 12. Mr. Beach is interested in the manufacture of a new type of wagon hub made up of small sections of wood, which he claims is much stronger than solid wood hubs, and can be made much cheaper.

On July 15 suit was filed in the Federal Court on behalf of the government for \$12,064 damages against the defunct Rumpf-Frudden Lumber Company, alleging that in 1902 timber cut by this company on government lands was not paid for.

Chicago lumber receipts are declining a little. Week before last they totaled 51,215,000 feet as compared with 61,253,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1909.

The Dewitt Lumber Company recently located at No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City, announces its removal to the Drexel building, Philadelphia.

J. A. Beardsley of Elysian, Minn., has recently bought a tract of hardwood timber in Bayfield County, Wis., and is putting in a mill to cut it. The timber also includes a million feet of hemlock.

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of Wisconsin, was a Chicago visitor on July 19 and 20, in attendance at the yellow pine meeting.

J. D. Lacey, the head of the big timber house of J. D. Lacey & Co. of Chicago, is in the East on business connected with his timber sales.

The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Company of Chicago recently increased its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$80,000.

The New Era Furniture Company of this city has changed its name to the Murphy Furniture Company.

The A. H. Hill Lumber Company, a concern formerly operating in Wenona, Ill., has dissolved.

A new concern incorporated under Illinois laws is the John A. Sherer Company, which corporation will do a business in manufacturing furniture and other similar articles. The capital stock is \$15,000 and the incorporators are J. G. Sherer, Wm. E. McCoy and F. A. Zimmerman.

Isaac D. Budd, Cyrus W. Hoyt and A. J. Parker have organized the Budd Construction Company at Summit, Ill. The capital is \$25,000.

J. A. Roper, W. C. Durkes and H. S. Dixon are the incorporators of the Roper Furniture Company of Dixon, Ill., which concern is capitalized at \$100,000 and will manufacture furniture and kindred articles.

The Meister Piano Company of Chicago has increased its capital stock from \$2,500 to \$100,000.

The Rockford Novelty Works is the name of a new company at Rockford, Ill., organized, with \$5,000 capital, to manufacture furniture, woodwork, etc.

The Athey Sanitary Equipment Company has organized in Chicago to manufacture and deal in window and door equipments, furniture and building material. The subscribed capital is \$50,000 and the incorporators are E. D. Weary, I. H. Athey, W. H. Alford and E. H. Ladd.

The Commercial Furniture Company of Chicago has increased its capital from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

The Central Illinois Construction Company of Springfield, Ill., has dissolved.

The Frank Porter Lumber Company has been incorporated in Chicago with a capital stock of \$25,000. The concern will manufacture and deal in timber, logs and lumber and its products. The incorporators are Frank Porter, Mark Porter and Arthur M. Cox.

C. E. Curtis & Bro., manufacturers of special veneered panels, are getting well settled in their new quarters, Western avenue and Twenty-sixth street, Chicago, and are beginning to get the upper hand over orders that have been piling up while the concern was moving. The new quarters afford ample room and will greatly facilitate the concern in taking care of its growing business.

A new factor in the ranks of the reliable wholesale trade of Chicago is the E. H. Dalbey Lumber Company, organized by Ernest H. Dalbey, and located in the Heyworth building.

J. S. Weidman, Jr., of Weidman, Mich., accompanied by his wife, was a Chicago visitor early last week. He and Mrs. Weidman are en route to Portland, Ore., and other Pacific Coast points. It is very likely that this efficient young lumberman will engage in the lumber business with a well-known Oregon house within a short time.

C. L. Harrison, secretary of the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company of Morehouse, Mo., was in Chicago on July 21.

George E. Foster, president of the Foster-Latimer Lumber Company of Mellen, Wis., was a Chicago visitor July 21.

The Hickory Handle Manufacturers' Association of the United States was in session at the Planters' Hotel, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 21, 22 and 23. The adoption of a standard handle was among the matters to be considered. A river trip with a dinner at Alton, Ill., was planned for the delegates Thursday evening. Meetings have been held every ninety days to promote close cooperation among the manufacturers. The next issue of the RECORD will contain a more detailed account of the meeting.

J. J. Cochran, who for many years has been intimately associated with the southern lumber trade, has broken into the ranks of Chicago lumbermen and without a doubt has come to stay. His first action, after opening up an office in room 961 Peoples Gas Building, was to join both the Wholesalers' and the Hardwood associations. Mr. Cochran is a man of wide

acquaintance among the trade and, having been brought up from a mere boy in close connection with the lumber business, is amply equipped to successfully handle all phases of it. With his past reputation behind him his continued success is assured.

Fred Jeffris of the Chicago Car Lumber Company announces that the contract for the grading of the railroad on that company's new southern operations is already let and operations will begin immediately. A steam loader fitted up with a shoveling device will be used altogether and the track will be laid as this progresses.

The joint outing committees of the Chicago lumber associations have decided upon August 16 as the date for the coming picnic which will take place at Ravinia Park.

F. B. McMullen, Chicago representative of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, is on a trip through New York state and lower Canada. He will return to Chicago about the first of August.

R. J. Darnell of Memphis was here a few days on business.

The two B's of the Hardwood Mills Lumber Company, Bennett and Baker, deserve special mention in these columns. While the former was enjoying a quiet vacation in central Michigan the latter became the father of a second son. The boy arrived on July 12.

Jim Trainer of the Trainer Brothers Lumber Company has returned with his wife and daughter from an extensive trip through lower Canadian and eastern points. He reports having had the time of his life. The party spent several days on the coast and had some excellent deep sea fishing.

NEW YORK

W. E. Van Wert, head of the New York sales office of the Emporium Lumber Company, returned last week from a lengthy western business trip. He spent considerable time at the Galeson and Keating Summit Mills of the company. At Keating Summit, the company's fine new maple flooring plant is about ready to start business. The company is also installing a fine battery of dry kilns at Galeson.

The Lumbermen's Club of New York, through its Board of Governors, has closed a deal with the Hoffman House Hotel, Twenty-fifth and Broadway, for greatly enlarged headquarters which will be ready for occupancy September 1. These quarters will be more commodious and will present to out-of-town lumbermen as well as members, club features which are not available at the present quarters. With a membership of over two hundred, the club will undoubtedly continue to grow rapidly under the new advantages thus provided.

E. J. Marsh of the Marsh Cypress Company, Waycross, Ga., was in town during the fortnight with Mrs. Marsh for a brief visit. He reports business good. His company has been running full time right along and has just concluded several large shipments of dry stocks to northern points. One hundred new logging cars have recently been added to its railroad equipment.

The Hoban-Hunter-Feitner Company, the large wholesale cypress house, recently increased its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$100,000, to facilitate the conduct of business. Since opening its distributing yard, the company has been steadily accumulating complete stocks of all sizes and grades of cypress, and by August 1 will have a large quantity of lumber and shingles for quick shipment. The concern aims to extend to the yard dealers and legitimate manufacturing trade of the East, quick service in cypress orders as against the more tedious delays of car or vessel shipments from the mills,

and to this end no expense or effort has been spared to develop facilities.

Walter Adams, sales manager for the Cummer Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, is back from a visit to Jacksonville, Fla., headquarters.

W. B. Lukens, the Philadelphia cypress man, has been here lately closing up some business matters.

L. P. Rider, 1 Madison avenue, is home again from a business trip in the Ottawa Valley, Canada.

H. W. Kalt, Kalt Lumber Company, hardwoods, 312 East Sixty-fourth street, is spending a few days with his family at Narragansett Pier, R. I., where they are summering.

H. E. Sumner of H. H. Salmon & Co., 88 Wall street, is spending the week ends with his family at Asbury Park, N. J.

Roland McClave of E. W. McClave & Sons, is summering at Deal Beach, N. J., with his family.

S. Herrstadt, who was formerly in the wholesale hardwood business at 66 Broad street, Manhattan, and who recently went into bankruptcy, has received his discharge therefrom.

BUFFALO

There is a feeling on the part of more than one of the better posted members of the lumber trade that the low end of all business, including lumber, has been reached and the upturn is in sight. All the hardwood interests were much pleased over the reports from the Grand Rapids furniture exposition for the good sales made there appear to have exceeded anything in recent years and if they mean any thing they mean a demand soon for the low grades that have been vexing all sides of the lumber trade lately, soft as well as hardwoods. Low grades are in poor demand and the yards are full of them.

Practically all the members of the lumber trade are in the city this summer. The trip of M. M. Wall to British Columbia was a flying one and the effort to locate timber in the South is not usually made in midsummer. The automobile has made it easy for people to take a week-end trip almost anywhere and this is the way the old long trips are turned to a different account.

There is an effort of the Hoo-Hoos to get up something in the outing line that should include everybody in the order here, so Vicegerent Briggs has appointed a large committee with A. W. Kreinheder at the head to take the matter up. There is no doubt that the response will be favorable.

The baseball spirit of the Buffalo lumbermen, especially the hardwood members of the trade, is shown by their turning out to the game on the 19th as members of the Chamber of Commerce. This body is preparing to play a game with the Ad Club before long, when some of the old players from the yards will no doubt get another chance on the diamond.

It will hardly be of account to take up the various hardwoods by name now, as all are dull but firm, with the call pretty uniform all the way from oak down. The effort is to locate enough of everything to meet the fall trade. Mill prices are pretty stiff, but the complaint is that logs are so high that good prices must be received if the mills are to run at all.

About the busiest man in the lumber trade is O. L. Yeager for he is not only filling up his yard with new stock and making good sales, but is chairman of the utility race committee of the Automobile Club, which has a four-day run next month.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. are getting some good sales of oak and chestnut and are adding to their stock and keeping an eye on the run of trade, H. A. Stewart being off to New York this week on business.

President F. A. Beyer of the Pascola Lumber Company is keeping pretty close to the county treasurer's office these days, but he did find time to attend the ball game with the Chamber of Commerce group the other day. Pascola lumber moves.

The big mill of G. Elias & Bro. is deep into orders for house building and it is at the same time looking for eastern work, which is good these days. Lake cargoes of pine and hemlock are coming in.

The long experience of T. Sullivan & Co. in the Canadian trade still keeps the firm in touch with what little hardwood there is left in Canada and southern forests do the rest. Lake receipts are of Washington fir and spruce this year.

Hugh McLean sticks to the eastern sales field about as closely as ever and the southwestern mills of the company are active again, though there is complaint that logs are not plenty. There will be need of the lumber this fall.

The yard of F. W. Vetter shows the effect of liberal purchases of all sorts of hardwood early in the season, but he will get the benefit next fall, if signs do not all fail. His yard has never been so well stocked as now.

Scatherd & Soa are especially active in the effort to keep the Batavia hardwood door mill stocked up. The demand for oak and mahogany is large, as the mill caters to the making of big blocks in New York City.

M. M. Wall has come back from his inspection of the timber tracts that the members of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company bought last year in British Columbia, more than well pleased with the outlook. Mills later on, but probably not this year.

The yard of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is always full of cars of oak that have come up from below the Ohio, which are all the more needed now for the business direct, with the furniture factory and dry kiln to keep busy.

Basswood, ash and elm are the woods that A. Miller is looking after especially just now, getting the woods in from the Southwest. Trade is light, but it covers all sorts in an encouraging way. There will be stock in for the fall trade.

PHILADELPHIA

The Haddock-France Lumber Company reports its mill at Mount Sterling, N. C., working full capacity and sold close up to saw. Orders are coming in fairly well for this time of year.

J. E. Troth, president J. S. Kent Company, says there is a fair amount of business every day, but the volume is short of expectation and from no quarter is an impetus looked for before fall.

Schofield Brothers are not inclined to worry over trade conditions, as business with them is satisfactory. The Schofield-Lance Company, Reading, Pa., in which they are interested, is very busy and the yard is well stocked with best grades of hardwood and white pine. The Saltkeachie Lumber Company, Schofield, S. C., another interest, has been forced to shut down for boiler inspection. It has enough on hand to keep the saws buzzing day and night. John H. Schofield is making a tour of the Virginia and West Virginia lumber camps sizing up situation and closing desirable deals. This foremost firm has received the prize for having designed the handsomest business calendar of the year.

Wistar, Underhill & Co. remain tranquil as to business questions. They claim the volume compares well with this period a year ago. They have recently added two more salesmen to their staff, William C. Ross, formerly of the Producers' Lumber Company, to cover

New York state, and T. L. Ashbridge, formerly employed in the southern mill districts, to look after the anthracite coal regions, succeeding Alan K. Eaton, who has gone with the J. S. Kent Company. Frederick S. Underhill says the men are all hustlers with consequent substantial results.

John W. Coles, the wide-awake young wholesaler, does not look for a prodigious volume of business, but says a medium of trade is coming in right along. He showed his usual discrimination when he engaged Elwood Tate to look after the New York field. Mr. Tate is one of the best known salesmen in the East and very popular with the trade. Mr. Coles expects to open a selling branch in New York City soon.

Samuel B. Vrooman of Samuel B. Vrooman & Co. is absent on an extended tour of Europe. Mr. Vrooman makes these trips periodically, combining business with pleasure.

Owen M. Bruner of the Owen M. Bruner Company, who attended the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Louisville, Ky., and extended his trip through the South and Southwest, has recently been heard from in Florida. He is pleased with his peregrinations so far, as a source of profit as well as of pleasure.

J. C. Tennant of Fenwick Lumber Company, usually conservative in his statements, reports a fair volume of business considering the time of year, but does not deny that there is a lack of snap in buying. He thinks there will be a quickening in the fall.

Emil Guenther is back from an extended southern trip. After the convention at Louisville, Ky., he visited some of the lumber camps, among which was his old camping ground at Hartford, Va., where he took his first lesson in the lumber business. He has made great strides since then, but he still cherishes the spot where he gained a well-earned knowledge in the business, in which he has reaped a continued success.

Howard B. France of the Monarch Lumber Company says trading is spasmodic, but on the whole the volume of business is satisfactory.

Daniel B. Curll discusses with complacency the present business conditions. He reports that last spring his mill was sold up to the saw right along, and so far he has not been able to accumulate any surplus stock. Orders are coming in satisfactorily for a dull period. Mr. Curll says some excellent oak is being gotten out just now.

The Tomb Lumber Company's mill at Watoga, W. Va., is busy getting out stock. It is under the special superintendence of H. A. Tomb, treasurer, who spends most of his time at the mill. W. A. Tomb, president, is taking a little needed rest in the hills near Jersey Shore, Pa.

The De Witt Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, New York, has removed its office to the Drexel building, Philadelphia.

Among the recent visitors to the local trade are I. Galen Lefever, Lancaster, Pa.; J. P. Statler, Windber, Pa.; M. N. Wilson, Elkton, W. Va.; Roland Perry of Mann & Parker, Baltimore, Md., and R. L. Gilliam of the Williams & McKeithan Lumber Company, Lynchburg, Va.

Creditors filed a petition on July 8 to have the Franklin Lumber Company of this city adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. The petitioners and their claims are: Merchantville Lumber Company, \$2,406.18; W. H. Spicer, \$834.06; James W. Truitt, \$212.75. On July 13 the Franklin Lumber Company, this city, was adjudged involuntary bankrupt. Referee, David W. Amram.

It is announced that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has placed an order with the Baldwin Locomotive Works of this city for additional new equipment, consisting of fifty Mikado type

freight locomotives, which will require the employment of thousands of men.

Robert Johnson, in the toy and baby carriage manufacturing business for over fifty years, died on July 4 at the residence of his son, Rev. George H. Johnson, of this city.

Josiah N. Rufe, a wealthy lumber merchant and mill owner, Kintnersville, Pa., died on July 5, aged seventy-nine years.

Samuel E. Ried, a member of the Delaware senate and a lumber merchant, died in Ellendale, aged fifty-three years.

The Monroe-Hall Furniture Company, Bloomsburg, was incorporated July 6 with a capital of \$300,000.

The Victor Motor Car Company, Camden, N. J., obtained charter under New Jersey laws, July 12, capital \$150,000.

Huntingdon Millwork & Lumber Company, Huntingdon, was chartered July 13 with a capital stock of \$15,000.

The Wallace-De Wilde Company, Newark, N. J., to manufacture automobiles, obtained a charter under New Jersey laws July 18. Its capital stock is \$10,000.

PITTSBURG

G. M. Chambers, assistant secretary of the Kendall Lumber Company, reports a pretty busy month. His company has closed one of its Maryland operations, but has its other plants working full time.

The Indiana Bent Rung Ladder Company of Indiana, Pa., has secured an order for building 500 drumhead cots for the use of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. P. This concern is one of the most thrifty hardwood manufacturing factories in western Pennsylvania.

The Palmer-Semans Lumber Company, according to its Pittsburgh manager, I. F. Balsley, is doing a good business for this time. Announcement will shortly be made of at least one big deal which the company is closing that will give it a big boost as a producer and distributor of high grade lumber.

The Pittsburgh Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association put away its books last Wednesday and will adjourn school until September 1. Its weekly meetings have been held at the Union restaurant and have been well attended this year.

Joseph Stauffer, millionaire timber operator of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, aged seventy-four years, died of acute indigestion on July 14 at his summer home at Zypher Glen, near Scottdale, Pa. He was one of the foremost men in developing the big timber properties of the Indian Creek Valley of Fayette and Somerset counties, Pennsylvania, and was largely interested in a half-dozen banks, besides coal mines and manufacturing interests in Pennsylvania.

The W. P. Craig Lumber Company has been getting a pretty steady run of orders the past few weeks, most of the business being yard trade. This came largely from Indiana and Ohio, although the Eastern market contributes some good sales.

The West Virginia Lumber Company put on another salesman last week. Its business in good hardwoods and white pine has been getting along fairly well, but its officials state that low-grade hardwood is moving very slowly.

H. T. Newell of the Newell Brothers Lumber Company spent several days in the East the first part of the month. He brought back some good business, although he found conditions there less favorable to active hardwood buying than a few weeks ago.

Alex Willson of the Willson Brothers Lumber Company looks for good business after August 1. Prices just now are being hammered pretty hard, he admits, but, on the whole, the lumber market is in stronger hands than one year ago, and, aside from sentimental reasons, there is no cause in evidence why the lumber

business should not go ahead steadily from this date.

E. V. Babcock of E. V. Babcock & Co., with his wife and family, has gone to Maine to cool off during July. They will return to their summer lodge in the mountains at Ashtola, Pa., early in August.

Office manager J. W. Hulise of the McDonald Lumber Company, reports July business somewhat improved. The prospects are good for a late summer trade and Mr. Hulise looks for a readjustment of prices to higher levels in the fall.

President L. L. Satler of the L. L. Satler Lumber Company says that the market in general is quiet. Some exceptions are to be seen to this rule, notably in high-grade hardwood. The company is cutting some lumber at its plant at Blackstone, Va., but is not rushing matters at all this summer.

John M. Hastings, president of the J. M. Hastings Lumber Company of Pittsburg and the Davison Lumber Company of Nova Scotia, Canada, has been in the north land several weeks among the operations of the latter company. He announces that the company has sold its entire output for this year and that the export business is good.

E. H. Sreiner, manager of the Goodwin Lumber Company, is back from a several days' visit to the West Virginia plants. He says that common and low-grade oak can be bought at the West Virginia mills for at least \$2.50 per thousand less than six weeks ago and that many mills are shutting down to curtail their stocks.

The Mead & Speer Lumber Company is running its hardwood plant at Strange Creek, W. Va., steadily, and has been getting a very good trade all summer. Mr. Mead says that prices seem to be off a little in hardwood, except on the best grades of poplar and oak and that efforts are being made by the West Virginia mills to keep down their output.

J. J. Linehan of the Linehan Lumber Company reports hardwood business spotty and irregular. Factories have not large stocks, but they are slow to buy except where they actually need the lumber for immediate use. Some manufacturers are also holding off hoping to get better prices before fall, but this wholesalers do not believe will happen.

The Indiana Carriage Works at Indiana, Pa., has suspended operations for a few weeks because of the scarcity of timber in that county. It has been running steadily all summer, but has had to ship its timber from quite remote points, making it expensive and difficult to operate.

President W. D. Johnston of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, says that business is fair, but that prices are notably weak along several lines. Railroad business is not what it was expected to be and Mr. Johnston thinks there will be no particular gain in lumber selling before September 1.

J. N. Woollett, president of the Aberdeen Lumber Company, made a whirlwind trip to Chicago, Cincinnati, South Bend, Milwaukee and other cities of the Middle West early in July. He did not find the factory situation as good as he anticipated, although he came back with orders amounting to nearly \$20,000.

One of the big tie contracts awarded this year in western Pennsylvania was secured recently by W. J. Eury, of Butler, Pa., who will furnish 24,000 ties for the Slippery Rock & Grove City Railway Company, to be delivered at Grove City, Pa. Most of them will be white oak.

The Acorn Lumber Company has been getting some good orders for oak and other hardwoods from Buffalo and other important lumber ports. It also made quite a hit recently in the West Virginia market by purchasing fifteen or twenty cars of lumber from the West Virginia mills and selling the same stock to a West Virginia manufacturer the same week.

On the morning of July 18 the lumber yards of the A. G. Breitwieser Company, at South Twenty-second street and the P. & L. E. Railroad, Pittsburgh, were wiped out by a fire which did about \$50,000 damage. The plant occupied the entire square and the yards were well stocked with pine and hemlock lumber, which made it an exceedingly hard fire to fight. Five city fire companies had difficulty in keeping the fire confined to that one square and, as it was, a big residence and store and several smaller buildings were consumed. The Breitwieser plant was one of the largest and best known in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Breitwieser is also president of the Breitwieser-Wilson Lumber Company and the Pittsburgh Hardwood Door Company, both of this city.

BOSTON

Among the recent lumber manufacturers who have called upon the trade here were Edward Walker of James Walker & Co., Bangor, Me., George Eaton of H. F. Eaton & Sons, Calais, Me., and Mr. Mann of Mann & Parker, Baltimore, Md.

Atherton Shepard of the Blacker & Shepard Company, Boston, left early in the month on a trip to Alaska, accompanied by his family. He will be away several weeks.

Benjamin F. Lamb, one of the oldest lumber dealers in Boston, died at his home recently. He had not been in active business of late, owing to poor health.

The lumber business between this port and the River Plate is on the increase. Several cargoes have cleared from Boston recently. The last ship to sail was the Erue with a cargo amounting to 1,500,000 feet.

The New Bedford Box & Shook Company is the name of a new concern to start in business in New Bedford, Mass. The factory will be located on Princeton street.

The business of the Clark & Cole Company, Middleboro, Mass., will be offered at public auction on July 25 on the premises. This concern failed last February, with liabilities of nearly \$200,000. The trustees have been conducting the business for the past few months and report a profit during this period.

Michael J. Connolly, a wholesale lumber dealer, Waltham, Mass., made an assignment July 13. The liabilities are placed at \$12,768 with assets of \$4,237.

The Doane & Williams Company of Holyoke, Mass., has been granted a certificate to do a lumber business. The capital stock is \$15,000. The president is George W. Doane, Jr., and the treasurer, George W. Doane.

Charles H. Woodman and Ralph Blanchard of the C. W. Woodman Lumber Company, Boston, have filed a voluntary assignment for the company for the benefit of its creditors. A member of the company states that the assignment was made so that the company could be liquidated, as the members wished to discontinue the business. The affairs of the company were placed in the hands of Harry B. Stebbins and Charles S. Wentworth of Boston.

The Butler & Klein Lumber Company, Meriden, Conn., has decided to go out of business. A. N. Butler and M. A. Klein, who control the business, plan to give their entire time to other matters.

BALTIMORE

The recent death of Jacob B. Thomas, formerly of the firm of Joseph Thomas & Son, millwork manufacturers, recalled the fact that he was perhaps the last link between the business of seventy-five years ago and the present. Mr. Thomas was in his eighty-third year at the time of his death and had lived in retirement for about ten years, although he continued to

take an active interest in affairs, and until shortly before his death was almost a daily visitor at the factory in South Baltimore. He was a son of Joseph Thomas, the founder of the business, which was established in 1820. It was started with a single turning knife and a large dog in harness on the tredd to supply the power. The establishment is now conducted by his nephews, Joseph T. Lawton and William T. Lawton, and the great-grandsons of the founder are also following in the footsteps of the fathers.

George Ross Hopkins, who was for a time with the Iron Mountain Lumber Company at Troutdale and this city and later was connected with Price & Heald, has become purchaser of lumber for the Kilbourn & Jacobs Manufacturing Company of Columbus, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country.

F. K. Paxton, president, and T. W. Lewis of the Paxton Lumber Company of Bristol, Tenn., were business visitors in Baltimore recently. They reported that trade was not as brisk as it had been.

Another visitor about the same time was L. E. Hunter, of the Carr-Hunter Lumber Company of Graham, Va.

L. E. Reighard, secretary-treasurer of the Mount Mitchell Lumber Company of Swannanoa, Va., stopped in Baltimore two weeks ago on his way back from New York, where he had gone on business.

Thomas Hughes, proprietor of the Iron Mountain Lumber Company, which operates three sawmills at Troutdale and nearby points in southwestern Virginia, has returned to his operations after several weeks spent in Baltimore with relatives to recuperate. He was formerly a member of the wholesale firm of Carter, Hughes & Co.

John L. Alcock of John L. Alcock & Co., of this city, has returned from Cincinnati, where he attended the meeting of the board of directors of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, and also the session of the Wagon Oak Plank Exporters' Association, on the following day. He was accompanied to Cincinnati by J. McD. Price, secretary of the Exporters' Association, who continued on west and south to visit members of the organization and take up with them various matters of importance to the trade.

Among those interested in the Davy-Pocahontas Coal Company, which has just been incorporated at Welch, W. Va., with a capital stock of \$500,000, are Walter L. Taylor, general counsel of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company of this city, who has been made president of the coal company, and R. E. Wood, who is vice-president of the new corporation. The coal company has bought 3,400 acres of coal land in McDowell county, West Virginia, and will undertake the development of this tract as soon as arrangements can be made. The output at first is to be about 1,000 tons a day, which is to be increased to 3,000 tons.

CLEVELAND

The new sawmill of the Martin-Barriss Company is being rapidly put in shape for operation and it is expected that by the end of the month it will be turning out some of the company's delayed orders. The fire of a few weeks ago put the concern out quite a bit, but it has managed to keep up fairly well with the demand. The company reports a good demand for cabinet woods of various kinds. Many large buildings started in the early spring have now reached a point where they are ready for interior finish and the call for this line of stock is reported as being quite active.

A tract of ground 80x300 feet in size has been acquired by the Hine & Cook Lumber Company

and has been added to its yardage space. The company will hereafter handle a general stock, including a heavy line of hardwoods of various grades, in which it has specialized up to the present.

During the second week in August the Chamber of Commerce will conduct its summer incoming excursion. During that time it is expected the retail lumbermen from a number of points in Ohio and adjoining states will come to Cleveland with a view to strengthening yard stocks. J. J. Wemple, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Sash & Door Company, is also president of the Wholesale Merchants' Board of the chamber, under whose auspices the excursion is to be held. Another excursion of a similar character will take place during September. On both occasions visitors will be entertained at theater parties, ball games and trips to a big amusement resort, Luna Park.

A new motor truck has been pressed into service by the Mills-Carleton Company for its deliveries and has been found so satisfactory that it is likely that other teams will be dispensed with and another truck procured, as it is claimed that considerable saving is effected in addition to the rapidity of delivery and convenience.

Big lumbermen here who sell extensively to the railroads report that the trade, particularly for hardwoods, has fallen off considerably in the past month or two. The roads have stopped buying lumber just as they have shut down on many other supplies. Most of the dealers, however, are hopeful that trade will revive soon.

One of the important announcements of the past two weeks is that J. V. O'Brien, who has returned from a trip to Atlantic City, accompanied by his family, has accepted a position with the Southern Ohio Lumber Company. Mr. O'Brien, in addition to being secretary of the Lumber Dealers' Association, has been manager of the Northern Ohio Lumber Company, to which concern most of the local dealers have belonged for several years. Dissension having arisen, it is now planned to wind up the affairs of the Northern Ohio company and discontinue it. Mr. O'Brien will look after this work in addition to his other duties.

Robert H. Jenks is back from Detroit, where he attended the recent convention of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. Mr. Jenks has large interests in that state.

The Lake Shore Saw Mill & Lumber Company has been extending its site on the lake front by the construction of a bulkhead and making an extensive fill. The company expects, when improvements are completed, to have good dock facilities facing directly into the harbor.

Philippine mahogany, furnished by the Nicola, Stone & Meyers Company, will be used for the interior finish of the new Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church, just east of University Circle. It will be one of the most pretentious religious structures in the city when completed. Quite a lot of this wood is coming into service in this part of the country and its beauty is commented upon quite generally.

The Henry C. Christy & Son Lumber Company has removed its offices from the American Trust building to the new Brotherhood building at Ontario street and St. Clair avenue.

Considerable new machinery, to be operated by a gas engine, is to be installed by Simon Brothers. They have been laying in quite a heavy stock of lumber in anticipation of a heavy fall trade.

COLUMBUS

The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company is erecting a large band mill at Hazelwood, N. C., which will be placed in operation some time in the fall. It will be used to work a considerable territory in that section. The capacity will be 100,000 feet per day.

W. M. Ritter, president of the Ritter company, left Columbus July 19 for New York, from which point he will sail July 23 for Liverpool. He will inspect the branches of the company located at London and Liverpool.

J. W. Mayhew, general sales agent for the Ritter company, was called to Philadelphia on business.

H. W. Putnam, president of the General Lumber Company, reports a fair demand for hardwoods. He says factories are purchasing steadily, although the market is somewhat slow. Prices are holding their own under the circumstances.

L. A. Brasher of the H. D. Brasher Lumber Company reports a quiet market at this time. He says prices remain about the same and the outlook for the future is very bright.

The Virginia Lumber Company of Columbus recently incorporated with a capital of \$25,000, and has opened offices on the fourth floor of the new Hayden building.

W. L. Whitacre of the W. L. Whitacre Lumber Company, reports an unchanged market from the previous month. Prices are holding fairly steady with staple sizes and varieties firm.

L. B. Schneider of John R. Gobey & Co. says trade is rather dull at this time. Prices are about the same with a tendency to weaken in certain sections. The demand for the higher grades is better than for the lower grades.

C. G. McLaughlin, general manager of the McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company, reports a better market for the past few days. He says the demand from factories is still a little slow, but some improvement is reported in the yard trade. Mr. McLaughlin reports considerable uncertainty in prices. Some rather low quotations are being made.

Statistics collected from Ohio, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania for the week ending July 13, show contracts awarded to be \$1,669,000, as against \$1,825,000 in the corresponding week in 1909, and \$1,294,000 in 1908. Since January 1 contracts awarded amount to \$61,593,000.

Notices have been sent out for a stockholders' meeting of the F. E. King Lumber Company of Peebles, Ohio, which will be held at the offices of the company August 8.

A. D. Rogers, formerly of Columbus, now representative of the Haukenville Stave & Lumber Company of Haukenville, Ga., called upon Columbus jobbers recently.

CINCINNATI

The past fortnight in the Queen City hardwood market has borne all the earmarks of the good old summer time. Visits to the various offices resulted in finding everybody that could possibly do so, absent on a vacation, while those that remained were busy planning how to get away. The can't-get-aways were generally kicking on the intense heat, while they endeavored to work out the requirements of the mails. Business generally is up to the usual summer time standard—just enough to keep moving.

The manufacturers of furniture are all very dull, and a number are taking advantage of the dull season to overhaul their machinery and get everything shipshape for the coming fall trade, which promises to be good. The furniture industry has not been so slow in years as during the past few weeks, several of the factories laying off their workmen. The manufacturers agree, however, that the prospects for the fall trade are very bright. These views are predicated on the large attendance at the furniture markets in Grand Rapids and Chicago, where the retailers are said to be placing large orders for the fall and winter selling seasons.

W. A. Bennett of the well known Cincinnati and Memphis firm of Bennett & Witte returned

to the Cincinnati office last week after a prolonged stay in the East. Mr. Bennett visited all the principal eastern points, making his headquarters in New York City. He said that he found things in the East fairly good, and that his business success was entirely satisfactory. On his return the accumulation of mail was such that for several days he was hidden behind the pile, just to look it over, as he said, his office manager, E. J. Thoman, had taken care of all the business. Mr. Bennett is very optimistic as to the future, and expresses the opinion that the coming fall will be a hummer in trade. He said, further, that the business at present was as good as he had ever experienced at this season of the year. Mr. Bennett looks much improved in health since his departure early in the spring, and says he feels good and is chock full of his old-time energy.

Last week, during one of the heavy rains in Kentucky, the Kentucky river was flooded and white oak lumber at Jackson, Ky., the property of Mowbray & Robinson, valued at \$25,000, was washed away and passed over dam No. 11, in the Kentucky river. Part of the lumber was tied up, but it is estimated that the loss will be fully \$15,000.

The railroads are active in the building line in this vicinity. For several months the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad has been making extensive improvements east of the city, on the Kentucky side of the river, to enable it to more conveniently handle the immense tonnage of lumber and coal now being carried by that company. This has caused the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to get busy, and it is contemplating building a road paralleling the river from Portsmouth to Cincinnati, at which point it already has a terminus. This will give the Baltimore & Ohio a more direct connection with its roads, which tap the coal and timber lands of West Virginia, and enable it to compete for part of the heavy tonnage to Cincinnati, which is the great distributing point for the coal and lumber products of West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. The railroad future of Cincinnati never was as bright as at the present time.

In addition to the heavy improvements in the steam railroads, the building of the new Central Union Passenger station, which is also to house an entrance to the city of all the interurban lines, a new interurban line, paralleling the Ohio river from Pittsburg to Cincinnati is now under way. A. E. Cox, a noted capitalist of Huntington, W. Va., has already raised a preliminary fund of \$1,000,000 to finance the project, and the capital will be increased to \$20,000,000.

In line with the heavy improvements being made by the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, C. Crane & Co. will perfect arrangements with the railroad by which all their logs will be hauled direct from their timber lands on the Guyandotte river in West Virginia to Brent, Ky., which is opposite the extreme eastern end of Cincinnati, and there dumped into the Ohio river, which will be the log pond for the big mills of C. Crane & Co. It is figured that the logs can be handled more economically than by the present method and they will be in much better condition for cutting.

What might have been a disastrous fire was nipped in the bud by the prompt action of the night watchman at the plant of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company in Winton place, on Thursday night last. A light was discovered beneath one of the big planing machines, and the watchman immediately got busy with the plant's fire apparatus, in the meantime having sent out an alarm to the fire department. The prompt work of the watchman prevented the fire from spreading and the fire department arriving, quickly stamped it out. As the entire plant is operated by direct connected electric motors, it is presumed that the fire originated from crossed wires. The plant of the

company was entirely destroyed by fire over a year ago, and was rebuilt upon the most approved fireproof plans, and is considered as nearly fireproof as it is possible to make a planing mill. The loss by Thursday's fire was trifling, and did not in the least interfere with the working of the plant.

Cincinnati is interested in information received Monday from Washington, D. C., to the effect that the lumbermen of Louisville, Ky., had demanded that that city be made a re-consignment point for hardwood lumber received from southern points and shipped to points in the North and West, and that sales be adjusted accordingly. The demand was in the form of a request contained in a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The petition itself is in the form of a complaint of the lumber companies doing business in Louisville, against the Louisville & Nashville railroad and other interstate carriers. The petitioners state that the railroads have declined at Louisville to reconsign lumber from southern points destined to northern, eastern and western points. This refusal, they aver, has resulted in extortionate, discriminatory and unreasonable rates on hardwood lumber shipped from the South through Louisville.

On July 18 S. L. and Clifton Snodgrass, operating a planing mill on East Canal street, Cincinnati, as S. L. Snodgrass & Son filed their voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. The statement showed the indebtedness to be \$12,476.56. The assets were stated to be as follows: Real estate, \$1,000; stock in trade and lumber, \$700; machinery, tools, etc., \$4,783.28; debts due on the open accounts, \$1,976.95.

Heavy rains in the Ohio valley last week, culminating Sunday in a heavy downpour, which reached two inches, caused all the small rivers and tributary streams to run out, and brought down quite a number of logs to the mills on the Kentucky river. The number brought down, however, was not very great, owing to the fact that the cut of timber in the hardwood regions last winter was much restricted. The effect in Cincinnati and vicinity was to put a stop for several days to the big building boom, but which was promptly taken up again, as soon as the inclement weather passed.

The Ohio Valley Exposition is attracting more attention than anything else at the present time in this part of the world. Owing to the fact that the buildings, which are entirely of lumber, and consumed a couple of million feet of building lumber, it may not be uninteresting to lumbermen to know something of how the interior lumber finishes will appear, according to the plans of the architects and decorators, which are arranged as follows: Machinery Building—French gray cypress finish, burlap decorations and antique brackets. Municipal Building—French gray cypress finish, burlap decorations and old silver brackets. Electricity Building—Fumed cypress finish, French gray brackets. Liberal Arts Building—Ivory finish on poplar, burlap decorations, antique ivory brackets. Cypress is the principal wood used on the interior work of the buildings. The Yellow Pine people will build a complete house, showing all the different methods in which yellow pine may be used, and in the various parts all the different wood finishes which may be applied to yellow pine will be shown. There will also be a great display by the Forestry Bureau of Washington.

A noted feature of the hot weather has been the revival of trade in slack cooperage at this point. The demand for apple and fruit and produce barrels is heavy, and the handicap presented is the great lack of skilled workmen. There is a noted activity in the demand for apple barrel staves at this point.

Tight cooperage is good for bourbon, whisky

and wine packages. The demand for the past fortnight for beer kegs has been heavy, and the plants producing beer kegs are busy. Heavy casks, chip tanks and general tanks for brewers and distillers are not in demand at this season of the year.

The box-making industry has toned down from the strong demand of the spring, and merchandise cases are only in fair demand, with a steady trade in standard size boxes. Special cases are only in nominal demand. Box lumber of all classes continues plentiful and prices extremely low. Lumbermen are facing a problem in the low grade question, as the stocks continue to increase.

President Cliff S. Walker of the Bayou Land & Lumber Company is again radiating his wholesome smile. Mrs. Walker has completely recovered from her recent illness and Cliff is as happy as a bridegroom.

The Cincinnati Furniture Exhibition Building opened its doors to furniture buyers at the buildings at Ninth and Broadway last week. The first furniture exposition ever held was in Cincinnati over thirty years ago, and the city at that time was recognized as the leading furniture manufacturing center of the West. While a success from the first, dissension crept in and the expositions were discontinued, only to be taken up at Grand Rapids and Chicago, where they have since grown to enormous proportions and very successful.

The Roy Lumber Company is now occupying its new office building at the yards on McLean avenue and Bank street.

Frank Scott, formerly T. P. Scott & Co., will occupy his new yard at the foot of Dayton street, about the first of August. The new plant is more convenient for railroad siding than the old place at York street and McLean avenue.

B. A. Kipp, the receiver of the Standard Mill-work Company, has introduced numerous improvements at the factory and is getting the best results out of the great plant at the minimum of cost. The plant is running full capacity with a fair volume of business.

The recent trouble of Secretary Lewis Doster's automobile has not in the least shattered his nerve, and he is just as fond as ever of presiding over the steering gear of a rapid gas wagon.

The demand of the automobile trade for high-grade poplar continues to be very good, and there is every indication that the demand will be a feature of the market for some time. The carriage and wagon-making industry continues to be very active. There is a demand for wagon box boards. Poplar is the only feature in the activities of the hardwood market at present.

Cypress building material is in good demand, especially for flooring and siding. The demand for tank stock is rather light.

Sam and Fred Conn of the Bayou Land & Lumber Company, are both in the South, looking after their timber holdings and the mill plant at Itta Bena, Miss. The business at the local office is looked after by sales manager George Hand. "Business is fair," he says, "and we are getting our share of what is doing."

The receipts and shipments of lumber by rail show a large excess of building lumber in the reports for the past month. The figures of the car service bureau show that the tonnage of lumber is up to the normal point.

INDIANAPOLIS

E. H. Greer of the Greer-Houghton Lumber Company is taking a vacation in Michigan.

The Dalton Lumber Company suffered a small loss by fire on July 19.

Monte Beaver of the Fort Wayne Lumber Company, Fort Wayne, was a visitor in the city recently.

S. P. Matthews, manager of the South Arkansas Lumber Company, has returned from an extensive business trip through the South. S. P.

Matthews, in charge of the Michigan business, was in the city a few days ago on business.

The Cole Carriage Company has discontinued the manufacture of carriages, expecting to devote its entire attention to automobiles, which it began to manufacture about two years ago.

The local Hoo-Hoo baseball team has accepted a challenge from the Memphis, Tenn., lumbermen's team. The game will be played in Indianapolis some time during August.

With an authorized capitalization of \$15,000, the Wildwood Lumber Company has been organized and incorporated at Fort Wayne. Those interested in the company are Lee J. Ninden, Fred B. Shoaff, Herbert W. Lang, Jesse A. Green and G. L. Knight.

MEMPHIS

The weather during the past four or five days has been more favorable in the Memphis territory, but, taking the last fortnight as a whole, conditions have been very far from satisfactory from the standpoint of the hardwood lumber manufacturers. There were almost incessant rains for a number of days during this period and the ground is now so wet that it is well-nigh impossible to make any progress in getting out timber. Some of the millmen were fortunate in securing a large supply of timber earlier in the year and they are, therefore, able to continue operations steadily. But in all cases where manufacturers have had to depend upon current logging operations they are in very unsatisfactory shape for the reason that this work has practically stopped. This condition is causing not a little forced curtailment and some members of the trade here point out that the scarcity of timber is likely to prove a strong factor in the course of prices this fall. Some of them have no hesitancy in saying that they do not see how there can be any decline in view of the fact that the outlook is so poor for anything like normal production during the next few weeks.

There is nothing at all rushing about the demand for hardwood lumber. Some of the exporters here say they are doing a satisfactory business through some of their outlets, but domestic business is quiet. However, it is a rather striking fact that most members of the trade here are able to keep busy. They are fortunate in having secured orders some time ago, which are now being filled. So far as current business is concerned, there is not much doing. There was quite a lull around the first of July on account of the fact that consumers and hardwood interests were taking inventories. There has been some slight increase in the number of inquiries during the past few days and most of the trade are of the opinion that there will be a normal summer business and that conditions this fall will be good. There is nothing in the situation to cause manufacturers to wish to accumulate large supplies of lumber, but they are going ahead with the production as if they expected a reasonably good business. There are only a few cases where there have been stoppages of mills because of the desire not to accumulate too much stock.

S. B. Anderson, accompanied by Mrs. Anderson, has left Memphis for New York, whence they sailed for Europe about the 20th of this month. At New York they were joined by A. W. Wells and A. D. Kent, both of whom are directors of the Anderson-Tully Company, and who were also accompanied by their wives. The party will spend about two months in Europe. A large touring car will be carried over and much of Europe will be seen from this.

The Indiana & Arkansas Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Marianna, Ark., has purchased from R. Block, W. M. Block and others about 3,000 acres of timber land near Marianna. The

consideration was \$50,000. The same property changed hands about three years ago at \$32,613, thus showing an enhancement of about \$17,000 in that time. No announcement has been made by the purchasing company as to its plans in connection with this property.

The Vandenboom-Stimson Lumber Company, which was recently incorporated here with a capital stock of \$25,000, has opened its office and yards in New South Memphis and is now engaged in the handling of hardwood lumber at wholesale. It proposes to make a specialty of oak and ash with, particular reference to quarter-sawn stock in the former. The company has taken over the interests of Harry Stimson and the Crescent Hardwood Lumber Company. Mr. Stimson was formerly connected with the Ryan-Stimson Lumber Company, but in September, 1909, he went into business for himself. He will have the title of resident manager in addition to being secretary and treasurer of the company. J. H. Vandenboom, Jr., is president.

The Ryan-Weigant Lumber Company has made application for a charter here. The capital stock is \$10,000 and it is the purpose of the company to engage in the general lumber business. The incorporators are James J. Ryan, J. F. Weigant, Ralph May, Frank May and Walter Holzgrafe.

The Southwestern Veneer Company, which has recently established a plant for the manufacture of veneer at Cotton Plant, Ark., has begun work. The management proposes to keep the plant in steady operation.

The Southern Seating & Cabinet Company, Jackson, Tenn., has recently completed a dry kiln, in which there is 7,500 feet of steam pipe. It required 120,000 bricks to build this. The kiln will be used for treating the raw material which is used by the company for manufacturing its various products.

The Jackson Carriage Company, Jackson, Tenn., will engage in the manufacture of automobiles. The officials of the company have just reached this conclusion. The machinery has already been ordered and the plant will be placed in operation at an early date. The Jackson plant will be operated as a branch of the Southern Motor Works, which recently moved from Jackson to Nashville.

The Michigan-Arkansas Lumber Company has just about completed its new lumber mill at Nettleton, Ark., and this will be placed in operation within the next few days. The plant will cut about 30,000 feet of lumber daily. This company owns a large timber tract a few miles from Nettleton and facilities have already been provided for bringing the logs from the forest down to the plant. Chief among these facilities is a very long spur track which connects with the principal road running through Nettleton.

Thomas W. Ballard of Blytheville, Ark., has purchased from C. A. Simmons & Co. and J. Hayden the plan and other holdings of these gentlemen. The former operated a mill and the latter yards. It is the intention of the purchaser to consolidate the two. Simmons & Co. had a large planing mill in connection with their business. It is estimated that about \$10,000 is involved in the transaction. Both the plant and yards are located at Conway, and Mr. Ballard will move his home to that point in order to be close to the base of operations.

S. S. Morris, Denver, Colo., who was recently appointed as general superintendent of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley in Memphis, succeeding W. S. King, resigned, has arrived and taken up his new duties. Prior to coming to Memphis Mr. Morris was superintendent of the northern division of the Colorado & Southern, a Harriman line. He announces that there will be no changes in his operating or office force.

Memphis stands fourth in the percentage gain in building operations for the first six months

of 1910, out of a list of forty-six leading cities in the United States.

A line of railway has been proposed from Ithaca, on the Rock Island, via Marianna, to Rondo, on the Missouri North Arkansas. P. C. Allen of Memphis is back of the road and, if the line is built as proposed, it will afford exceptional facilities for developing the timber supply on immense tracts of virgin timber lands. The road as outlined will be about thirty-five miles in length and Mr. Allen is now attempting to interest people along the line in the new enterprise.

It is definitely announced from Washington that an appropriation of \$740,000 has been approved for improvement work on the Mississippi and other streams in the Memphis district. Among the others is \$10,000 for Wolf River. It is necessary to dredge this stream every once in a while, as it is inclined to fill just above the city where it empties into the Mississippi. There are a number of prominent woodworking companies having their plants on Wolf River and using this stream for handling both logs and lumber. It is a matter of very decided interest to them that this money has been set aside, as it assures them that the stream will be placed in very satisfactory condition.

Announcement is made that J. F. McIntyre & Sons Company has been incorporated with headquarters at Pine Bluff, Ark. J. F., R. R., R. A. and F. M. McIntyre and J. D. Burbank are the incorporators. The capital stock is \$100,000, of which \$40,000 has been subscribed. Announcement has recently been made in this correspondence of the fact that J. F. McIntyre, who was until recently vice-president of the Memphis Veneer & Lumber Company, has removed to Pine Bluff, and that he had formed a company which was erecting a large band mill near that point.

Alleging the East End Hardwood Lumber Company is insolvent and unable to meet its bills, application has been made for a receiver for the corporation in chancery court in a bill filed by E. C. Atkins & Co. The bill alleges the liabilities of the lumber company amount to between \$8,000 and \$10,000 and that its assets are between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The Atkins company asks that the bill be made a general creditors' bill.

The Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, it is announced, has sold its plant in this city to the Tschudy Lumber Company, which was recently organized here with a capital stock of \$25,000. The plant has a daily capacity of 30,000 feet. Included in the transfer, besides the mill, was the stock of the retail lumber yard, estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000 feet. It is stated that the purchasing company has an option on the property on which the plant and yard of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company were located.

The Mathis & Duntze Timber & Land Company, which was recently organized here with a capital stock of \$30,000, has perfected organization by the election of the following officers: Charles Duntze, president; H. S. Shaw, vice-president, and J. A. Mathis, secretary and treasurer. The company will make a specialty of looking after timber lands. E. H. Claypool, one of the directors, was at one time connected with one of the prominent log loading companies of this city.

A charter has been applied for by the Southern Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Miss. The incorporators are W. W. Craig, Columbus, Miss.; T. F. Lundergan, Marion, O., and John F. Elder, Cleveland, O. These gentlemen some months ago purchased the New South Plow Works at Columbus and under the new incorporation these will be placed in operation about August 1. They have been idle for several years. The capital stock is \$75,000 and the charter confers on the company the right to manufacture and sell all kinds of agricultural implements, farm machinery and vehicles, as well as to buy timber lands and erect saw

and planing mills for the purpose of manufacturing lumber used in the various products of the firm. It is also reported in this connection that the incorporators of the company, who operate a large buggy factory at Marion, O., contemplate the establishment of such an enterprise at Columbus.

It has become definitely known that R. J. Darnell, Inc., is behind the building of the Batesville & Southwestern Railroad Company, which was recently incorporated under the laws of Mississippi to build a line of railway from Batesville to Charleston, Miss. This information is obtained from R. J. Wiggs, secretary and treasurer of R. J. Darnell, Inc. The firm owns a large amount of timber land, between 15,000 and 20,000 acres, on the route of the proposed line. It is not the intention of the firm to establish a mill convenient to the timber at once, but this will be done later. As soon as the road is completed it will be used by the firm to bring its logs from its timber lands along the line to Memphis.

NASHVILLE

Arthur B. Ransom of John B. Ransom & Co. leaves the latter part of the month for an extended trip through the West. Mr. Ransom has come to make these western trips an annual affair and he returns each fall in renewed spirit to take up the busy duties of a rushing fall business.

The big ball game between the Nashville and the Memphis lumbermen has been the sole topic of conversation all week. The local boys went to the Bluff City and were duly taken into camp and their one effort and idea ever since their adventure in Shelby county has been to get even, more than even. This they have been claiming all week they would do. The game has been extensively advertised and whether Memphis wins or loses, her team is in for a great reception at the hands of the Nashville lumbermen's team.

The Pearson-Hutchinson Lumber Company is installing the machinery for its new flooring plant. This firm, one of the new ones in Nashville, is branching out and its management is sanguine over the prospects for the new feature of its business.

John W. Love of Love, Boyd & Co. has left for Markland, Nova Scotia, his summer home, to be there for several weeks. As usual, quite a Southern colony will join the Loves at Markland. A new recruit will be the family of Walter Keith, a prominent hardware man of Nashville.

Simon Lieberman, the veteran lumberman of the firm of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien, has gone fishing. Mr. Lieberman had been on the witness stand in a damage suit his firm had against the railroad for something like a month. As soon as he was released from the chair he got ready to go away. This time he headed for Long Island. He has a son-in-law up there and the old gentleman will fish with him for blue fish and weakfish. He will remain in the East several weeks.

Hamilton Love has returned from a stay of several weeks at Virginia beach.

Fire a few mornings since destroyed the warehouse of Montgomery & Co. in North Nashville. The damage was only a few thousand dollars, as this particular warehouse did not have much fine stuff in it.

The high tide in Cumberland river has been troublesome to some of the lumbermen, even if it has helped get timber to them at the same time. Quite a number of rafts have broken loose and been scattered all over the wide swift waters. One firm has suffered the misfortune to lose three rafts. Two of them struck the stone or concrete piers of the Jefferson street bridge and were torn all to pieces.

LOUISVILLE

"Are we downcast? No-o-o," is about the way the hardwood trade in Louisville feels regarding the situation. Though it is admitted that the demand has been sluggish, and that new orders are coming in slowly, the volume of business already booked is sufficient to keep everybody busy, while every hardwood man is confident that in a few weeks the buyers who have been out of the market for some time will begin to stock up again, notably the railroads and the furniture factories, which have been ordering with extreme caution for several months.

The recent meetings of the Louisville Hardwood Club have been devoted largely to a discussion of trade conditions, with views developed about as summarized above. Though the weather has been rather warm of late, the attendance at the meetings has been good, and the enthusiasm of everybody in connection with the work of the organization remains at a high point. A recent guest of the club was Godfrey Saunders of the Foreign Hardwood Company of London.

The filing of and amended petition by attorneys for the club before the Interstate Commerce Commission last week called renewed attention to the progress of the case. The club is seeking to have rates through Louisville reduced, as well as to have the reconignment system enjoyed at other points put into effect here. Overtures made by the railroads indicate that the latter will be agreed to, but the club intends to push the rate reduction matter and also the matter of reparation on overcharges. The amended petition just filed contains the names of several railroads which were not included in the first petition, eighteen roads now being defendants. The commission has notified these of the filing of the petition and a hearing will be held in Louisville in due course to determine the facts in the matter. McChord, Hines & Norman are attorneys for the club.

The Commercial Club, in which most of the hardwood men are interested, has a project which is bringing the attention of everybody who is affected by traffic matters to bear upon it. It is to provide a traffic bureau for the handling of technical matters, and to see that Louisville shippers are not injured by changes in rates. The transportation committee of the club of which D. C. Harris of C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company is a member, has the matter under consideration, and has secured a lot of information from other cities about the operation of similar bureaus, and it is believed that the organization will be formed. This would of course be a great advantage to the lumber interests of the city, which heretofore have had to depend on their own resources for information regarding traffic matters. A well-known railway official, who has spoken several times before the Hardwood Club, has been mentioned in connection with the position of superintendent of the bureau in case it is created.

T. M. Brown of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company said that business is good with his firm. The recent heavy rains which have fallen in this section have prevented the shipping and handling of lumber and have delayed matters considerably. Mr. Brown is looking for the railroads to begin buying lumber again shortly, as July 1 marked the beginning of the fiscal year for several in this territory.

H. L. Menaugh of the Ohio River Saw Mill Company was in the city a few days ago and with R. F. Smith, the local manager, went to Frankfort to look after one of the mills there, the output of which is being taken by the

company. Mr. Smith reported the demand pretty good and a lot of fine stock coming in from the mills.

Heavy shipments of logs have been received of late by the local mill of the North Vernon Lumber Company, and Manager W. N. Hess is running the mill to its capacity. Owing to the fact that the railroad switch which is to be installed in the Dyersburg plant of the company has not yet been put in, there has been some delay in moving the sawmill from North Vernon, Ind., to Dyersburg.

Barry Norman of E. B. Norman & Co. is managing to find time to root for the baseball team occasionally and the other day he made the sporting writers sit up and take notice when he gracefully caught a foul fly which landed in his box. R. Carnahan of this company is in the eastern part of the state looking over some timber sections in which he is interested. The box factory, in charge of S. E. Booker, is running regularly. The lumber demand was reported quiet.

Edward L. Shippen of the Louisville Point Lumber Company, has been spending a few weeks at French Lick Springs. The company has been getting a good many logs down the river on recent tides. Another boiler has been installed in the sawmill, increasing its capacity considerably. Harry J. Gates, a member of the company, said that business is still rather dull.

According to information received by the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company, its mahogany was used in a balloon of A. Holland Forbes which recently made a record-breaking flight. It is also going into the special railway coach of H. I. M., the king of Denmark. The company has recently issued a handsome booklet called "On the Walls of Fame," giving illustrations of the buildings of note in which its product has been used. J. C. Wickliffe, secretary of the company, has returned from his trip abroad, which lasted three months. He made some export arrangements for his company and found a good demand for mahogany. Germany and France are good markets for hardwoods, he said, though a carpenters' strike in Germany is interfering with consumption in the building trades. The company will shortly receive several million feet of logs, the Elgin and Tottenham having been chartered for the purpose of bringing over cargoes from Axim, Africa, while the Indianapolis will bring up a load from British Honduras. The company has purchased a passenger launch which will be used in the operations around Belize. Auditor A. L. Gray and L. L. Enos, the latter of whom returned from Axim recently, have been sent temporarily to look after the office at Belize.

Business was reported by the Louisville Veneer Mills to be considerably improved. Though some of the consumers are not running heavily, they seem to be anticipating good business by stocking up on veneers. D. E. Kline, head of the company, looks for the situation to remain good for some time to come.

The Southern Veneer Company is busy, according to report there. George Kretschmer, head of the concern, is on his annual vacation. The company has put a new factory into operation, installing motors and dimension stock machinery in an adjoining building.

The Indiana Veneer and Panel Company is busy and is keeping up the lick set this spring. The furniture factories, it was stated, are buying in fair volume.

W. A. McLean of the Wood-Mosaic Company of New Albany has returned from Canada, where he combined business and pleasure, the latter including a trip to Thurso, his parents' home, where his family is spending the summer.

It is reported locally that the putting into effect of the regulations of the railroads in this territory regarding the crating of stoves, which becomes compulsory October 1, will have

the effect of causing many of the stove foundries to install woodworking machinery. It will of course increase the consumption of box lumber and will boom business for a good many box manufacturers.

The Barnes-Kelly Manufacturing Company and the Owensboro Seating & Cabinet Company have consolidated with a capital stock of \$50,000 under the name of the Ohio Valley Manufacturing Company.

The Kentucky Lumber Company of Whitley county has increased its capital stock to \$400,000 and extended the term of its existence. The Star Planing Mill Company has been organized at Madisonville with a capital stock of \$20,000. L. W. Schmetzer and G. T. Bell are incorporators.

Chess & Wymond, coopers of Louisville, have increased their capital stock from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000. L. H. Wymond, vice-president of the company, said that no extensions are contemplated, but that the surplus of the company had been changed into capital stock.

The Louisville & Nashville's earnings for the fiscal year which terminated June 30 were \$52,411,000, an increase over last year of \$6,985,000. The company has increased the wages of its Louisville shop employees 6 per cent.

R. C. Morris is promoting a company to manufacture automobiles in Louisville. It is to have a capital stock of \$500,000, and will make a car designed by F. E. Stuyvesant of Cleveland.

ASHLAND

Vansant, Kitchen & Co. state that while the season has been an exceedingly unfavorable one for the lumber business, yet taking everything into consideration their business is very satisfactory. Their mill is running steadily and prices remain firm. A rise in Blaine and Guyan rivers brought them some timber recently.

August Schmidt, manager of the Herrmann Lumber Company, reports a very satisfactory business, considering the quiet season. The firm is very well pleased with the volume of business it is doing. Mr. Schmidt is especially busy, looking after the output of five mills, which are now busily engaged in sawing on the various tracts of timber recently purchased. He is of the opinion that the fall trade will be very good.

W. H. Dawkins is away on a ten days' visit at West Baden Springs, Ind. His company reports a busy time this spring and summer, notwithstanding the prevailing quietness. Its timber which was expected in February came out on the high waters that have prevailed this spring and summer. The company sees no cause for any uneasiness, as prices are firm and orders are good.

R. H. Vansant and James Kitchen were business visitors in Asheville, N. C., the past week.

The J. W. Kitchen Lumber Company says business is rather quiet, but this is always the case in the midsummer season. It recently received some good orders at firm prices. The mill at Wrigley, Ky., is operating steadily and lumber and ties are being shipped out at that point right along. J. W. Kitchen of the firm just returned from a trip through Michigan and Ohio.

The Wright-Kitchen Lumber Company reports a good business. It is busily engaged in getting out some large construction timber for boat work, and is also busy on the river, getting its timber into the harbor. It has already begun getting out its timber for 1911, the greater part of which is in Elkhorn.

W. L. Watson, the Mahan (W. Va.) lumberman, spent Sunday with his family in Ashland.

W. A. Cool, of the W. A. Cool & Son Lumber Company of Cleveland, spent part of the week in Ashland.

HUNTINGTON

One of the largest tides ever known on the Guyan river was that of this week. Before the raging tide reached Guyandotte at the point of the Guyan river entering the Ohio, it was concluded by the parties owning booms and timber at the mouth of the river to untie all the booms and timber rafts, allowing them to drift out into the Ohio, for they considered that it would be impossible to hold the timber already in the booms and that which would be brought in on the tide, and they allowed everything to run into the Ohio river loose. A large number of timber rafts belonging to C. Crane & Co., Cincinnati, were towed down the Ohio river a distance below Guyandotte for safe keeping. Large companies of men have been busily engaged on the Guyan and on both sides of the Ohio from Guyan to the Big Sandy river in catching the timbers. Most of them are reaping great harvests during this log run. This great tide of the Guyan attracted the attention of a large number of people in this city, who spent a number of hours watching the running of the timber and the very dangerous work of the drifters. It is only a matter of a short time until this timber running will be a thing of the past on the rivers, as all of the large companies are going to discontinue this means of timber transportation and will put into use log trains. The high cost of timber and the great danger of losing considerable of it in allowing it to be placed in the rivers is one of the causes of bringing about this change of transportation, and another is the uncertainty of getting the timber to the mills when it is needed and ready to be manufactured into lumber.

C. A. Miller, sales manager of the lumber department of the J. W. Johnson Company, has returned from a business trip in the North. Mr. Miller reports the receipt of orders, although conditions in general are a little quiet, but prices are holding their own very well, with probably one or two exceptions, but the prices on all high grades have not dropped any. Reports from the company's office is to the effect that it is shipping large amounts of railroad ties, of which it makes a specialty.

F. W. Dutweiler, president of the F. W. Dutweiler Lumber Company of Toledo, Ohio, was a business visitor in our city recently. He reports business in Toledo a little quiet, but prices remain firm, especially on high-grade stocks. After spending a few days here Mr. Dutweiler left for Charleston and other points in West Virginia, looking after lumber and taking a general supervision of the conditions of this section.

R. G. Page, secretary of the Licking River Lumber Company, has returned from a week's trip through the North. Reports from the office this week are to the effect that the firm is busily engaged in the operation of its flooring mill in this city and its band mills at Farmers, Ky., shipping out large amounts of stock to its various customers. The company expects to saw out its supply of timber at Farmers in the next two months and has orders enough to keep its mills running steadily.

J. K. Sowers and C. W. Peters of the Sowers-Leach Lumber Company were business callers in our city this week en route to Charleston and other points in West Virginia, buying lumber and looking over the general conditions of the lumber supply prices, etc. These gentlemen report business a little quiet in their city, although prices are holding out exceptionally well for this time of the year.

The condition of business in this section is very much on the quiet order, although the mills are running and manufacturing large amounts of lumber. The majority of our mills

report satisfactory prices, but orders are coming in very slowly.

ST. LOUIS

Charles E. Thomas of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company which also operates the Belzoni Hardwood Lumber Company at Belzoni, Miss., says that the plant has been running without stop since the first of January. This is an excellent record. Charles E. Proetz, of this concern, has returned home from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, N. J., leaving his family for the summer. Mr. Proetz will return later and spend a few weeks and will then bring his family home.

A good volume of business is reported by the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company. Nearly all items on the hardwood list are called for. There is a particularly good call for the company's specialty, red gum. Oak, both plain and quartered, is also in good request.

Henry Hafner of the Hafner Manufacturing Company is pleased with the amount of business being done by his company. He says it is much better than it usually is at this season, and he looks for a fine trade this fall.

A fair amount of business is being done by the Powe Lumber Company. Tom Powe reports inquiries as being quite plentiful with the usual number of orders.

A good demand for all items on the hardwood list is reported by Franz Waldstein of the Waldstein Lumber Company. While the volume of business is not what it should be, there is enough to indicate that buying is still going on but in a limited way.

The Milne Lumber Company has been having a good business for a couple of weeks past. Several good-sized orders came in from out-of-town customers, indicating that buying is going on all the time.

George E. Hibbard of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company says his concern has been getting its share of business thus far this summer. The better grades are mostly called for and prices are quite satisfactory.

MILWAUKEE

Owing to the lack of sufficient water to furnish power to operate the machinery, the large mill of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company at Chippewa Falls, Wis., was closed recently, throwing 450 men out of employment. Rains which have occurred since that time have, however, been a great benefit to the lumber industry and the mills are again in operation. For a time it was thought that it would be necessary to stop operations on the big log drive on the Menominee river, owing to the low condition of the water. If this had been necessary it would have meant the closing of several large sawmills, as several of them are wholly dependent upon the logs brought down the river.

The Kankakee Specialty Company, manufacturer of the Mary Ann washing machine at Green Bay, Wis., has filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy. The assets of the concern consist of washing machines valued at \$1,106.83, machinery worth \$5,514.85 and patterns valued at \$1,075. The liabilities listed are \$300 due workmen in wages, secured claims to the amount of \$2,500, and unsecured claims aggregating \$2,131.32.

The largest local lumber deal of the summer was closed recently at Chippewa Falls, Wis., when A. H. Edminister of Holcombe, Wis., and Peter Robinson of Chippewa Falls purchased a 3,500-acre tract of excellent hardwood timber land situated in Chippewa county, ten miles southeast of Holcombe, from E. C. Still and J. H. Hamilton of Minneapolis. The consideration was \$500,000.

Fred Olhoff and Carl of Merrill, Wis., have taken a contract to clean out all of the dead-heads, or sunken logs, on the Wisconsin river between Grandfather and Merrill. They are now constructing a sawmill in which the logs will be sawed, after which the lumber will be delivered to the various lumber companies to whom it may belong. The mill will have a capacity of 30,000 feet a day.

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Company of Gladstone, Mich., is largely increasing the capacity of its plant and is also putting in a flooring mill. To care for the increased power demands, it has placed an order with the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Wis., for a 500 k.w. alternator with an exciter and for thirty-six squirrel cage induction motors and a switchboard.

The sawmill of the Willow River Lumber company at New Richmond, Wis., is cleaning up its season's cut of hardwood and will busy itself the balance of the season on hemlock. A large concrete dry kiln has recently been added to the company's plant.

Plans are being prepared by the Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Company of Algoma, Wis., for the erection of a large fireproof addition to be built to its plant. The new portion will be two stories high, 48 by 160 feet. Walls, roof and floors will all be of reinforced concrete and the window frames will be of steel, with wire woven window glass.

Colonel I. Watson Stephenson, the eldest son of United States Senator Isaac Stephenson of the I. Stephenson Company, died on July 18 at his home in Marinette, Wis., after an illness of eighteen months with tuberculosis. He was thirty-three years of age and for several years had been general manager of the N. Ludington Company, besides being an officer and director. He was also interested in several other large corporations.

Ground has been broken for the new power house which is to be erected by the Graef Manufacturing Company of Appleton, Wis. It is planned to equip all of the machines with electric power, to be generated in the new power house, which will be 42 by 60 feet and two stories high.

Fire, which is supposed to have resulted from a spontaneous combustion, destroyed the factory of the Wisconsin Furniture Manufacturing Company at Neillsville, Wis., recently, together with a large quantity of completed furniture. The loss will run between \$75,000 and \$100,000, partially covered by insurance. It is probable that the factory will be rebuilt.

According to a recent report prepared by the Mandt Wagon Company of Stoughton, Wis., the business transacted during the year ending July 1 showed an increase of 25 per cent over that of the previous year. During this period the company has erected a new power house, foundry, a large wing to the wood shop and the erection of a new blacksmith shop and a steel storage are now under way.

Building operations have been commenced by the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company of Racine, Wis., in the erection of a new building, which will be used in the manufacture of automobile bodies. The building which formerly occupied the site was used as a wagon factory. The new structure will be the largest factory in the city.

The Brooks & Ross sawmill at Scofield, Wis., was destroyed by fire recently, causing a loss of \$50,000. The company owns enough standing timber in the neighborhood to keep a mill busy for at least ten years, but it is uncertain whether the mill will be rebuilt.

The foundation for the large addition which is being built by the Northern Casket Company at Fond du Lac, Wis., has been completed and the brick walls are now being put up. This portion of the plant will be used

in the manufacture of oak, mahogany and other wood finish cases.

The sale of the Lake Superior Iron & Chemical Company to a new company of the same name, organized in New York, involved \$8,558,503. Besides several chemical and charcoal plants which were involved in the transfer, 801,709 acres of hardwood timber lands were taken over by the new concern.

The J. H. Queal Company of Minneapolis has closed out all of its interests at Rhinelander, Wis. The planing mill which has been operated by this concern for several years has been purchased by the Robbins Lumber Company of Rhinelander.

The Mellen Lumber Company has completed its hauling operations from the old veneer company's property near Glidden, Wis., and has removed its equipment to Shanagolden, where the work is being carried on.

The woodworking plant of George W. Price, which was recently removed from Crandon to Shawano, Wis., has been reorganized as the George W. Price Company, with officers as follows: President, A. Kuckuk; vice-president, R. A. Upham; treasurer, J. C. Schweers; secretary and manager, George W. Price; directors, Joseph Black, M. J. Wallrich, George W. Price, A. Kuckuk and R. A. Upham.

The new sawmill under construction at Phillips, Wis., by the John R. Davis Lumber Company will be one of the largest north of the Ohio river. The building will be practically fireproof and will have a total floor space of 46,000 square feet, equally divided between the first and second floors. Each of the machines will be operated by an individual electric motor.

W. E. Hallenbeck of Wausaukee, George P. Eisman, formerly of Menominee, and Wesley Wells of Kallaspell, Mont., are negotiating for the purchase of 100,000,000 feet of standing timber near Glendale, Ore. The deal also includes a large sawmill and a logging railroad.

During a recent electrical storm the factory of the Chippewa Falls (Wis.) Chair Company was struck by lightning, which started a fire that could not be checked until it had destroyed the factory, 90,000 feet of hardwood lumber and 3,000 chairs stored in the warehouse. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, with insurance of \$9,000. Obligations will consume the insurance and as a result the capital stock of \$15,000, which is owned by local parties, will be a total loss.

WAUSAU

The Arpin Lumber Company of Arpin recently lost about 4,000,000 feet of logs near Excelsior by fire.

In the death of Harry Park of Ashland the Northwest loses one of its best known loggers. He operated extensively in Michigan, where he had an immense logging contract, which will require several years to complete.

The Ballinger-Finchot controversy has brought into the limelight the logging operations on the Menominee Indian reservation in Wisconsin. The secretary had no personal knowledge of the operations, but from reports made to the department most deplorable results have been ascertained as to the manner in which the business has been conducted. The reports that are promised to be filed will show that the losses sustained by the Indians will approximate \$700,000.

The plant of the Northwood Furniture Company of Chippewa Falls is closed down for repairs and improvements. A bolt mill has been installed and hereafter the company will cut its own lumber. The company has a large supply of fifty-inch bolts on hand. New and up-to-date machinery is being installed in the factory and other changes for economy of space and labor

saving are being made. Arrangements are about completed with O. F. Sterzyk of Galax, Va., to take the management of the plant about August 1. He has had twenty-six years' experience in the furniture business. The firm hopes to operate its plant throughout the year in the future, giving employment to a large number of men.

The Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company of Rhinelander will hereafter be represented in Chicago by W. G. Commentz, who heretofore has been representing the G. W. Jones Lumber Company of Appleton. Mr. Commentz succeeds L. B. Smith.

The Wisconsin Furniture Company's plant at Neillsville was destroyed by fire a few days ago, supposedly catching from spontaneous combustion. The company will at once rebuild.

Forest fires are still burning all over the state. There has been scarcely any rain all summer.

The large mill of the Brooks & Ross Lumber Company at Schofield was destroyed by fire recently. The loss is estimated at \$75,000; fully covered by insurance. The mill had a cutting capacity of 1,000,000 feet in ten days. John D. Ross of Oak Park, Ill., and H. L. Brooks of Chicago are the main stockholders of the company. No decision has been reached regarding rebuilding.

The B. F. McMillan & Brother Company of McMillan has been a heavy loser since the forest fires started. The company lost 500,000 feet of logs, besides a large amount of standing timber.

The Soo Railroad Company has lost over \$200,000 worth of timber in Wisconsin by fires.

All Chicago & Northwestern railway trains which pass through the timber belt of Wisconsin have this summer been provided with fire fighting apparatus, on account of the many dangerous forest fires.

MINNEAPOLIS

Controversy between the Minneapolis and St. Paul business men who have undertaken to entertain the National Conservation Congress and the officers of the congress was ended June 26 at a meeting in Chicago, followed by a conference in St. Paul, at which details of the program were worked out. The local men objected to the character of the program, which was made up very much on Pinchot lines and anti-Taft. Concessions were finally made. President Taft was invited to come and open the congress on September 5, which is made "governors' day" and governors of all the states invited to come and talk. L. D. Brandeis of Boston and Col. W. R. Nelson of Kansas City, who were objected to, have declined to come. The program will include Senators Nelson and Clapp of this state. September 6 will be "Roosevelt Day."

The local Lumbermen's Baseball team is awaiting a formal challenge from the Chicago lumbermen, who have signified through Carl L. Saye their desire for a game. The local boys want a game in each town, for the benefit of some charity. The lumbermen's team lost its first game of the season July 16 to the Ben Franklin club, by a score of 10 to 9, but expect to reverse it with a return game.

E. Payson Smith and wife of this city, with L. P. Arthur and wife of Chicago, have finished a delightful automobile tour. They took Mr. Smith's machine and went down by boat to Clinton, Iowa, then took two days across Illinois to Chicago, spent two days there, ran to Milwaukee and Madison, stopping in each place, and a day in La Crosse, making the whole trip back here in the machine. Mr. Smith is head of the Payson Smith Lumber Company and Mr. Arthur, the Chicago manager. Mr. Smith is going next week with a party of Twin City and Chicago business men, stockholders

in the company, to show them the company's mill at Henderson Mound, Mo.

T. E. Youngblood, southern representative of the Payson Smith Lumber Company, with headquarters at Malden, Mo., has returned home, after a vacation of two weeks spent here and at roundabout lake resorts.

The Buswell Lumber & Manufacturing Company is rebuilding its plant at Buswell, Wis., which was totally destroyed by fire. The fire burned about twelve million feet of lumber, mostly hardwood, destroyed the mill and all other buildings, and did damage estimated at \$285,000. The insurance is only \$185,000. The plant will be rebuilt, as the company has about 25,000,000 feet of timber in the vicinity, with more available.

W. D. Bartell, for the last fifteen years associated with Upham & Agler of Chicago, has opened a branch office for that concern in Minneapolis. O. O. Agler accompanied Mr. Bartell here and helped him secure a location. They have done business in this city for a number of years, but never before have maintained their own office.

Albert La Berge of Stetsonville, Wis., wholesaler of hardwood and hemlock lumber, was here a short time ago on his way home from a business trip through western Canada.

Dean Samuel B. Green of the school of forestry, University of Minnesota, died suddenly July 11 while at the summer school of forestry at Itasca state park. His death is a great loss, as the school had been built up largely by his individual efforts. Funeral services were held here and interment was at the old home, Chelsea, Mass.

DETROIT

The factory of the Thomas Forman Company on the River Rouge is very busy these days. Two big cargoes of hardwood lumber are expected in a few days and the company has a big supply of hardwood lumber on hand on its docks. Thomas Forman was out of the city on business last week.

Secretary John Lodge of the Dwight Lumber Company announces that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself as a representative in the Michigan legislature. Mr. Lodge, however, says that he will be a candidate for the office of alderman in the first ward in Detroit where he resides. Mr. Lodge has a large circle of friends and should be successful in his campaign. He gives as his reason for withdrawing from the race for the legislature that his duties at the Dwight company will not allow him time to properly represent this district in the legislature.

The annual report of Henry A. Dupont shows that during the first six months of the present year 2,074 buildings were erected at an estimated cost of \$6,769,205. The total number of new additions was 450 and the estimated cost \$946,105. The month of June was the greatest building month in the history of the department, permits for 437 new buildings and 80 additions at a total cost of \$1,959,540 being issued.

Detroit continues to maintain its reputation as the center of the auto industry. The auto output for 1910 will be 137,450 cars at a total cost of \$152,074,000.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

Very little change is evident in Chicago from the conditions that prevailed two weeks ago. A quiet market is evident everywhere, nobody seeming to buy any more than is necessary to supply present demands. However there is nothing alarming in this situation, considering the time of the year, and almost everywhere there is a cheerful sentiment, a disposition to overlook present laxity and to anticipate a healthy picking up by the first or middle of September. There is no use denying the fact that sales are mighty slow just at present but on the other hand a great deal of satisfaction can be derived from consideration of the fact that all through the present and recent dullness of trade a panicky state of mind has been altogether lacking. There has been no disposition whatever to dump stocks, either from the mill points or upon the consumers, and practically without exception prices are being maintained. This is especially evident among the mill men who seem perfectly willing to wait rather than sacrifice a fair profit. As a consequence the prevailing prices are really good, generally speaking, and it has been prophesied that when the fall trade opens up in good shape, figures will pass any previous marks.

Red oak on the Chicago market is now in very fair demand and upper grades are not easily procured. There is no difficulty in securing all the quartered white oak necessary as the over cut is evidently far from exhausted. Lower grades are plentiful and find but a poor market. While prices on uppers are good the poorer stocks do not bring very much.

Ash and hickory remain about as before with the selling in upper grades fairly well. There is almost no market for poorer stocks just now and they probably will be in excess of demand for some little time.

Gum as usual is going well, especially red. The consuming trade for this class of wood seems to require a considerable supply constantly, a fact which renders it one of the best sellers on the market. Sap gum is not so lively, though several concerns around town are looking for Fas sap.

The upper grades of poplar and cottonwood still sell themselves, but lower grades have a much slower movement, though the tendency to buy, as instanced in the last RECORD, still is evident. Wide stocks of good grades are scarce on the market at present and command good prices.

Shop cypress is a little short in some quarters and the demand for all grades, while still "summery," is very satisfactory. The fact that cypress is going into building construction on a considerable scale undoubtedly helps out very materially, as the building record shows a constant increase. Mill prices are firm, the only tendency to cut being evident where firms are anxious to clean out a certain line for the sake of convenience.

Maple, birch and elm are all excellent sellers in the upper grades. The northern mill men are mighty stiff on prices and give promise that there will be no lower level for good grades. Basswood, both from the North and from the South, is slow.

The railroad people continue their policy of retrenchment and are buying only what is absolutely necessary. The tie market even is feeling its effect and the roads evidently are playing a strong game of bluff to scare people into believing that they are up against it. And yet they continue to pay enticing dividends on mythical stock. Heavy timbers of all sorts are at a standstill.

Flooring manufacturers are optimistic and continue to turn out their regular line of stock. They seem to be free from the tribulations of the average lumberman.

NEW YORK

The local hardwood market shows its proportionate share of business activity. Hardwoods are unquestionably in the strongest position of market conditions present and prospective, and with the opening of fall trade a good volume of business is looked for. Good lumber is not overplentiful and stocks in the hands of both dealers and local manufacturers and consumers are only fair; in fact, many of the latter are practically nil except for immediate needs. The feeling is that fall and winter will show considerable improvement in hardwoods. Business has been fair thus far this year, but there have been numerous hindrances, such as congressional activity in railroad legislation, etc., which will not confront business during the balance of the year. With

several such subjects settled for a time at least, it is expected that business will show more activity in all lines.

Poplar, oak, ash, birch, chesnut and maple are very firm, the balance of the list holding its own. Stocks as a rule are being held strong and there is not much tendency to crowd the market or force sales. If these conditions can continue through the summer, fall should open up under very favorable auspices.

PHILADELPHIA

There has been a fair activity in the better grades of hardwoods during the fortnight; in the lower grades a decline. It is noticeable that the yards and consumers are carrying a fairly strong stock with an inclination to conservative buying. Some of the large consumers evidently anticipate the possibility of a drop in values before long, but a careful investigation of the stock situation at the mill ends does not sustain them in their fear. In fact, the price lists of some of the most conservative manufacturers show an upward trend; consequently it is deemed advisable to be prepared with the necessary stock. Bargains are not looked for, nor can large contracts for future delivery be expected at prevailing figures. The general lumber situation is not marked by the sharp progress anticipated earlier in the season. Hardwoods are considerably in advance of softwoods, but it is the general opinion that the fall will see a strengthened forward movement all along the line.

PITTSBURG

Hardwood circles report that high-grade stock is keeping in pretty fair demand and prices for same show no breaks of consequence. On the other hand, low-grade and medium stocks are very hard to sell. The hardwood mills in Pennsylvania and West Virginia have been shutting down in considerable numbers the past week, partly to hold down stocks and partly on account of the busy season with farmers. In the buying demand white oak leads the Pittsburgh market. Timbers, ties and fine stock for factory purposes are all good sellers on the list. The demand for wide poplar for automobile purposes has fallen off somewhat during the past few weeks, due to the curtailing in the output by automobile manufacturers and also to the substitution by several well-known automobile concerns of sheet steel for poplar in making automobile bodies. The factory hardwoods in general have been keeping up a good sale considering general conditions. Hardwood men as a rule are inclined to let summer business take care of itself and are not trying to force business from buyers who will not purchase unless they can get reductions in price.

BOSTON

Trading in the market for hardwoods has not been evenly distributed of late. Some dealers report a quiet demand, while others have had a fair month. Consumers in this section are not willing to anticipate their wants to any extent. Furniture manufacturers and chair factories are moderately busy. Piano manufacturers have been running their plants fairly full, although some were closed down from ten days to two weeks earlier in the month. Those who make a specialty of veneers have been in receipt of a good volume of new business and plants are running nearer to their capacity.

Prices continue to be as firmly held as ever. There are buyers in this market who believe prices cannot be maintained on their present level, but manufacturers show no tendency to sell at less money. There has been no snap

to the demand for quartered oak, but prices remain unchanged. Plain oak has attracted a larger volume of business during the past month or two, the increase in demand coming from desk manufacturers. Maple flooring is in fair demand. Maple in all thicknesses is well held. Basswood is a good seller. Walnut is firm, but new business has ruled rather quiet. There is an increased call for walnut veneers. Cypress has continued firm, although demand in this market cannot be termed more than fair. Chestnut continues firm.

BALTIMORE

No important changes have taken place in the hardwood trade of this section during the past two weeks. The movement seems to be somewhat slower, however, and yards manifest an indisposition to place large orders. The furniture factories and other consumers are holding back, as this is the period of the year when the demand for their product falls rather low. The dealers are beginning to show some interest in fall and winter stocks, and orders are being placed in limited volume, but the spirited business is yet to come, and meanwhile the factories are not pushed. The builders are active, having plenty of work in hand and much more in prospect.

A fair demand for maple flooring is reported, and other woods are also being drawn upon in gratifying volume. The wholesalers and millmen are moving stocks in about normal quantity, although the range of prices is somewhat easier. A decided drop has taken place in the lower grades of chestnut, which are being sold so low that the mills make very little, if any, profit. Wide poplar of good quality is still holding its own and brings excellent prices. With the tone of commons a little stronger, the producers would be doing quite well, but as it is the sacrifice in profits accepted on the commons goes far to absorb the exceptional margins realized on high-grade lumber. Oak and ash are about holding their own in the domestic market, with prices nearly as high, if not entirely so, as those that prevailed some time ago. Lumber is not accumulating at the mills to any extent, although the inquiry is appreciably less urgent than it appeared to be two months earlier. One unusual feature of the situation is that lumber now shipped in the ordinary way is received about as quickly as though it were sent by express, which is taken to indicate that the railroads are not overloaded with traffic. The export business is still far less active than the shippers would like to see it; or, rather, the forwardings on consignment continue so heavy that stocks abroad have little chance to be absorbed, with the inevitable result that the foreign buyers are captious in their requirements and take advantage of every pretext to scale bills.

CLEVELAND

Not a great deal of activity is evidenced in lumber circles just now, the midsummer dullness prevailing to its full extent. The furniture factories, which usually do quite a trade with some of the big hardwood concerns located here, are reported to be rather slack just now. Railroads have shut down on buying.

Locally the most strength continues in the oak and poplar market. Quartered oak still sells good and there is a strong demand for wide poplar for auto bodies and similar uses. Maple flooring and hardwood finish is having a good call, with the outlook bright for the fall trade. About fifty houses a week are being built in Cleveland in addition to a large number of apartment buildings. These are in addition to a number of public and mercantile structures.

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COLUMBUS

Trade in central Ohio has been running along fairly steady, despite the unsettled financial and business conditions which prevail in certain lines. Manufacturers and jobbers say the demand from dealers shows some improvement, while the factory trade is running along without showing much increase. Factories are in the market for some stock, but the disposition appears to go slow until more improvement is noted in the commercial situation. Prices are holding up fairly well under the circumstances. There has been but little cutting of prices in this territory, especially in the better grades. Jobbers have not shown any disposition to rush the market by cutting quotations and this state of affairs is expected to continue for some time. The railroads are handling all shipments regularly and little complaints are now heard.

Strength in the upper grades of all varieties is the feature of the trade. Some movement of the lower grades is reported and more is expected in that line soon. The Middle West shows up the strongest as to demand. Stocks in the hands of dealers are fairly good, although in some sections traveling salesmen report short stocks, which will compel the retailer to come in the market soon. Factory stocks are generally limited. Much is expected of the furniture factories when the exposition season is over and the manufacturers total their orders for the coming season.

Quartered oak is still strong and quotations are firm. Plain oak is also strong, especially in the upper grades. The demand for red oak is better than for white. Poplar is in good call in most every section. Basswood is slightly weak because of the season of the year. Hickory and chestnut are firm at strong quotations.

INDIANAPOLIS

The hardwood trade is fairly active, a number of retailers finding it necessary at this time to replenish their yards. During the earlier part of the year, retailers were slow to buy and as a result find themselves with little stock on hands.

Prices are approximately 10 per cent higher than they were one year ago, and another advance is not looked for immediately. The supply of all grades of hardwood seems fairly good and shipments are moving promptly, despite the fact that newly harvested grain is beginning to call for shipping facilities.

NASHVILLE

While some of the lumbermen are complaining of the summer dullness, others are a bit more optimistic and find consolation in the fact that if some lumber is dull and listless, other kinds are active and in good demand. Plain oak is holding stiff. Quartered white oak commons are in good demand. Chestnut, which has been slow and dull, is picking up a bit; in fact, the general demand for this wood has been quite noticeable of late in its increase. Ash is about the same and hickory dull. Gum is in good demand. This wood is being used for more and more purposes all the while and is steadily increasing in popularity.

The recent high tides in the river have caused much timber to be brought to the city that was not figured on being brought here at this time. The stage of the river, in fact, for July, with twenty-eight feet on the gauge, is well high unprecedented for the Cumberland with August near at hand. Generally the river is low and clear now. Now, however, it is high, swift and

very muddy. Many rafts of lumber and cross ties have come down.

LOUISVILLE

The demand for hardwoods is fairly good, considering general conditions, and is expected to show a steady increase from now on. The furniture exhibits are believed to have resulted in good business, so that the demand from the factories should show marked improvement. Good earnings by the railroads will probably stimulate buying in that direction. Prices are holding up well and the volume of lumber shipped is well up to the normal, in spite of the fact that new business is coming in slowly. Quartered oak, plain oak and poplar, principally the upper grades, are moving best, while gum, cottonwood, hickory and ash are also in fair call. Mahogany is selling much better than a short while back.

MILWAUKEE

The usual summer dullness still pervades the local hardwood market and little improvement is looked for until the latter part of August, when it is expected that demand for fall building will add new life to the trade. The various hardwood consuming industries in the city are buying carefully since they are operating at a low stage. Railroads are buying but little. The furniture factories are meeting with a fairly good business and are placing some good orders.

One of the sure indications of a good fall business is the fact that stocks of dry lumber are light, not only in Milwaukee, but at various points about the state. It would seem that the present demand is well suited to stocks on hand in most cases. Dry stocks in first and second plain oak are moving fairly well, while quartered-sawed oak is in even better demand. Hardwood flooring is still in good demand. Birch and maple are moving well. Low-grade stuff is inclined to be dull in all lines.

MINNEAPOLIS

Now is the season when the long headed consumer is getting quietly into the market to place his orders for fall delivery. There is not much outward evidence of things stirring in the market and, generally speaking, the situation is quiet, but there are buyers in the game who figure that now is the low point, and that they will profit on the long run to buy in midsummer where they get a favorable price.

Factories are busy and with considerable work ahead, while stocks in consumers' hands are light, but the tendency is to go slow, and buying for the most part is done for immediate needs only. There is a very fair tone to the market and birch, common and better, is stiffer than ever in price. Basswood, on the other hand, seems to be a little bit off. The cull basswood is in better demand this summer than for a year or so, on account of a boom in the box business. Otherwise basswood is dull. Other hardwoods show very little feature.

DETROIT

Conditions in the local hardwood market are back to normal. After quite a boom, trade has settled back and as one retailer expressed it, "We have to hustle for most of the business we get now." There is, however, a very satisfactory movement in birch, oak and cypress, while maple, too, is in good demand. Prices continue fair.

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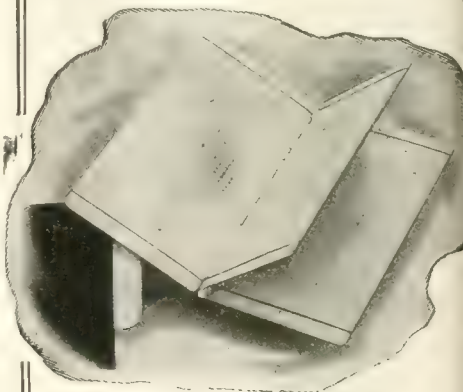
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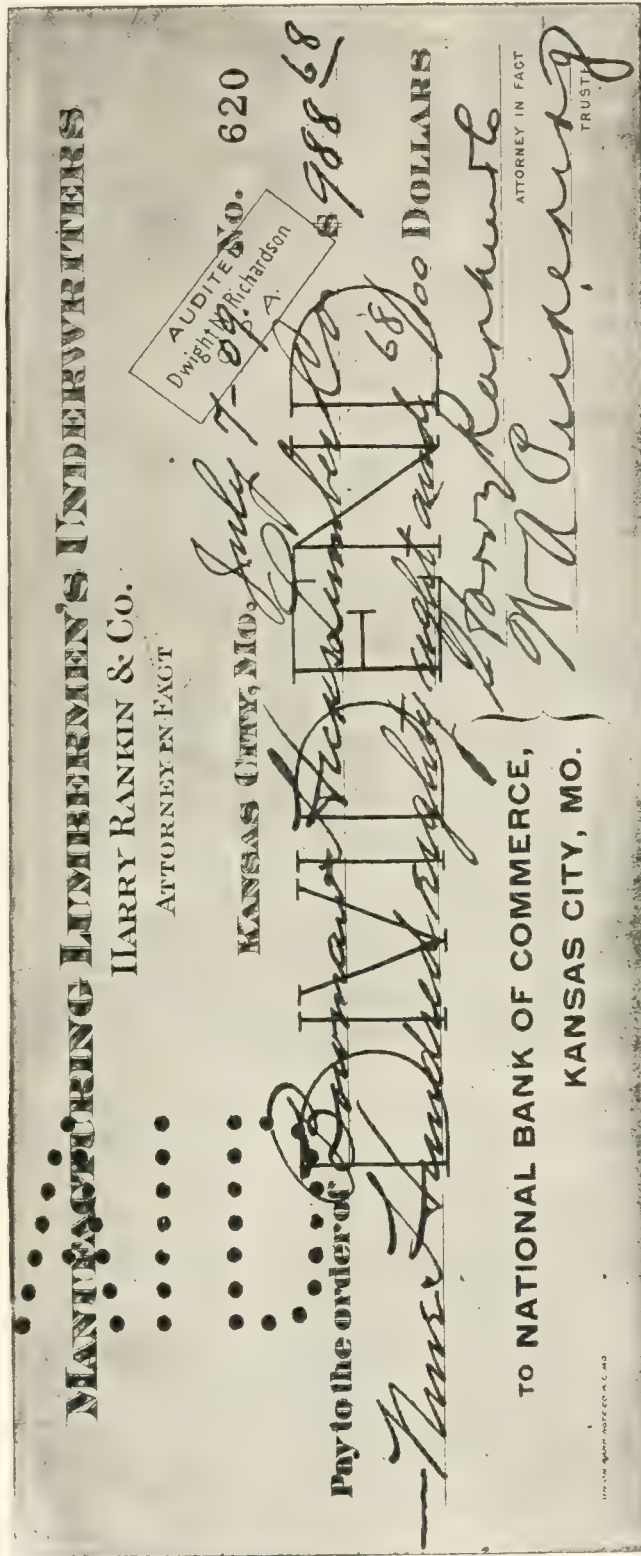
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Old established firm wants thoroughly competent buyer. Best of references required. Address "BOX 70," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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An experienced lumber salesman having a good acquaintance in the Ohio and Indiana territory. One thoroughly familiar with hardwoods. Address "D-71," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED,

Two high grade lumber inspectors to buy lumber for a wholesale hardwood yard. Must be entirely familiar with grading of Poplar and Oak on National rules. Address "BOX 75," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOREMAN IN DOOR AND SASH

factory wanted. Give references. Address "BB," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOREMAN FOR PLANING MILL

wanted, running Hardwood Trim. Give reference. Address "B," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

by large wholesale and retail lumber concern, young man stenographer, also office man to act as assistant bookkeeper and to do billing. Prefer those having some experience in lumber business. Must have knowledge of Chicago. Address "BOX 76," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED, SALESMAN

for Eastern Pennsylvania and Southeastern New York. Stocks handled principally Hardwoods, White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock. State salary expected and name references. Address "BOX 78," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED, HARDWOOD SALESMAN.

One thoroughly familiar with trade shipped from Cincinnati. In writing state experience and reference. Address "BOX 77," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

EXPERIENCED LUMBER SALESMAN

wants to represent lumber mfr. direct. Hardwoods and Yellow Pine for Philadelphia territory. W. P. HARRIS, NARBERTH, PA.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Corliss Engines and Generators equal to new. Send for our list and prices.
THE DORNER RAILWAY EQUIPMENT CO.,
193 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

Timber Sizer, Atlantic Works, 28"x14", good condition, now in the South.
HERMANCIE MACHINE CO., Williamsport, Pa.

FOR SALE—SELF-FEED RIP SAWS,

Bolting Saws, Quick acting Saw Gauges and special machinery. Prices right. Write for particulars.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER AND DIMENSION STOCK,
P. O. BOX 345. Muncie, Ind.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 75 tons rebuilt ready for use; 140 locomotives in stock.

SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

BIG BARGAIN IN TIMBER AND MILL

Fine Band Mill, logging outfit and more than 45,000,000 ft. of fine hardwoods, Cypress, Ash, Poplar, Oak, Cottonwood, Gum and Pine. Well located, advantageous freight rates. Operations can be started in two weeks. Big bargain for quick buyer. Write for particulars.

SAVANNAH VALLEY LUMBER CO.,
Augusta, Ga.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

5,500,000 ft. Oak; 2,000,000 ft. Ash, Hickory and Elm, all good quality, near railroad and large city, S. W. Arkansas; 1,280 acres. Price reasonable; very easy terms. Ideal location for small mill. Address

JOHN C. SPRY,
1230, 206 La Salle St., Chicago.

SPECIAL HARDWOOD BARGAIN.

4,000 acres virgin Oak, Gum, Cypress; 2 railroads and river. Cruisers' report shows over 8,000 ft. per acre. North Louisiana. Price \$60,000. Easy terms.

HOLTON, SEELYE & CO.,
204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

TIMBER..

Try our Timber Department to buy or sell in the southern states and Mexico.

J. T. BERTRAND, Houston, Texas

FOR SALE.

100,000,000 feet hardwood timber located north Alabama. Fifty per cent White Oak. For particulars address

H. H. WEFEL, JR.,
413 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

Standard and narrow gauge locomotives and cars of all sorts for logging and railroad use.

HICKS LOCOMOTIVE & CAR WORKS,
Chicago, Ill.

NEW STEEL RAILS, QUICK SHIPMENT.

From 8-pound to 45-pound sections, with joints and spikes. Also standard sections, relay-rail. CHARLES A. RIDGELY & CO.,
1200 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE

We have the following stocks of Hardwood for sale, and would be glad to quote prices on application. It is all band sawed, cut from virgin timber, and the widths are unusually good:

1 car 12/4 No. 1 Com. & Better Birch
1 car 12/4 1st and 2nd Basswood
3 cars 8/4 No. 1 Com. & Better Basswood
2 cars 6/4 1sts and 2nds Basswood
3 cars 6/4 No. 1 Com. Basswood
2 cars 6/4 No. 2 Com. Basswood
5 cars 6/4 No. 3 Com. Basswood
3 cars 5/4 1sts and 2nds Basswood
2 cars 5/4 No. 1 Com. Basswood
1 car 5/4 No. 2 Com. Basswood
8 cars 5/4 No. 3 Com. Basswood
3 cars 4/4 8" to 11" 1sts & 2nds Basswood
1 car 4/4 11" & wider No. 1 Com. Basswood
3 cars 4/4 A. W. No. 1 Com. Basswood
1 car 12/4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
3 cars 8/4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
2 cars 6/4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
5 cars 4/4 No. 2 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
5 cars 4/4 No. 2 Com. & Bet. Wisc. Red Oak

MEARS-SLAYTON LUMBER CO.,
1237 Belmont Ave., Chicago.

TWO MILLION FEET.

Want to market 2,000,000 feet fine Poplar, Hickory, White Oak and Ash in the log.

HAYNES & CRAVENS, Decherd, Tenn.

FOR SALE.

A few cars of very fine No. 1 common cherry.
EAST ST. LOUIS WALNUT COMPANY,
East St. Louis, Illinois.

FOR SALE.

30,000 ft. 1x10" and wider Indiana Quartered White Oak, band sawn and trimmed, three years dry.

100,000 ft. 1x8x10" White Pine, No. 2 barn, Tonawanda grading.

100,000 ft. 1x4 White Pine Flooring, No. 2 barn, Tonawanda grading.

We must move the above quick to make room. Will quote special prices.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.,

Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

10,000,000 feet Oak;
15,000,000 feet short leaf pine;
300,000 railroad ties and several thousand cords hickory. Address
G. A. CRALLE, Eagle Rock, N. C.

ASH FOR SALE.

1 carload 3" firsts and seconds Indiana White Ash, thoroughly dry. Will run 20% 14 ft. and 16 ft. If interested write us. Can load at once.
H. A. McCOWEN & CO., Salem, Ind.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Red and White Oak
4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Basswood.

Delivery New York city, lighterage limits.

HERBERT C. TURNER & CO.,

1 Madison Ave., New York.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 2558 S. Robey St., Chicago.

WHY NOT INSTALL A JEFFREY CONVEYER?



They simplify the handling of Lumber, Logs, Refuse, etc., and will reduce the expense ordinarily involved in transferring these materials.

Many modern installations are described in Catalog HF 57, copy mailed interested parties on request.

THE JEFFREY MFG. COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO

WE CAN DOUBLE THE CAPACITY OF YOUR DRY KILN.

PORT NORFOLK, VA., March 19, 1919
GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—

Answering your letter relative to the merits of your dry kiln process, in comparison with that of the present kilns.

Your process installed by us in an old rattle-trap of a kiln was successful. We were much pleased with the results.

In early part of 1909 our entire plant was destroyed by fire. We wrote you for plans for a new kiln. You were dilatory in getting plans to us. We were persuaded by other kiln people to install their process.

Results:

Present system with us is not a success. This system installed in an entirely new, air-tight brick building, under what should be very favorable conditions, does not give us results that we secured with your system in the old rattle-trap kiln.

In our judgment, resulting from our experience with the two systems, they should not be mentioned in the same breath.

Unless we can find some way of getting better than present results from this system, we will be after you in a short time to install your process on top of the same.

Yours very truly,

AIR LINE MFG. CO.,

C. W. STEELE, Sec'y and Treas.

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WANTED.

100,000 feet first and seconds sap gum, 90% 12' and 10% 10'. Quote delivered Chicago.

200,000 No. 1, 6x8—8' red oak cross ties. Quote delivered Louisville.

G. C. PRATT LBR. & TIE COMPANY,
Ft. Dearborn Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—OAK TIMBER AND PILING.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.

CONTINENTAL PILING & LUMBER CO.,
1205 Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

DIMENSION STOCK WANTED

WANTED.

To hear from suppliers of clear second-growth Small Hickory Dimension Stock.

JAMES KENNEDY & CO., LTD., Cincinnati, O.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE.

An up-to-date Bending Factory, located on trunk line railroad close to New York. Have established a good business in the manufacture of Rims, Shafts, Poles, Whiffletrees and other wagon and automobile stock. Can get plenty of Oak and Hickory to keep the plant in operation, and no trouble to sell the output. Factory is in good running order and can be seen in daily operation.

Also 1,000 acres of good Oak and Hickory timber. Will sell separate or together.

If interested, address

"BENDING," care HARDWOOD RECORD

FOR SALE.

Spoke plant in good running order, well located, on trunk line. Splendid opportunity for right man. Will contract output of plant on terms to suit purchaser and take stock in payment. A partial list of equipment as follows:

- 1—60 H. P. Boiler.
- 1—85 H. P. Boiler.
- 1—40 H. P. Locomotive Type Boiler with 10x12 Center Crank Engine on block.
- 1—16x20 Adams Engine.
- 1—6x7½ S. C. C. Engine for machine shop.
- 1—3 K. W. Dynamo for lighting.
- 1—Complete repair shop necessary to business.
- 1—42" Defiance Spoke & Singletree Lathe.
- 2—36" Defiance Spoke Lathes, all necessary cams and attachments.
- 2—Egan Spoke Lathes with all patterns.
- 1—Smith Bolting Saw.
- 3—Rip Tables, complete.
- 1—Pony Saw Mill.
- 1—Band Rip Saw, 32" wheels.
- 1—Double 50" Exhaust System.
- 1—Defiance Spoke Equalizer.

All tools and necessary apparatus ready for operating, also Belting, Pulleys and other articles in stock for repairs. An up-to-date plant at a bargain.

6,000 acres of standing Hickory timber.

Good reasons for selling.

Address "SPOKE," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

SAWMILL FOR SALE.

One new 9 ft. band mill, latest equipped, 20,000 to 30,000 ft. quartered oak per day. Fine location in Indiana. Address

"BOX 79," care HARDWOOD RECORD

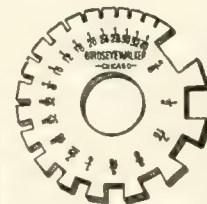
FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

First-class hardwood flooring mill, planing mill, dry kiln and machine shop tools. Located, Wolverine, Mich. Will sell very cheap entire plant or machinery only. Address

HAAS LUMBER COMPANY,
310 Lumbermen's Bldg., Portland, Ore.

A VENEER GAUGE

Answers that oft repeated query: "Wonder how thick this is?" Gauge instantly any thickness from 1-40 inch to 5-8 inch inclusive. Made of best steel, can't wear out. Fixed price \$1.98. For sale exclusively by the inventor. Sent on 10 days approval.



BIRD'S EYE
Dept. "C" CHICAGO

MACHINERY BARGAINS

WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM 30 TO 75%

- 1 Iron Double Circular Saw Table
- 1 44-in. McDonough Band Resaw
- 2 9x16 Baldwin 36 in. Locomotives
- 1 Houston Mortising and Boring Machine
- 1 Daniels Timber Planer
- 1 36-in. American Band Saw
- 60 miles relaying rails

5000 Boilers, Engines and other Machines

Send for list, also our new 500-Page Catalog No. 940

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO

Complete stock
of Structural
Steel and Iron,
Shafting, Belt-
ing and Pulleys

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

are frequent
except where
our

Two Piece
Geometrical
Barter Coin
is in use, then
imitation isn't
possible.
Sample if you
ask for it.

S. D. CHILDS
& CO.
Chicago

We also make
Time Checks,
Stencils and
Log Hammers.



Who Buys Hardwoods?

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

ILLINOIS, CHICAGO: ~ Steger & Sons Piano Mfg. Co.; factory office at Steger, Ill.; 50,000 feet 4/4 white ash; 100,000 feet 4/4 brown ash; 500,000 feet 4/4 basswood; 150,000 feet 6/4 and 8/4 beech; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 red birch; 100,000 feet 4/4, 8/4 and 12/4 butternut; 50,000 feet 4/4 and 6/4 cherry; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 chestnut; 100,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 cottonwood; 600,000 feet 12/4 gray elm; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 red gum; 100,000 feet 12/4 tupelo gum; 50,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4 mahogany shorts; 250,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 hard maple; 100,000 feet 4/4 soft maple; 100,000 feet 4/4, 8/4 and 10/4 plain red oak; 125,000 feet 4/4 and 6/4 black walnut; 400,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 poplar. Veneers: 2,000,000 feet 1/20 and 1/22 clear rotary cut poplar; 600,000 feet 3/16 quartered maple; 200,000 feet 1/22 and 1/16 quartered white oak; 200,000 feet 1/22, 1/28 rotary cut ash; 100,000 feet 1/22 fancy black walnut; 800,000 feet 1/22 fancy and plain mahogany; 600,000 feet 1/22 birdseye maple.

PAT MAY 22, 1917 APR 24 '30

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SPECIMEN INDEX CARD

ILLINOIS

Key

1	Ash	12	Hickory
2	Basswood	13	Mahogany
3	Beech	14	Maple
4	Birch	15	Oak
5	Butternut	16	Walnut
6	Cherry	17	Poplar
7	Chestnut	18	Miscellaneous including
8	Cottonwood		Dogwood, Holly, Locust,
9	Cypress		Persimmon, Sycamore.
10	Elm	19	Dimension stock
11	Gum	20	Veneers and panel stock

SPECIMEN STATE GUIDE CARD

The HARDWOOD RECORD Supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of wholesale consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

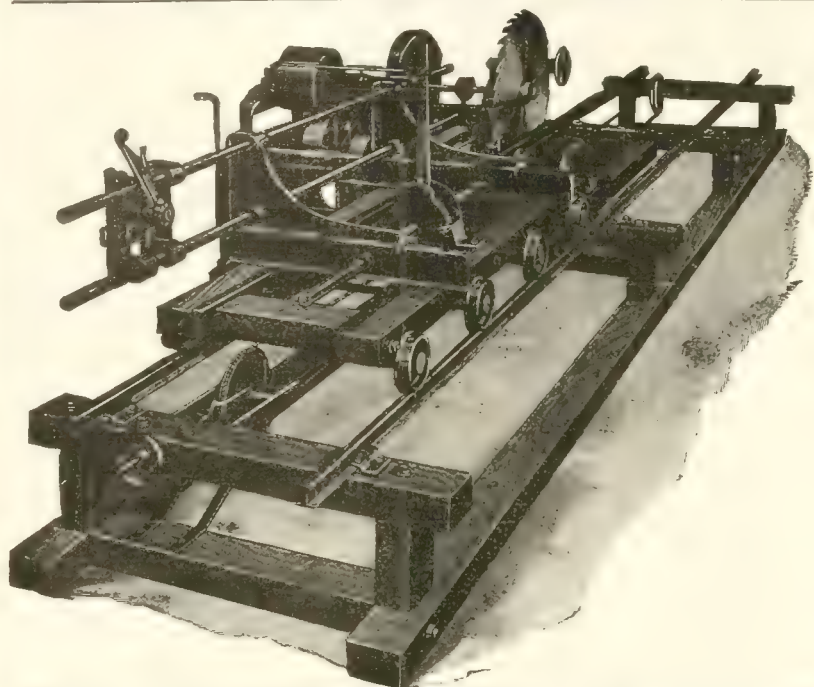
Name of state and town
Name of concern
Name of buyer
Line manufactured
Kinds, grades and thicknesses of lumber
Kinds and sizes of dimension stock
Kinds and thicknesses of veneers
Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber NOT used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order by towns between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete and

quick reference roster of the hardwood requirements of the country, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber. This service is free to all advertisers, save the cards, the cost of which is nominal. The RECORD system is now used by more than 150 manufacturers and jobbers. Let us put you next to a good thing.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago

New Hoosier Improved Short Log Sawing Machine



Made especially for sawing veneer cores and small logs, up to 20 inches diameter and from 2 to 12 feet long.

The machine is built with a heavy cast iron husk frame that carries the feed works and mandrel which runs in self-oiling boxes. It is equipped with a variable friction feed, with cable attachment to carriage. Feed is strong and rapid.

The dogs are of an entirely new style, and dog the log, or piece to be sawed, in the end instead of top and bottom, and can be instantly changed to grip any length log that the carriage will accommodate.

The machine consists of but three pieces, the husk frame, track frame and carriage. It can be quickly and easily moved, and can be operated with a 10 H.P. engine. The machine will saw from 3,000 to 6,000 feet per day and weighs 3,500 lbs.

The largest saw that can be used is a 48-in. diameter.

For further information, address:

THE SINKER-DAVIS COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

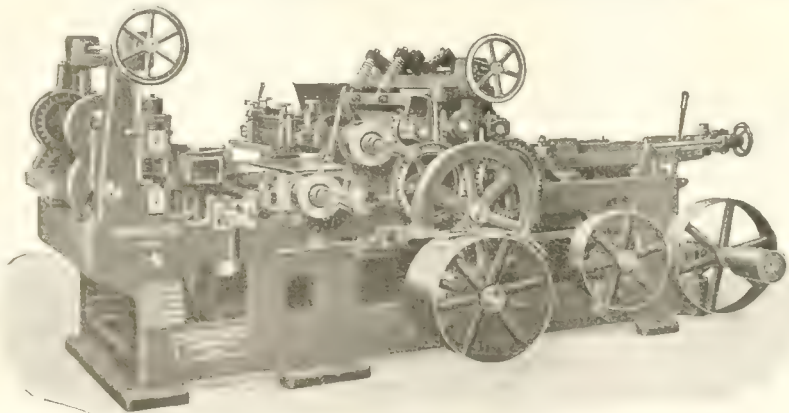
Perfect Alignment to the Upper In-Feeding Rolls is Absolutely Essential to the Production of Fine Surfacing

You get this with our No. 275 DOUBLE CYLINDER PLANER AND MATCHER where the two upper in-feeding rolls are raised and lowered simultaneously by hand wheel, giving neither roll a chance to get out of line.

This patented feature, together with many others, enable our No. 275 to meet the highest requirements of planing mills and other woodworking plants for working in either hard or soft wood.

It will be found a most excellent tool for all such work as patent drop siding, carpenter's moldings, baseboards, casing, flooring, etc.

Capacity for material 10, 16, 20 and 24 in. wide and 8 in. thick.



NO. 275 DOUBLE CYLINDER PLANER AND MATCHER

Let us tell you more about this new machine in our large Illustrated Circular—Sheet No. 8-C.

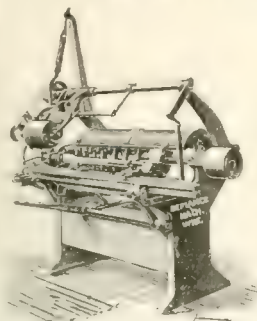
414-434 W. Front St.

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

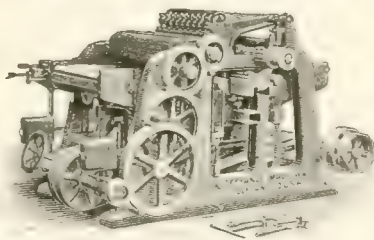
"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

INVENTED AND BUILT BY

The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio



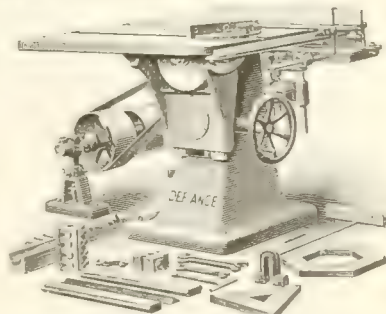
Spoke and Handle Lathe



26 in. Double Surface Planer

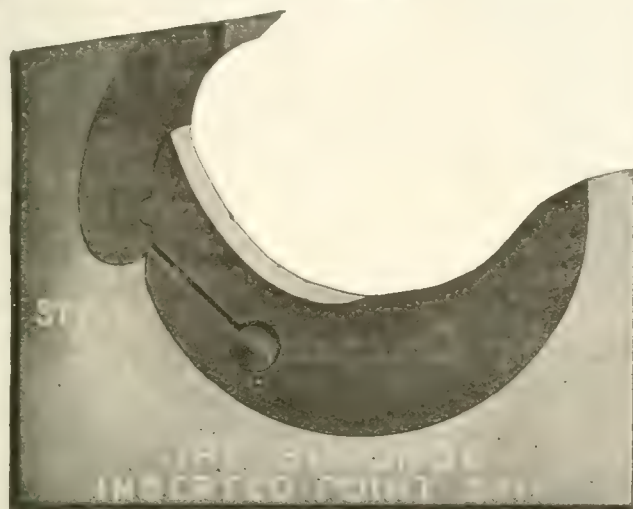
FOR PRODUCING

AUTOMOBILE SPOKES, RIMS, WHEELS, and BODIES, Carriage and Wagon Hubs, Spokes, Rims and Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Single Trees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Table Legs, Balusters, Oval Wood Dishes, and for GENERAL WOOD-WORK.



No. 8 Variety Saw

SEND FOR CATALOGUE



SECTION OF THE BEST CHANGEABLE TOOTH SAW EVER INVENTED

There are other Simonds tooth styles for various purposes. The point is this: Simonds Inserted Teeth, because they are on two separate circles, are machine milled, and have a good support well into the blade of the saw, make the most reliable Inserted Tooth Saw on the market. Prices very reasonable. Deliveries prompt. Write for special booklet free.

SIMONDS MFG. COMPANY

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

MONTREAL, QUE.

The Oldham Saws

Acknowledged Leaders in Saws for Sawmills

Joshua Oldham & Sons

NEW YORK SAW WORKS

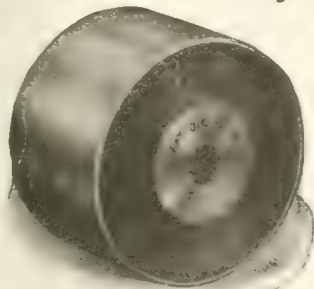
Works and Executive Offices:

Pacific Coast Branch:

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New Orleans Branch: 633 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.

Don't Waste Money Fixing Loose Pulleys



Install the kind that never need fixing
Wilmarth & Morman

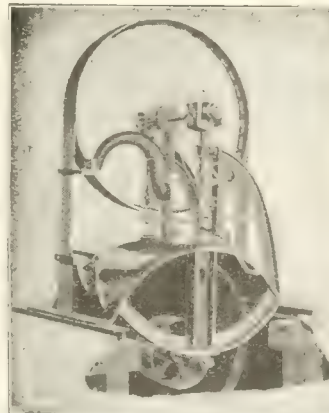
(Nelson Patent)

Loose Pulleys

will run at high speed and in hard service for ten years without being touched, except to oil every once in a while. They save oil and time of oiling as well as repairs. Sent on trial.

Get the Pulley Booklet

Wilmarth & Morman Co., 582 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.



"Phoenix"

6-Foot BAND MILL

FOR HARDWOOD

Serves You Right

Price Moderate

Capacity 25,000 to 30,000 ft. in 10 hours

Phoenix Mfg. Co.

Eau Claire

Wis.



Results Are What Count

A combined skidding and loading machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up ready for business in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel Machine has some distinct improvements that save time, trouble and money.

The skidding sheaves are hung from a vertically hinged jib the outer end is gauged by two power tightened lines.

An all-steel machine which has special features that absorb all shocks and strains. Rapid in operation and setting. Swinging boom easily controlled by one lever. The machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented geared jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines. A machine that will interest you; because it is the fastest and strongest of the day.

Russel Wheel and Foundry Company

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

High Daily Averages in skidding depend principally on initial capacity and the degree to which the skidder can be operated to that capacity.

The Clyde Self-propelling Steam Skidder is absolutely independent of loading and is never held back nor its full capacity interfered with by any loading conditions that may exist. Full capacity is therefore possible when conditions are favorable and the hauls are short thus insuring a surplus of logs to compensate for those days when conditions are unfavorable and the hauls are long.

With the independent and separate loading unit, the loading crew may then be pushed to its fullest capacity at all times assuring a uniform daily flow of logs to the mill. It is self-propelling, can move frequently without loss of time and sets quickly because of its special steam guying device.

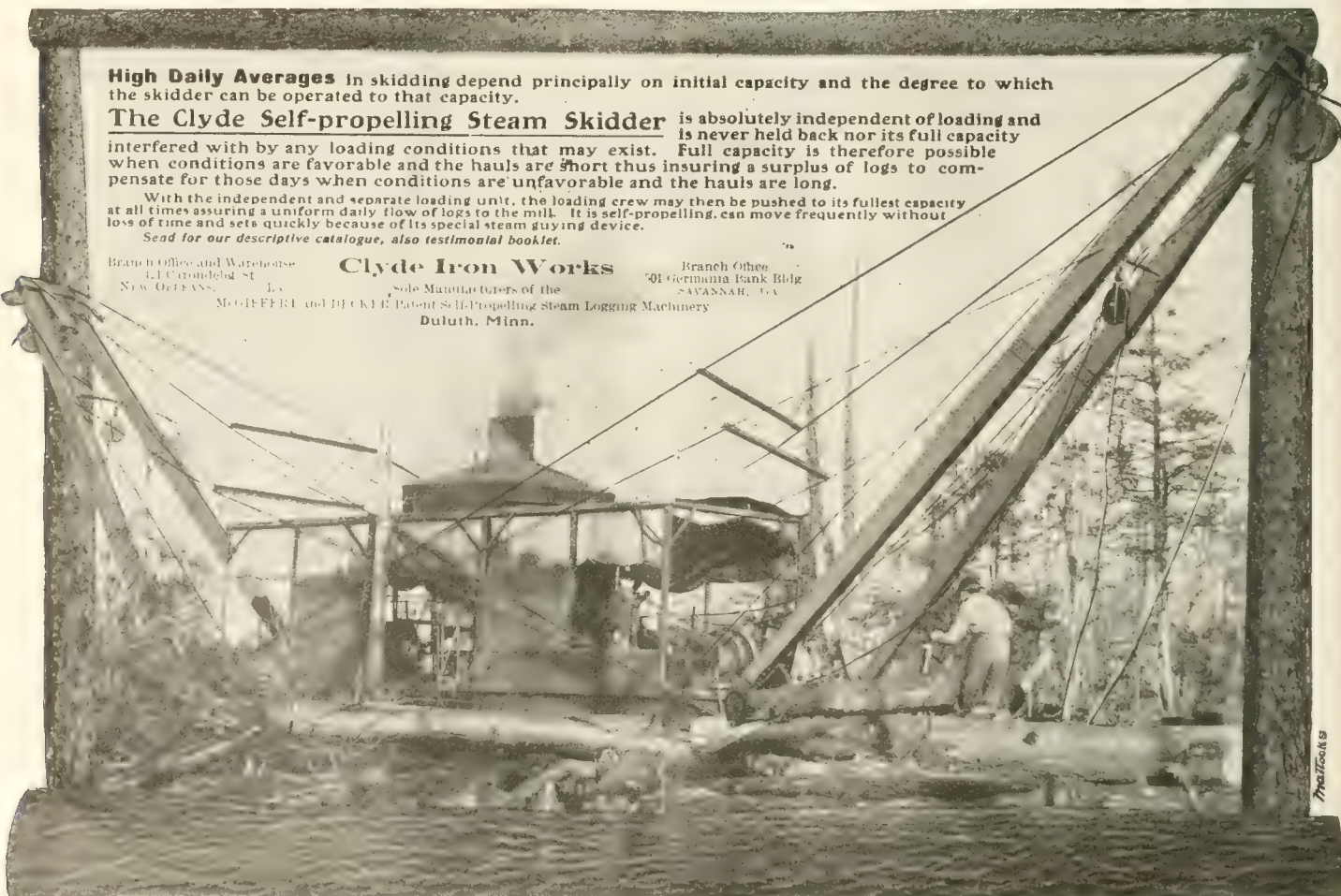
Send for our descriptive catalogue, also testimonial booklet.

Branch Office and Warehouse
111 Canal Street
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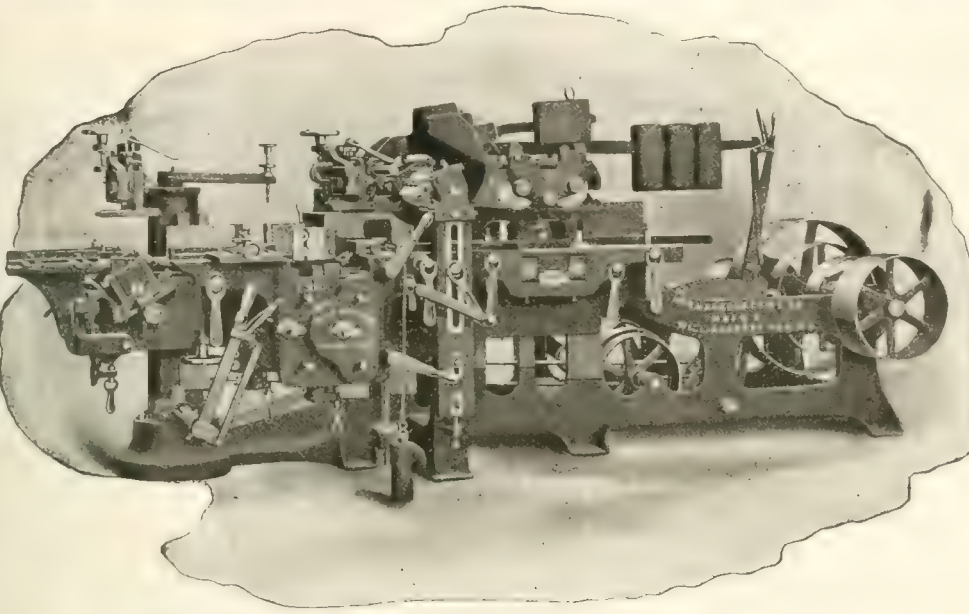
Clyde Iron Works

Sole Manufacturers of the
McGEEFFERT and DICKER Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery
Duluth, Minn.

Branch Office
401 Germania Bank Bldg
SAVANNAH, GA.



New Hermance 1910, "Double Quick Wide Open" Moulder



Superiority in every part. Strong, durable construction plus quality and quantity producing features make it the most efficient moulding machine ever built.

Whitney Patent Clamp Boxes and Instantaneous Locking Devices for top and side heads are two important features. There are many others.

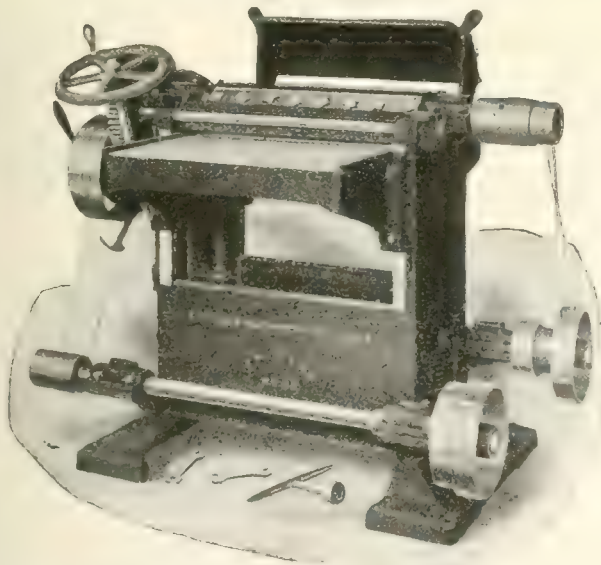
Descriptive matter upon application.

HERMANCE MACHINE COMPANY - Williamsport, Pa.

Chicago Representatives: **CHICAGO MACHINERY EXCHANGE**

Chicago Machinery Exchange,

(Incorporated)
WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

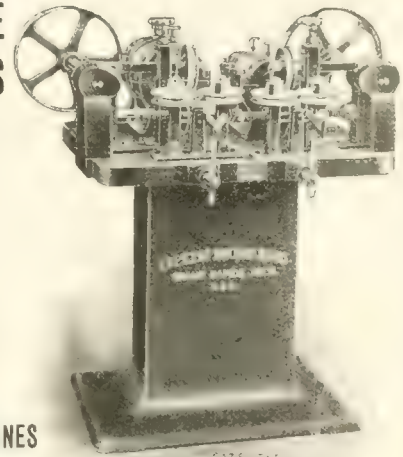


No. 35 SINGLE SURFACE PONY PLANER

Planes 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick. Table slides on outside of frame so it is steady and the work will not be wavy or have clipped off ends. Two rates of feed driven from cylinder, one regulating the other.

CRESCENT DOUBLE DOWEL MACHINES

Have two cylinders running side by side and operated by one man. This cuts the labor cost in two. The patented construction of these machines positively eliminates the common trouble of stock breaking or twisting. Write us and learn all the reasons why



CRESCENT DOWEL MACHINES

Are Superior to All Others

The
Tannewitz
WORKS.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CHICAGO MACHINERY EXCHANGE, INC.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS

159-161 N. Canal St.

REPRESENTING EXCLUSIVELY

Chicago, Ill.

BAXTER D. WHITNEY & SON,
HERMANCE MACHINE CO..

GREAVES, KLUSMAN & CO.,
McDONOUGH MFG. CO..

PORTER MACHINERY CO.,
BEACH MFG. CO..

CRESCENT MACHINE WORKS,
of Grand Rapids.

WEST SIDE IRON WORKS.
New Chicago Line.

LEADING

VENEER

MANUFACTURERS

OF THE U. S.

Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Co.

We are now in position to supply single ply veneers of native woods, from our Birchwood mill.

Twenty-two years' experience in high-grade built up work assures our familiarity with all its special requirements. We produce stock THAT IS IN SHAPE TO GLUE.

OUR ALGOMA FACTORY, for the past seventeen years, has made a specialty of high-grade glued up work only. We manufacture panels of all sizes, either flat or bent to shape in all woods. Mahogany and Quarter-Sawed Oak a specialty.

We do not make any 2-ply stock or do not use slice cut quartered oak in any of our work. Our quartered oak is all sawed

veneer. THE GLUE WE USE IS GUARANTEED HIDE STOCK.

Our long experience, has put our work beyond the experimental stage. We offer you the benefit of results accomplished through careful attention and study of every detail of the work. Our apparatus and appliances are up-to-date and built on mechanical ideas. We do not use retainers. Our gluing forms are put under powerful screws and left there until the glue has thoroughly hardened. Any one familiar with glue knows that a joint must not be disturbed until thoroughly dry.

Our prices ARE NOT the lowest, but our product is guaranteed THE BEST.

Factory and Veneer Mill: ALGOMA, WIS. Veneer and Saw Mill: BIRCHWOOD, WIS. Home Office: ALGOMA, WIS.

RICE VENEER & LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Big Stock Ready for Immediate Shipment

300,000 feet Bird's-Eye Maple Veneers
75,000 feet Circassian Walnut Veneers
430,000 feet Mahogany Veneers
325,000 feet Quartered Oak Veneers
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Large stocks of Crotches, Curly Birch and Figured Walnut

CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY

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High Grade Product in

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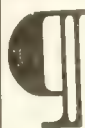
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ROTARY-CUT
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1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	Send Us Your Inquiries		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.
1-2	No. 2 Com.			1-2	No. 2 Com.
1-2	26,760			1-2	570
5-8	60,705			5-8	18,340
3-4	3,490			3-4	10,000
4-4	232,107			4-4	80,155
5-4	22,512			5-4	39,773
6-4	35,035			6-4	37,510
8-4	15,010			8-4	9,000
4-4	Fas Strips 2 1/2 up			4-4	Fas Strips 2 1/2 up
4-4	Com. Strips			4-4	Com. Strips
	65,300				56,975
	28,000				20,295

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WE WANT TO MOVE 100,000 FT. OF 13-16 X 2 1/4 FACE NO. 1 COMMON PLAIN OAK FLOORING AT \$23 F.O.B. SALT LICK, KY.

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99,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Ash	15,000 ft. 6-4 Mill Cull Ash
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loads a specialty.

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Wants to Sell

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Wisconsin Products Only

Birch, Basswood, Brown Ash, Soft and Rock Elm,
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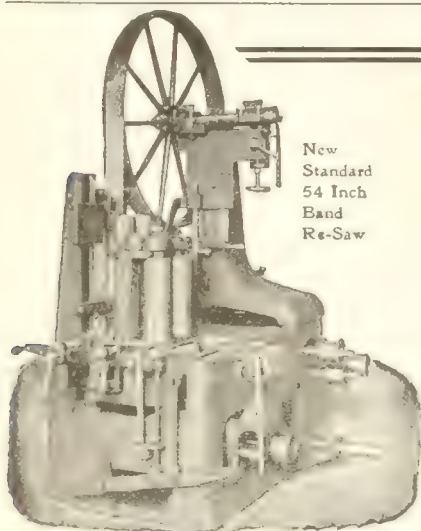
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Hardwoods? Yes, White Pine

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Plain and Quartered

ALL GRADES RED GUMYOUR INQUIRIES WILL RECEIVE
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INDIANA LOUISIANA **Hardwoods**

¶ We have just commenced running our new mill in Louisiana.

¶ We have several million feet of the finest RED and WHITE OAK we have ever seen.

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OUR SPECIALTY

Finely Figured Quartered Oak

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TWO MILLS IN INDIANA

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Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

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AN ESPECIAL BARGAIN OFFER

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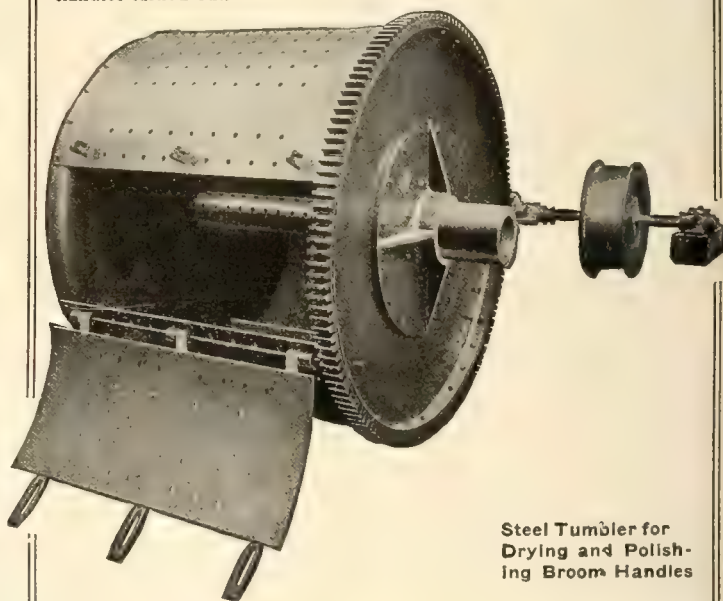
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Let us tell you about our **STEEL TUMBLERS FOR DRYING AND POLISHING BROOM HANDLES**. This system is rapidly supplanting all others. More economical; less time required for drying; no polishing afterwards; greater per cent of straight handles turned out.



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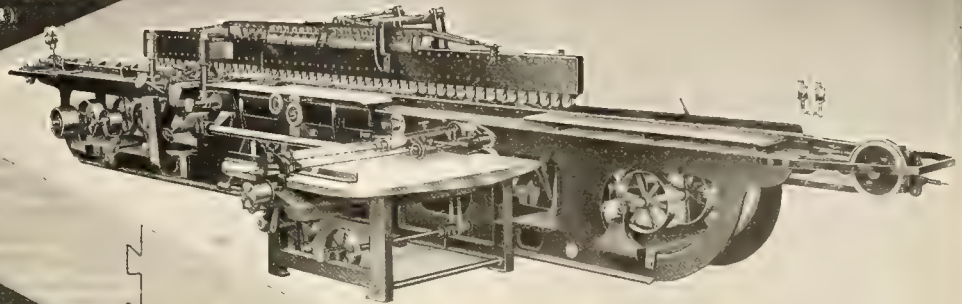
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The LINDERMAN
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GLUE JOINTER is a

JOINTER AND JOINER. IT PERFORMS
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all the operations necessary to complete a glue joint as jointing, glueing,
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Eliminates the delay of getting jointed stock to the finishing or veneer
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5-8 and 4-4
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OLD FASHIONED
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Get your order in early for

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2 cars 5-4 Common and Better.

Ask us for prices on 150,000 feet 5-4 and 8-4
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SOFT YELLOW TENNESSEE POPLAR

good widths and lengths, ready for immediate shipment.

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200,000 feet, manufactured from choice logs, well-figured, and nice stock in every particular; good widths and lengths.

10-4 to 16-4. 100,000 ft.

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Also same amount of Soft Maple.

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200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on

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150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

Let us quote you on

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1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

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No better time than right now to think about

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Our big stock offers some choice bargains.

Are you in the market for

CALIFORNIA SUGAR AND WHITE PINE

We have a large stock of 4-4 to 12-4

If you are looking for

GULF CYPRESS

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SOFT WHITE PINE

4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths.
Can ship separate or mixed cars.

What about

CHESTNUT

We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4; also 5 cars of 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better, bone dry, for prompt shipment.

You can get a good price on this No. 1 Common and Better tough

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200,000 feet of 4-4 to 5 inch, largely First and Seconds.

"We Have It If It's Hardwood"

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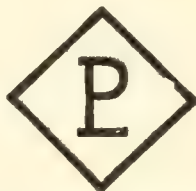
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Ash, Cypress, Elm, Maple, Sycamore

Cottonwood a Specialty

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QUICK SHIPMENTS

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FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

CADILLAC QUALITY

BASSWOOD STOCK LIST

4-4 Wide Basswood 1s and 2s 13M
 4-4 Basswood No. 1 Common 60M
 4-4 Basswood No. 2 Common 200M
 4-4 Basswood No. 3 Common 60M
 1x4 Basswood No. 3 Common 25M
 1x5 Basswood No. 3 Common 16M
 1x6 Basswood No. 3 Common 100M

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COBBS & MITCHELL
 (INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Michigan Hardwoods

Cadillac Quality

4-4 Gray Elm No. 3 Common	150M
1x4 Gray Elm No. 3 Common	27M
1x7 and up Gray Elm No. 3 Common	74M
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8-4 Rock Elm No. 2 Common and Better	5M
8-4 Rock Elm No. 3 Common	23M
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**FINEST
 MAPLE
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KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
 MATCHED OR JOINTED
 POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber

1 TO 6 INCHES THICK

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Kneeland-Bigelow Co.

Bay City, Mich.

Manufacturers of

**Michigan Hardwoods
 and Hemlock**

ANNUAL CAPACITY

20,000,000 Feet of Hardwood

20,000,000 Feet of Hemlock

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FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

NICHOLS & COX LUMBER COMPANY

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS

Crating Lumber in Pine, Basswood, Elm, Beech and Birch. - High grade Michigan Hardwoods—A complete stock.

OAK—Plain and quartered both red and white—Indiana Stock.

Write us full particulars of your needs and we will name inviting prices.

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Dry for prompt shipment:

200,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common Birch
 150,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 " "
 300,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 " and Better Birch
 100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 " Basswood
 100,000 ft. 5-4 No. 2 " "
 150,000 ft. 4-4 No. 3 " "
 25,000 ft. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Selected Red Birch

Also complete stock of Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber. Write for delivered prices.

GALLOWAY-PEASE COMPANY

510 Eddy Building

Saginaw, Michigan

We offer for prompt shipment

From Johnson City, Tenn.,

From Poplar Bluff, Mo.,

50,000 feet 4-4 S. W. Chestnut 1 C-L 2½ to 5 in. Pl. R. & W. Oak Strips
 50,000 feet 5-4 S. W. Chestnut 3 C-L 4-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
 50,000 feet 6-4 S. W. Chestnut 5 C-L 4-4 Common Plain White Oak
 75,000 feet 8-4 S. W. Chestnut
 50,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar 2 C-L 4-4 No. 1 Common Qt. White Oak
 1 C-L 6-4 Com. and Better Plain Mt. Oak 1 C-L 4-4 Qt. White Oak Strips
 1 C-L 8-4 Com. and Better Plain Mt. Oak 5 C-L 4-4 No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak
 100,000 feet 4-4 to 8-4 No. 3 Com. Oak
 100,000 feet 4-4 Sound No. 3 Com. Oak
 1 C-L 6-4 C-B Qt. White Oak 1 in. 30
 3 C-L 8-4 C-B Plain White " 1 days

Thoroughly dry stock—High Grades—Fine Lengths—Band sawn and equalized

The Cadillac Handle Co.

Lumber and Broom Handles

Cadillac, Michigan

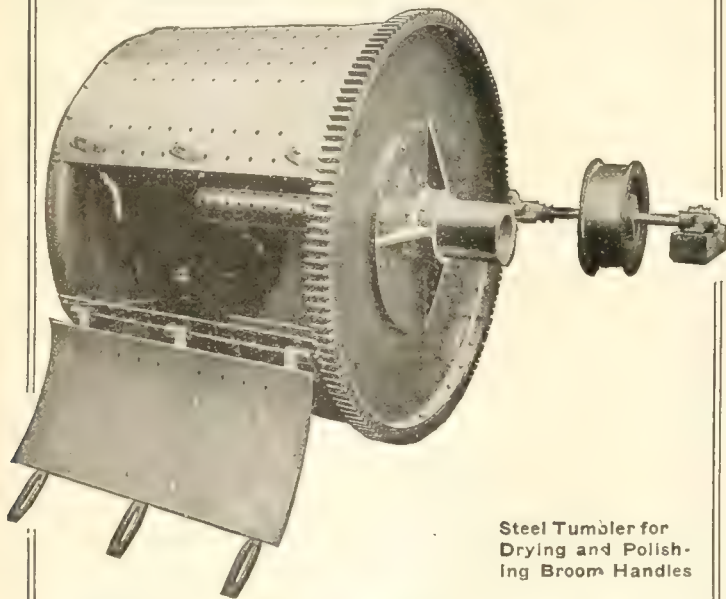
Have the following dry, band sawn stock for sale:

5 cars 4-4 Beech, No. 2 Com. and Bet.
 2 cars 4-4 Nos. 1 and 2 Common Basswood
 2 cars 6-4 Beech No. 3 Com.
 3 cars 4-4 Soft Gray Elm No. 2 Com. and Bet.
 5 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Hard Maple
 2 cars 4-4 Ash No. 3 Com.
 1 car 4-4 No. 2 Com. & Bet. Soft Maple

All the stocks are band sawn and dry.

Broom Handle Machinery

Let us tell you about our STEEL TUMBLERS FOR DRYING AND POLISHING BROOM HANDLES. This system is rapidly supplanting all others. More economical; less time required for drying; no polishing afterwards; greater per cent of straight handles turned out.



Steel Tumbler for
Drying and Polish-
ing Broom Handles

CADILLAC MACHINE COMPANY

Complete Line of Broom Handle Machinery

CADILLAC, MICH.

WE CAN
DOUBLE
 THE CAPACITY
 OF YOUR
 DRY KILN.

PORT NORFOLK, VA., March 19, 1910
 GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS,
 Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—

Answering your letter relative to the merits of your dry kiln process, in comparison with that of the present kilns.

Your process installed by us in an old rattle-trap of a kiln was successful. We were much pleased with the results.

In early part of 1909 our entire plant was destroyed by fire. We wrote you for plans for a new kiln. You were dilatory in getting plans to us. We were persuaded by other kiln people to install their process.

Results:
 Present system with us is not a success. This system installed in an entirely new, air-tight brick building, under what should be very favorable conditions, does not give us results that we secured with your system in the old rattle-trap kiln.

In our judgment, resulting from our experience with the two systems, they should not be mentioned in the same breath.

Unless we can find some way of getting better than present results from this system, we will be after you in a short time to install your process on top of the same.

Yours very truly,

AIR LINE MFG. CO.

C. W. STEELE, Sec'y and Treas.

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

Manistee Planing Mill Co.

MANISTEE, MICH.

Manufacturers of High-Grade

Michigan Maple Flooring

3-8 in. and 13-16 in. in all standard widths and grades.

No Better Hardwood Floors made than our 13-16 inch and 3-8 inch.

STEEL SCRAPED, END MATCHED,
KILN DRIED MAPLE FLOORING.

"Chief Brand" Maple and Beech Flooring

in $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

JACKSON & TINDLE

Manufacturers of

Michigan Forest Products

Maple, Birch, Basswood, Beech, Ash,
Pine, Spruce, Tamarack and Hemlock.

Also White Cedar Shingles, Poles, Ties and Posts

Sales Office—1009 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. B. KLISE LUMBER CO., STURGEON BAY, MICH.

Manufacturer of Lower Peninsula Hardwoods and
Hemlock—Water Shipment Only.

175,000 4-4 Dry No. 3 and Better Elm

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

Hardwood Record's

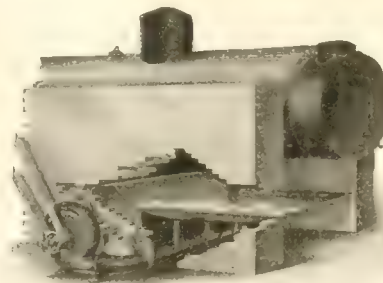
strongest circulation is in the region where things are made of wood—WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK and the East. It's the **BEST** sales medium for hardwood lumber.

BURN YOUR SAWDUST, SAVE YOUR WOOD,

and

INCREASE YOUR STEAMING CAPACITY

by installing the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate.



The heaviest, most durable and most efficient blast grate made. The ONLY blast grate in which the size of the blast outlets can be changed. What is suitable for one kind of fuel may be too large or too small for another. The ONLY blast grate in which the blast outlets can be freed from obstructions without getting into the furnace or removing the bars. In all other blast grates the work of driving a tool into the outlets to clean them is a regular Sunday job. The ONLY blast grate from which it is possible to remove the cement-like mass formed by the ashes when it gets into the chamber and becomes moist. If this material is NOT removed, it is only a short time before the iron becomes hot and soft, the result being that the bar goes down and is ruined.

Sold ON APPROVAL, subject to a trial period of thirty days, counting from date of installation. In case of rejection WE pay the freight BOTH WAYS.

Write for price F. O. B. YOUR NEAREST RAILROAD STATION.

GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO. - GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

DOG DAYS
WE WANT TO KEEP OUR MEN BUSY
WRITE US FOR PRICES
HERE ARE A FEW ITEMS WE ARE ANXIOUS TO MOVE:

3 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Ash.
 7 " 4-4x6 to 12 in. 1st and 2nd Cottonwood
 3 " 6-4x6 to 12 " " " "
 2 " each $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{5}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{4}{4}$ - $\frac{5}{4}$ 1st & 2nd Plain Red Oak
 4 " 4-4 No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
 5 " 4-4 " " White Oak
 16 " 4-4 No. 3 " Oak

WE HANDLE EVERYTHING IN SOUTHERN HARDWOODS
ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn.

Thomas Forman Company
DETROIT

MANUFACTURERS OF

Forman's Famous Flooring
OAK AND MAPLE

Faultless Grades, Perfect Milling, Quick Shipment
and Reasonable Prices

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

HERMANVILLE, MICH.



FLOORING

Our slow method of air-seasoning and kiln-drying enables us to offer you a superior product—one which has stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century.

Write today for prices and booklet.

Wm. Whitmer & Sons

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of All Kinds of

**"If Anybody Can,
 We Can"**

HARDWOODS

Franklin Bank Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA

West Virginia Spruce and Hemlock : Long and
Short Leaf Pine : Virginia Framing

THREE STATES LUMBER CO.

BAND-SAWN STOCK

IN ALL THICKNESSES

PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH, GUM, COTTONWOOD, CYPRESS, ELM
CAR TIMBERS AND BRIDGE PLANKING. GUM AND COTTONWOOD SIDING

GENERAL OFFICES

Tennessee Trust Building

Memphis, Tennessee

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock
and White Pine.

We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Baltimore, Maryland

HAYDEN & WESTCOTT LUMBER COMPANY

Railway Exchange, CHICAGO Phone Harrison 6440

HARDWOODS

YOU
CAN
AFFORD TO
DEAL
WITH US

WHITE PINE

WE WISH TO BUY

Poplar

1 in. Wagon Box Boards 11 in. to 23 in. wide, 12 ft., 14 ft., 16 ft. long
1 car 1½ x 16 in., 10 ft. and 12 ft. Box Boards.
1 car 1½ x 16 in. and up 1 and 2 grade.
2 cars 2 x 14 in. to 16 in., 1 and 2 grade Sign Boards, 14 ft., 16 ft., and 18 ft. long.
2 cars ¾ in., 1 and 2 grade.

WE WISH TO SELL

2 or 3 cars 2 in., 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash
Standard Lengths.

We want to sell car or cargo lots of any kind of lumber. If we accept your order, will produce the goods. Write us.

1 car 2½ in. and 3 in. 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.

5 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Poplar.

500,000 ft., 1 in., No. 1 Common and Better

Plain Red and White Oak, Bone Dry.

1 in., No. 2 Common Oak out of the above lot.

3 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Red Gum, Dry.

6 cars 1 in. Gum Box Boards, 13 in. to 17 in.

wide, Dry.

1,000,000 ft., 1x4-6-8-10 and 12 in. No. 1 and C and

Better Norway.

1,000,000 ft., 1x4-6-8- and 10 in. No. 2 and Better

White Pine.

YELLOW PINE

YOU
CANNOT
AFFORD NOT
TO DEAL
WITH US

CAR STOCK

STOCK LIST

TALLAHATCHIE LUMBER CO., Philipp, Miss., U. S. A.

GUM

4-4 1s and 2s Red.....15,171 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common Red.....13,400 Feet
5-4 No. 1 Common Red.....31,907 Feet
4-4 Wide Box Boards.....13,153 Feet
4-4 1s and 2s Sap.....94,159 Feet
5-4 1s and 2s Sap.....17,840 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common Sap.....110,897 Feet
4-4 No. 2 Common Sap.....69,350 Feet
4-4 No. 3 Common Sap.....10,500 Feet

PLAIN WHITE OAK

4-4 1s and 2s.....26,323 Feet
7-4 1s and 2s.....1,300 Feet
8-4 1s and 2s.....890 Feet

10-4 1s and 2s.....1,500 Feet
15-4 1s and 2s.....2,500 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common.....46,323 Feet
4-4 No. 2 Common.....18,542 Feet

PLAIN RED OAK

4-4 1s and 2s.....54,672 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common.....34,592 Feet
4-4 No. 2 Common.....19,156 Feet
4-4 Sound Wormy.....1,500 Feet

PLAIN RED AND WHITE OAK

4-4 No. 3 Common.....167,895 Feet

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

4-4 1s and 2s.....12,880 Feet
4-4 Clear Face Strips.....17,500 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common.....13,460 Feet
4-4 No. 2 Common.....14,165 Feet
5-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.
and up wide, 19 in. long 15,742 Feet

6-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.
and up wide, 19 in. long 14,593 Feet

QUARTERED RED OAK

4-4 1s and 2s.....13,682 Feet
4-4 Clear Face Strips.....12,192 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common.....14,569 Feet
6-4 No. 2 Common.....12,475 Feet

4-4 No. 2 Common.....13,263 Feet
5-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.
and up wide, 18 in. long 16,142 Feet
6-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.
and up wide, 18 in. long 17,262 Feet

ASH

4-4 No. 1 Common.....14,238 Feet
4-4 Log Run12,326 Feet
6-4 Log Run.....11,182 Feet

MISCELLANEOUS

6-4 Log Run Soft Elm.....56,986 Feet
4-4 Log Run Cypress.....12,167 Feet
4-4 Log Run Maple.....11,534 Feet

PHILADELPHIA

THE HARDWOOD CENTER OF THE EAST

Little River Lumber Co. Clearfield Lumber Co., Inc.

Sales Office: 218 FRANKLIN BANK BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

We are desirous of Moving:

1 Car 4-4 Log Run Cherry.

1 " 5-4 " " "

2 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Maple, 14 inches and up.

5 Cars 4-4 Log Run Bellwood.

3 " 4 ft. Poplar Lath.

6 " Clear Hemlock, stock widths, 6 to 18 inches.

Let us have your inquiries for Hardwoods.

Band Mills, Complete Planing Mills and Dry Kilns
WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., Abingdon, Va., and Judson, N. C.
MANUFACTURERS BAND-SAWED HARDWOODS

Mixed car shipments including Oak Flooring our specialty

We are long on

No. 1 Common Oak Flooring

also want to move several cars of

No. 2 Common Oak Flooring

Write for special price.

Address all Correspondence

WHITING LUMBER CO.

General Offices, Land Title Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Mills:

Fenwick, W. Va. Edgewood, N. Y.
Cadosia, N. Y. Forkston, Pa.

Fenwick Lumber Company

Manufacturers

Hemlock, Spruce, Hardwoods

General Offices:

Bennett Building
Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Sales Offices:

Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.

TOMB LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

REAL ESTATE TRUST BLDG., PHILADELPHIA

Send us your inquiries

CHAS. K. PARRY & CO.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

WE WANT:

Quartered Red and White Oak, all grades, 4-4 to 8-4
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 common and better plain white and Red Oak
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 Shop Select, 1's and 2's Cypress
Log Run Basswood

THOMAS E. COALE LUMBER CO.

Franklin Bank Building, Philadelphia

We are interested in **No. 2 Common 8-4 Quartered White Oak and All Grades of Poplar and Other Hardwoods.**

DANIEL B. CURLL

REAL ESTATE TRUST BLDG., Philadelphia, Pa.

HARDWOODS

Large Capacity Band Mill at GLENRAY, WEST VIRGINIA

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

NICE FLAKY STUFF

WRITE RICHTER FOR PRICES ON

4-4 Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Soft Yellow Poplar 4-4 Log run Cypress M.C.O.
4-4 Common and Better Chestnut (except for pin worm holes)
4-4 6, 8, 10 and 12 in., Nos. 2 and 3 Com. Tenna. White Pine.

RICHTER LUMBER COMPANY,

Land Title Bldg.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Both Ends and the Middle

HARDWOOD RECORD reaches most
everybody who produces mar-
kets and consumes Hardwoods.

Nothing But Hardwoods

THE EAST

LEADING MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

SCHOFIELD BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

DAILY OUTPUT: 40,000 FT. WHITE PINE; 150,000 FT. HARDWOODS—STANDARD GRADES

Complete Planing Mills, Saw Mills, Dry Kilns. We Ship Straight or Mixed Cars of Lumber, Trim Mouldings, etc.

WE CONTROL THE

SALTKEATCHIE LUMBER COMPANY, Schofield, S. C.

Manufacturing Our

Famous Uniform Color Red Cypress and Yellow Poplar, Ash, Oak, Red and Tupelo Gum

Also Have Other Mills Under Contract

SALES OFFICE: 1019-20 PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

ELY BROTHERS, Inc.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Eastern Hardwoods, Hemlock, Spruces, White Pine and Basswood. Dimension Stock and Special Orders carefully attended to. Correspondence solicited.

Address, 210 Beacon St., Hartford, Conn. 120 West Silver St., Westfield, Mass.

WEBSTER LUMBER CO.

SWANTON, VT.

Northern and Southern Hardwoods

We must move Two cars No. 1 Common
Brown Ash, bone dry stock

Mills at: Swanton, East Fairfield

Bakersfield and Greensboro, Vt.

and Malone and Newton Falls, N. Y.

J. S. RICHARDS LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALERS

WEST VIRGINIA SPRUCE, N. C. PINE, HARDWOODS,
VIRGINIA SAP PINE, CEDAR SHINGLES

1 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

R.S. CORYELL LUMBER CO.

Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Shippers of Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwood, Red Cedar Siding, "Lewis Brand" Washington Red Cedar Shingles

ROBERT W. HIGBIE COMPANY HARDWOODS—BIRCH, MAPLE, BEECH

Mills at New Bridge, N. Y. 45 Broadway, New York

Hardwood Bill Timber, 2-in. to 10-in.—20 ft and under.

JONES HARDWOOD COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWOODS—Poplar and Gum

33 Broad Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

PALMER & PARKER CO.

TEAK

MAHOGANY

EBONY

ENGLISH OAK

veneers

DOMESTIC

CIRCASSIAN WALNUT

HARDWOODS

103 Medford Street, Charlestown Dist.

BOSTON, MASS.

H. D. WIGGIN 89 STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Whitewood, Oak, Chestnut, Elm, Basswood
Maple and Birch.

SEND ME YOUR LIST OF OFFERINGS FOR SPOT CASH

WM. E. LITCHFIELD

MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

WANTED

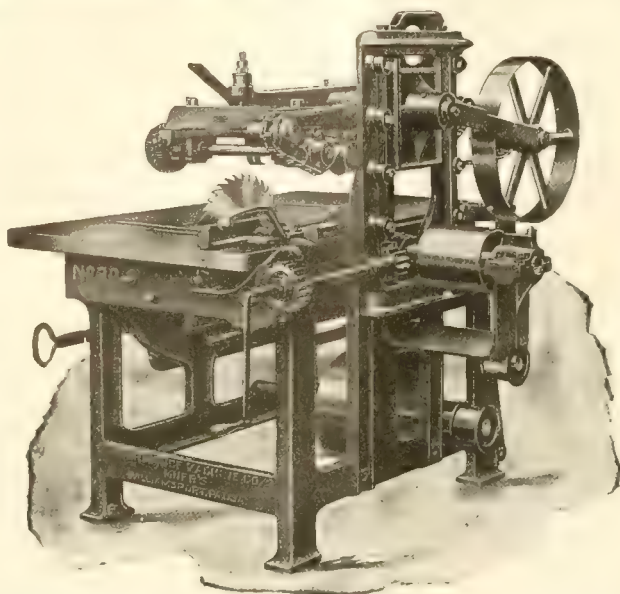
Twenty-five cars 1½ inch and 2 inch No. 2 Common Hickory or
Tough Elm, green or dry. Delivery October 1st. Terms cash.

INDIANA QUARTERED OAK COMPANY, 5 East 42d Street, NEW YORK

CHARLES HOLYOKE

141 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

HARDWOODS



A Different Rip Saw

No. 30 Power Feed with Adjustable Feed Rolls

A Machine of Exceptional Range and Capacity

Will Rip Stock as short as 10 in.

One piece frame. Four bearings for arbor, one of them outside driving pulley, as shown, and one a removable outside bearing at opposite end of arbor. Exceptionally positive and strong feed works. The rolls are 6 inches in diameter, and are adjustable to and from the saw, so that from 10 to 20 in. saws may be used, ripping up to 6½ in. thick. Feed roll adjustment is entirely new. The sliding head stock controlling feed is raised to any point with one motion of crank, and controlled with ratchet. Tension of feed chains is the same at all distances **without adjustment**. It has many other good features, but we've no more room to describe them.

WRITE FOR FULL DESCRIPTION

This is only one of the many superior machines we are building. If in need of anything in the woodworking machinery line, it will pay you to investigate our tools before placing an order. Catalogue sent on request.

HERMANC MACHINE COMPANY

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

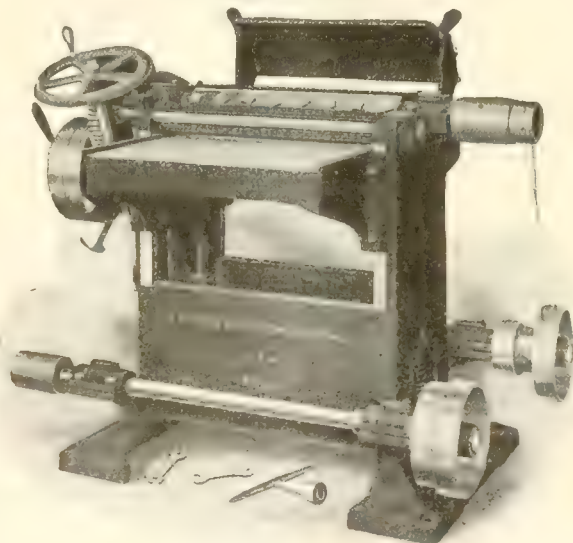
CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVES:

Chicago Machinery Exchange, 159-161 N. Canal Street, Chicago

Chicago Machinery Exchange,

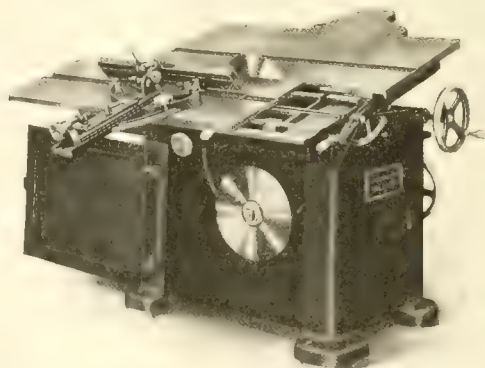
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WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



No. 35 SINGLE SURFACE PONY PLANER

Planes 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick. Table slides on outside of frame so it is steady and the work will not be wavy or have clipped off ends. Two rates of feed driven from cylinder, one regulating the other.



THE TANNEWITZ TYPE "B" DOUBLE REVOLVING ARBOR SAW BENCH

Possesses an original design and exclusive conveniences. It is a labor-saving machine

WRITE FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

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Tannewitz
WORKS.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CHICAGO MACHINERY EXCHANGE, INC.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS

159-161 N. Canal St.

Chicago, Ill.

REPRESENTING EXCLUSIVELY

BAXTER D. WHITNEY & SON.
HERMANC MACHINE CO.,

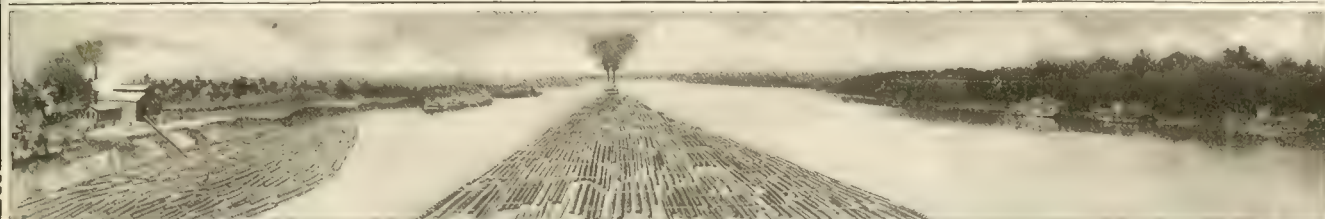
CREAVES, KLUSMAN & CO.,
McDONOUGH MFG. CO.,

PORTER MACHINERY CO.,
BEACH MFG. CO.,

CRESCENT MACHINE WORKS,
of Grand Rapids.

WEST SIDE IRON WORKS,
New Chicago Line.

LOUISVILLE THE HARDWOOD GATEWAY



**PLAIN OAK, QUARTERED OAK,
CHESTNUT, WALNUT, HICKORY,
POPLAR, ASH, MAHOGANY.**

BIG DRY STOCKS

We want a share of your business and will treat you right.

Write to one of us or all of us to-day.

**NORMAN LUMBER CO.
LOUISVILLE POINT LBR. CO.
E. B. NORMAN & CO.
LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS
VENEERS, THIN LUMBER AND PANELS**

**W. P. BROWN & SONS LBR. CO.
EDW. L. DAVIS LBR. CO.
OHIO RIVER SAW MILL CO.
C. C. MENGEL & BRO. CO.**

Have the largest stock of MAHOGANY in the United States right in Louisville.



The Hardwood Lumber Gateway

In the center of the producing
and consuming territory.

A “SQUARE DEAL” IS OUR MOTTO

Cincinnati Lumbermen can and will
gladly take care of your requirements.

WHY GO BEYOND!=====STOP HERE!

Cincinnati manufacturers and dealers
solicit your inquiries. See their “ads”
on following pages of this paper.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

John Dulweber & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Mills in Ohio, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
Office S.W. Cor Findlay & McLean Sts Cincinnati
Distributing Yards McLean Ave., from Findlay to Poplar Streets

Following is list of special stock which we are anxious to move promptly.

2 cars 2½ in., 3 in. and 4 in. Ash
1 car 5-8 in., Clear Strips Quartered White Oak, 2½ in. to 5½ in.
½ car 10-4 in., 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak
1 car 4-4 1s and 2s, 12 in. and up Plain White Oak

MIDLAND LUMBER COMPANY

HARDWOOD LUMBER CINCINNATI, OHIO

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

DRY SURPLUS STOCK

For Immediate Delivery

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI

2 cars 13-17 inches Gum Box Boards
2 cars 4-4 1s and 2s Red Gum
5 cars 4-4 1s and 2s Sap Gum
1 car 5-4 1s and 2s Sap Gum
8 cars 6-4 1s and 2s Sap Gum
10 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Sap Gum
3 cars 5-4 No. 1 Common Sap Gum
2 cars 6-4 No. 1 Common Sap Gum
2 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Gum
1 car 5-4 No. 2 Common Gum
2 cars 4-4 1s and 2s Tupelo Gum
5 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Tupelo Gum
3 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Tupelo Gum
500 M feet 4-4 Log Run White Pine
500 M feet 4-4 Log Run Hemlock
80 M feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Selected Poplar
100 M feet 4-4 1s and 2s Poplar
50 M feet 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better Poplar
80 M feet 6-4 No. 1 Common and Better Poplar
500 M feet all thicknesses No. 2 Common Poplar
30 M feet 4-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
300 M feet 4-4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
60 M feet 5-4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
20 M feet 6-4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
10 M feet 8-4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
100 M feet all thicknesses No. 2 Common Oak
10 M feet 4-4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak
200 M feet Oak Timbers

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

The M. B. Farrin Lumber Co.

Manufacturers

POPLAR OAK ASH CHESTNUT

Distributing Yards: CINCINNATI
Saw Mills: VALLEY VIEW, KY.

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Veneers, Mahogany and Hardwood Lumber

Largest Stocks

Best Selections

CINCINNATI, OHIO

SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Ties, Staves and Box Shooks

OUR SPECIALTIES:

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT AND HEMLOCK

Poplar Bevel Siding, Ceiling and Flooring—Mixed Cars a Specialty

GENERAL SALES OFFICES: 1005-1006 Second National Bank Bldg., CINCINNATI, OHIO

SHIPPING OFFICES: Clay City, Kentucky

MILLS IN KENTUCKY: Jackson, Beattyville and Clay City

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

C. CRANE & CO.

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

MILLS AND YARDS IN
CINCINNATI

Annual Capacity, **100,000,000 Ft.**

THE FREIBERG LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

**TABASCO and AFRICAN MAHOGANY
QUARTERED OAK and WALNUT**

LUMBER SLICED AND SAWN VENEERS

C. C. BOYD & CO.

Manufacturers of

**Hardwood Lumber
and Veneers**

MILLS: { North Bend, O.
Lambert, Miss.

OFFICES:
40 Glenn Building

CINCINNATI, OHIO

WE HANDLE DRY

HARDWOODS

For
Domestic and Foreign Markets

Correspondence Solicited

FERD BRENNER LUMBER COMPANY

514 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

J. W. DARLING LUMBER CO.

OUR SPECIALTIES

COTTONWOOD—RED GUM

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

BAND SAW HARDWOODS

THE T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio

**Hardwoods
and
Yellow Pine**

Send us your
inquiries

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and wholesalers of all kinds of

**HARDWOODS
VENEERS AND THIN LUMBER**

Importers of Mahogany and Foreign Woods

Special facilities for kiln drying

Office and Yards: 2624-2634 Colerain Avenue

CINCINNATI, OHIO

J. H. P. SMITH, Pres. W. E. HEYSER, V.-P.-Treas. K. F. WILLIAMS, Secy.

The Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesalers Southern Hardwoods

**OAK, ASH, POPLAR, CHESTNUT
COTTONWOOD and GUM**

Write for Prices

We are the lumber purchasing department of the Buick Motor Co., and are always in the market for 18-inch and wider No. 1 and panel poplar.

Main Offices: 1401-1408 Union Trust Building

CINCINNATI, OHIO

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

St. James Cedar Company

HARDWOOD DEPARTMENT

Wholesale Lumber and Ties

Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

We are in the market for 7x9 White Oak Switch Ties; 6x8-8 White Oak and Chestnut Ties and Oak Car material.

WE HAVE FOR SALE,

10 cars 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Red Oak
5 cars 5-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
2 cars 4-4 1s and 2s Red Oak
5 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
5 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar
2 cars 4-4 Clear Sap Poplar

DUHLMEIER BROS.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

CINCINNATI,

OHIO

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

SPECIALISTS IN

OAK--ASH--POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

OFFICE AND YARDS
SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

CINCINNATI

The New River Lumber Co.

Producers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER AND TIMBERS

WE HANDLE NOTHING BUT OUR OWN PRODUCT

MILLS:

Norma, Tenn.

New River, Tenn.

GENERAL OFFICE:

1620 Union Trust Bldg.

CINCINNATI

B. A. KIPP & CO.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

CINCINNATI, OHIO

WRITE US FOR PRICES

The Roy Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

HARDWOODS

POPLAR A SPECIALTY

504 PROVIDENT BANK BLDG. CINCINNATI, O.

RIEMEIER LUMBER CO.

Plain and Quartered

Oak, Ash and Chestnut

Mixed Cars a Specialty

OFFICE AND YARDS:

Summer and Gest Streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio

EASTERN BRANCH:

Buffalo, N. Y.

OAK-CYPRESS-GUM

DIRECT SHIPMENTS | MIXED CARS QUICK
FROM THE SOUTH | FROM CINCINNATI

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER CO.

PLANING MILLS AND
GENERAL OFFICES:



CINCINNATI

HOUSE TRIM—
MOULDINGS

HARDWOOD
FLOORING

PLAIN OAK-GUM
POPLAR-CYPRESS
IN CARLOADS

"CENTURY" OAK | 3-8 &
ALL HEART RED GUM | 13-16
PARQUETRY OAK-5-16

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

SHAWNEE LUMBER CO.

1406 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

HARDWOODS and YELLOW PINE RAILROAD TIES

Also Manufacture White Pine and Hemlock
Poplar Bevel and Drop Siding-Ceiling and Flooring

BAND MILL — PLANING MILL — CIRCULAR MILLS
UNIFORM GRADES — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

FRANCKE LUMBER COMPANY

WE SELL

ASH

OAK

CHERRY

STATION P. CINCINNATI, OHIO

THIN WALNUT

and

QUARTERED OAK

a SPECIALTY

WE BUY

WALNUT

EXPORT

LOGS

BAND MILL AT ST. BERNARD, OHIO

The Billmeyer Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Lumber
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

We are Specialists in

RED GUM

Plain and Quartered

Bayou Land & Lumber Co.

Mitchell Building - CINCINNATI

L. W. RADINA & CO.

DEALERS IN

POPLAR AND HARDWOODS

CINCINNATI : : OHIO

RICHEY, HALSTED & QUICK

CINCINNATI, OHIO

SOUTHERN LUMBER

PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK

YELLOW POPLAR

CHESTNUT MAPLE

BASSWOOD

BAND SAWED, WIDE AND GOOD LENGTHS
OLD FASHIONED GRADES OUR SPECIALTY

BENNETT & WITTE

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Poplar, Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, Chestnut,
Ash, Maple, Elm, Walnut and Cypress

We cater to the trade of those who inspect and Measure
their Lumber. We Ship all over the Globe
Delivered prices quoted to any point in North America, or to any Seaport
of the world. Cable address Bennett

Wire or Write to either

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Memphis, Tenn.

Main Office

Cincinnati, Ohio
222 W. 4th St.

The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co.

Hardwood Manufacturers

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar,
Ash, Hickory, Etc.

ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS

Mills in Tennessee and Alabama

Offices, 1821 Gilbert Avenue,

CINCINNATI

RED CEDAR

Let us know when you need any,
we handle the best that grows

also

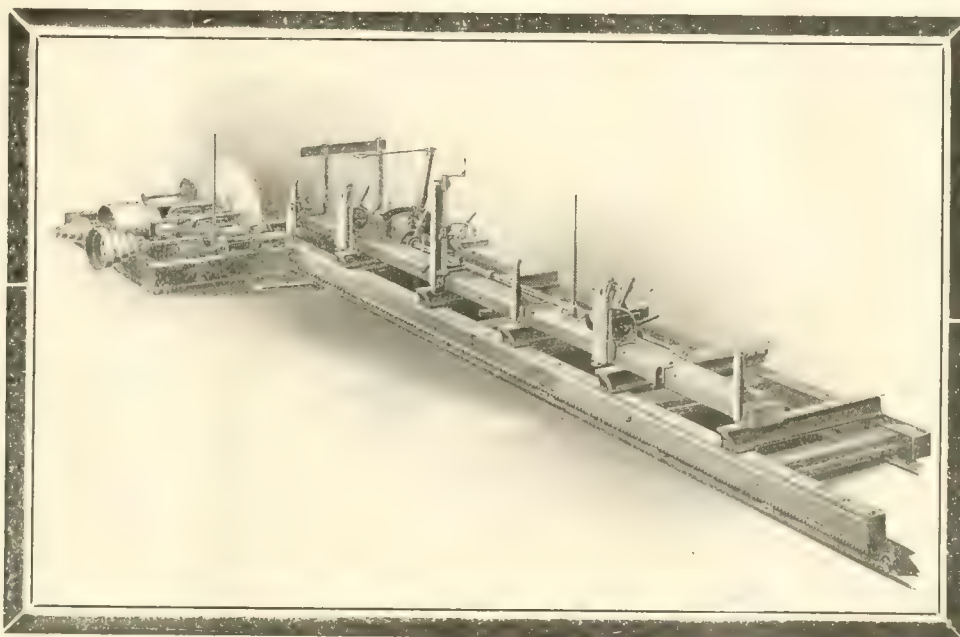
HARDWOODS

of all kinds

GEORGE LITTLEFORD,
CINCINNATI

LANE MILLS

**DO THE BEST WORK
AND THE MOST WORK**



Our very smallest mills will do just as accurate and perfect work within their capacity as the largest mills made

OUR GUARANTEE IS BACK OF THEM ALL

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGS

LANE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MONTPELIER, VT.

PARQUETRY FLOORING

If you have a dry room why not carry a stock of ornamental parquetry borders? They will round out your flooring business. We have exclusive agents in the large cities. Where we have no agents we will quote direct.

If you do not wish to carry stock and will send us rough sketch of room where you wish borders laid we will at once send you estimate of material required. Advise us of thickness of the flooring with which you wish to lay these borders and show us a sample of your grooving and we will make the borders to match.

Send for our handsome new book showing photographs in natural wood colors. We are sure that you can use our goods and add class to your flooring business.

WOOD-MOSAIC COMPANY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NEW ALBANY, IND.

"Ideal" Steel Burnished Rock Maple Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

The I. Stephenson Company
WELLS, MICHIGAN

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

"St. Francis Basin Red Gum Our Specialty"

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING DRY SPECIALS:

150,000 Feet 1½ inch 1st and 2d Clear Red Gum
150,000 Feet 1½ inch No. 1 Common Red Gum
200,000 Feet 1½ inch No. 1 Common Red Gum

Bone Dry

Two years old and older.

Write Us for Prices on Anything in Hardwood Lumber
148 Carroll Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Lumber Fire Insurance

66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

*Reduced Rates
Standard Policy*

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS

FOR LUMBERMEN

BY LUMBERMEN



WARD BROTHERS MAPLE FLOORING

BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

WE GUARANTEE OUR GRADES AND
MANUFACTURE ARE UNEXCELLED

OAK FLOORING

Kiln-
Dried
Bored
Polished



Hollow
Backed
and
Bundled

POPLAR BOX BOARDS

100,000' 13" to 17" wide
50,000' 8" to 12" wide

PLAIN RED OAK

250,000' 3/4" 1sts and 2nds
200,000' 3/4" No. 1 Common

LET US QUOTE YOU

RUSSE & BURGESS

MEMPHIS

Incorporated

TENN.

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIBSON, President

LOUIS L. JACQUES, Sec'y and Treas.

Sixth Floor, Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Telephones Harrison 8086-8087-8088

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Northern Territory - - - C. F. Dedekam, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago
Southern Territory - - - H. C. Haner, Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

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Comming Association Meetings

HOO-HOO ANNUAL.

The annual meeting of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo will be held at San Francisco, Cal., September 9-12.

J. H. BAIRD, Scrivenoter. W. A. HADLEY,
Snark of the Universe.

General Market Conditions

While the volume of hardwood lumber business for the last two weeks has not materially exceeded that of the previous fortnight, there is a much improved tone in the market. Buyers have awakened to the realization that there is a very small quantity of desirable lumber of any kind in the hands of producers and that hardwood production has been much restricted for several months, hence there is little prospect of any additional lumber being ready for market for some time.

In Michigan and Wisconsin, the chief centers of the production of maple, birch, beech, basswood and elm, there is considerable less stock on hand than there was a year ago. In fact, in first hands in both states it is doubtful if there is one hundred and fifty million feet unsold, of which about one-third is No. 3. No. 2 common and better maple and birch is bought up very closely.

In the southern hardwood sections of the country there is an accumulation of No. 3, but this is owing to the fact that freight rates against this class of stock to points of consumption are so heavy as to almost preclude the possibility of its shipment long distances.

In the entire lower Mississippi valley the larger number of operations have been suspended for more than a month owing to the bad weather conditions. There is very little No. 2 common and better

in first hands unsold in all this region. Southern mountain operators are well sold up to the saw.

With the conditions as they are it is not surprising that there is a strengthening rather than a diminution of hardwood lumber values. Manufacturers generally have recognized that the past month has been a dull buying period like the corresponding season in all previous years, and have not forced sales on the market.

Generally, the furniture trade, interior finish makers, flooring manufacturers and other lines which are enjoying a good trade, have exceptionally light stocks, and it is certain there is going to be an extraordinary demand for hardwoods this fall. It is a question of securing satisfactory material rather than prices that confronts buyers.

The good end of oak, poplar, maple and birch is exceptionally active.

The eastern buying situation is not as strong as that of the Middle West, where hardwoods are utilized so extensively for remanufacturing purposes, but there is a healthy development going on in all the Atlantic coast cities looking to an increased demand as the season advances in the region that has been exceptionally dull for months.

From a seller's viewpoint, at the present time the hardwood situation is exceptionally good.

For manufacturers of all varieties of hardwood lumber having stock in crosspile, it only requires a little more waiting to secure sales at as high a price as has ever been realized.

The Ethics of Adulteration

A contemporary recites that the strict enforcement of the pure food law has directed attention to the adulteration of many articles of merchandise which, while not edible, might well be pure. There is vast difference between foods which are to be taken into the human system and materials which are to be consumed in other ways. It is the contention of many that adulteration of all commodities should be regulated by law.

Before reaching conclusions, there are many important matters to consider. It may be admitted at the outset that almost every staple article, including lumber, is more or less susceptible of being cheapened by lowering the general quality. In some lines weighting and filling materials are commonly used. Leather, rubber and all the textiles are adulterated to a considerable extent. There is much complaint of the small quantity of actual rubber in the cheaper grades of rubber shoes, and the National Association of Shoe Manufacturers at a recent convention appointed a committee to draft a bill for presentation to Congress with a view to preventing the adulteration of sole leather. The president of the Saddlery Association is out with a letter suggesting a means of preventing the artificial weighting of harness leather. These are indications of the trend of affairs.

In lumber it has become a general practice to "salt" the higher grades with lower qualities. This is a practice that is deprecated by many lumber producers, jobbers and consumers and is countenanced by many others.

The inherent difficulty in projecting reform lies in the little-understood fact that the men who use adulterants are by no means the sole beneficiaries of the custom. If mercerized cotton masquer-

ices as silk, or shoddy is mixed with the longer staples in the production of yarn, it is also to suppose that the experienced manufacturers who buy the stuff do not know all about it. Similarly the shoe and harness manufacturers know what leathers are weighted and what are pure. In most instances the manufacturers and wholesalers are conscious of what is done. Even the general public—the innocent consumer—is not entirely deceived. Where competition exists adulteration results in lower prices all along the line.

It may be that occasionally there is a "price buyer" of hardwood lumber who does not know that when he buys a grade of firsts and seconds oak at five dollars a thousand less than the current market price he is not receiving a straight grade, but the majority of them seem to be satisfied with doing business on these lines, and positively know that when they make purchases in this way they are receiving a percentage of the lower grade mixed with the higher one that the order calls for.

It is interesting to note the protestations that many wholesale consumers of hardwoods make regarding the use of lower grades shipped in higher ones, and as a rule the practice is condemned, but the very same protesters continue to demand straight grades at the price they pay for "salted" ones.

Stringent laws against adulteration and the substitution of inferior for superior grades would be welcomed by many firms who are now compelled by the stress of competition to resort to practices which are repugnant to their sense of commercial honor. There can be no reform, however, that does not take into consideration the responsibility resting alike upon the manufacturers and consumers of debased and adulterated goods, and the absolute necessity of rearranging prices to agree with a new standard of quality.

The Freight Rate Battle

The opening of the Interstate Commerce Commission rate hearing in Chicago, August 22, will be the beginning of one of the greatest commercial battles in history, according to local indications. Under the terms of the recently amended Hepburn act, the railroads are going to try to convince the commission that they are poor, struggling corporations, which cannot long survive unless allowed a general and marked advance in freight rates.

Opposing them will be an army of shippers and shippers' organizations, contending that the railroads are bursting with ill-gotten gains and that the rate raise demanded is only another scheme for looting the public.

Letters to the president advocating a rate increase submit these arguments:

Increase in the cost of living; increased wages and cost of equipment warrant increased rates.

The agitation over railroad demands is hurting business and should be ended by giving the roads what they want.

The arguments enunciated by the protesting corporations are:

The railroads have been wallowing in profits for two decades and

their increase in earnings more than offsets any increase in expenses.

A rate advance is needed by the roads in order to support dividends on an ocean of watered stock, and any general increase allowed will be likely to precipitate another stock watering panic of the 1907 brand.

The railroads should be compelled to open their books and prove that they need the money.

The alleged increase in expenses is largely due to grafting concessions to officials within the management of the railroad corporations.

The Chicago hearing will be supplemented by a general hearing to be held in Washington in September, which will be given over to a greater extent to the shippers. The railroads are believed to have every line of defense well worked out and it is expected that their evidence will not delay matters at the hearing.

The examiners of the commission figure that the rate advance proposed is about twenty per cent on first class and about ten per cent on sixth class, which would make an average advance of about sixteen per cent.

The commission is expected to act in one of three ways in the case: either to permit the roads to have the sixteen per cent advance; none at all, or to permit them to have a smaller advance.

POINTERS ON PUBLICITY

STOPPING an ad to save money is like stopping a clock to save time.

The time to advertise is all the time. The man who fishes longest has the largest basket of fish.

Advertising is an insurance policy against forgetfulness. It compels people to think of you.

The unprofitableness of advertising is not in doing too much of it—it is in not doing it correctly.

Like eating, advertising should be continuous. When to-day's breakfast will answer for tomorrow's you can advertise on the same principle.

If advertising is not a profitable investment **WHY** do so many successful houses in all lines of trade keep continuously at it? Are **THEY** in error or are **YOU**?

Advertising does three things—informs the public **WHO** you are—**WHERE** you are, and what you have to **SELL**, thus strengthening your correspondence and backing your salesmen.

Advertising is the silent drummer that tells the public what the business man wants it to know about the goods he has for sale.

No one lies awake thinking of your business; out of print, out of mind. The Presidential candidates are well advertised every four years. Ask your neighbor who ran with Bryan the last time—five out of ten will say they have forgotten and the other five will think long before they correctly answer.—*Carriage and Wagon Builder*.

To Fight Express Rates

What are declared to be unreasonable and extortionate rates and practices of the express companies are now under fire in every section of the United States.

On top of several investigations and orders reducing rates made in recent months by the railroad commissions of over a dozen individual states a petition has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking that body to make a general investigation covering the rates, rules, regulations, classifications and practices of all express companies engaged in interstate commerce. The petition noted is in behalf of one hundred and twenty commercial organizations representing nearly every state in the Union.

Counsel for the associations have already gathered valuable information regarding the rates and financial conditions of the companies which will be placed at the disposal of the commission. A considerable fund has been raised to carry on the campaign.

The specific complaints made are:

That competition between the express companies has been eliminated by exclusive contracts with the railroads;

That the rates are from two and one-half to four times the amount

of the first-class freight rates charged by the railroads;

That contracts giving the railroads approximately fifty per cent of the gross earnings afford the railroads an excessive rate above the first-class freight charges;

That the division between the express companies and the railroads upon a percentage basis of the gross receipts results in an excessive over-payment to the railroads for the transportation of small parcels, because it includes the charge for terminal service not per-

formed by the railroad;

That under the graduate scale the roads receive for moving one hundred pounds in small parcels as high as thirty-seven and a half times the amount received by them for moving one hundred pounds of first-class freight;

That, notwithstanding the large proportion paid to the railroads, the net returns of the express companies have been out of all proportion to the service performed and the capital invested by them.

The experience of HARDWOOD RECORD in its dealings with the express companies fully confirms the claims made by the several associations against the injustice of the rates charged by the express companies and the inefficiency of the service. The RECORD often ships a score of packages by express daily and complaints are continually received owing to high charges and slowness of service.

Six of One and a Half Dozen of the Other

There has been considerable commotion lately caused by the uninforming on a recent circular put out by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association stating what constitutes log run lumber under a contract based on the rules of this association. For the benefit of the buying public an analysis of what constitutes log run according to the rules of both the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States and of the National Hardwood Lumber Association is herewith appended:

H. M. A.		
Woods	Grades	Cuttings
Ash	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Basswood	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Beech	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Birch	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Buckeye	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Butternut	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Cherry	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Chestnut	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Cottonwood	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Elm—Soft	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Elm—Rock	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Gum	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Hickory and Pecan	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Maple—Hard	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Maple—Soft	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Oak—Plain	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Oak—Quartered	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Poplar	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Sycamore—Plain	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Sycamore—Quartered	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound
Walnut	No. 3 Common and Better	50% Sound

N. H. L. A.		
Woods	Grades	Cuttings
Ash	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Clear Face
Basswood	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Beech	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Clear Face
Birch	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Clear Face
Buckeye	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Butternut	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Clear Face
Cherry	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Clear Face
Chestnut	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Cottonwood	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Elm—Soft	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Elm—Rock	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Gum	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Hickory and Pecan	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Maple—Hard	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Clear Face
Maple—Soft	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Oak—Plain	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Clear Face
Oak—Quartered	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Clear Face
Poplar	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Sound
Sycamore—Plain	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Clear Face
Sycamore—Quartered	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Clear Face
Walnut	No. 2 Common and Better	50% Clear Face

The difference between the two rules is about the same as between "tweedle-dum" and "tweedle-dee."

The sooner buyers of lumber come to realize that there is no appreciable difference between the grading of these two chief hardwood associations, the better it will be for everyone. The average intelligent buyer of hardwoods is making no discrimination in his purchases, and buys under Hardwood Manufacturers' or National rules because he says no actual difference exists.

Foreign Trade Increases for 1910

The monthly report of imports and exports issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor shows evidence of a decided increase in trade in all lines. There has been an immense gain in imports lately, the last eleven months showing a total increase of \$114,000,000,

on which the average tariff has been reduced. Forty-nine per cent of the articles included entered free of duty.

The report shows that the imports for June, 1909, entering free, aggregated \$53,650,758 and for June of this year \$64,132,944. The total dutiable imports on the other hand showed a decided decrease, being for 1910, \$65,759,243, which is about \$6,000,000 less than for the same month last year. There was imported \$155,599 worth of mahogany, which was about \$15,000 less than the value of last year's report. However, the total import for the twelve months ending with June showed an increase of \$1,000,000. The same condition existed in the case of logs and round timber, the import for June being about \$30,000 less than for June of 1909, while the year's import showed a substantial increase. The total value of pulp wood brought in was \$910,000, which is almost \$300,000 more than for June, 1909. Manufactured lumber such as boards, planks, deals, etc., increased in value from \$1,887,837, June, 1909, to \$1,955,817, June, 1910, while the year's increase was almost \$4,000,000. Cabinet ware and house furniture decreased for the month, but increased considerably for the year. Wood pulp showed a decided increase both for June and for the twelve months ending June, 1910. The total importations of wood and manufactures of wood increased from \$4,673,759 June, 1909, to \$5,128,745, 1910. The increase for the year was \$11,000,000, showing a total of \$54,422,504.

The total exports of logs, hewn timbers, firewood, etc., for June, 1910, was \$1,235,343, which is more than \$100,000 less than in 1909. There was, however, an increase of \$2,000,000 in the total exports for the twelve months. Lumber in all forms was decidedly on the increase both for the month and for the twelve-month period. There was reported in the twelve months ending June, 1910, lumber to the value of \$37,282,072, of which about one-sixth went to the United Kingdom. Shingles, shooks, staves and headings, showed a general increase for the year, and in most cases for the month of June. Sash, doors and blinds were materially stronger in the export trade. The total value of furniture exported during the year in 1910 was \$5,572,191, and for 1909 was \$4,293,904. There was a decided increase in the monthly shipments as well. The total export of wood and manufactures of wood was for June, 1910, \$7,309,538, and for June, 1909, \$6,218,556, while for the year ending June, 1910, it was \$78,813,803, for 1909 it was but \$67,867,432. This shows a very substantial balance of trade in favor of this country both for the June period and for the entire year ending at that time.

Employers' Liability Insurance

Officials of employers' liability insurance companies are giving much thought these days to the extension of the workmen's compensation movement in this country. The laws passed by the last legislatures of New York and Ohio bring new features into liability underwriting. The New York law extends the former common law and statutory liability of employers for injuries to workmen, and the burden of proof in respect to contributory negligence has been shifted from the employee to the employer. In the opinion of insurance experts this class of indemnity will cost from seventy-five to one hundred per cent more than at present because of the greater obligations imposed on the assured by the new statute.

The Ohio law does not provide for any compulsory compensation, but takes away many of the long established defenses that employers have enjoyed, according to which rates on liability policies have been based.

The employers' liability commission of Illinois has addressed liability insurance companies with the hope of getting correct figures as to premiums and losses for a period of ten years in Illinois from which every item is eliminated that is not strictly employers' liability.

Employers' liability policies now in force in New York do not cover the new liability. Policy owners will, therefore, be informed by the liability company that the present policies do not cover the new contingent liability. Endorsements will have to be made on the policy eliminating this liability, or if the insurers desire it included they will have to pay an additional premium.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent

The Fat Men

Fat men git all the easy snaps;
The hard work's done by the little chaps.
There's our President, Big Bill Taft,
Goin' 'round everywhere what a graft!
Seventy-five thousand expenses too—
Only has to spend it, nothin' else to do.
Little Joe Cannon has to run the shop,
Forty-seven hours a day on the hop;
Has to fight a dozen insurgents a day,
An' measly twelve thousand is all his pay.
Look at the band when it's marchin' by—
What's the very first thing you spy?
Little man luggin' the big bass drum,
Fat man poundin' it ain't that bum?
Fat man gits a musician's pay;

Little man gits about 50 cents a day.
Down at the seashore where they git fresh air,
Fat man ridin' in a boardwalk chair;
Little man pushin' it all day long.
Fat man singin' a glad sweet song.
Little man diggin' in the ditch all day,
Fat man watchin' him earn his pay;
Little man shovels till his bones all ache,
Fat old foreman can hardly keep awake.
Big fat general a-ridin' on a horse,
Happy and contented as a clam, o' co'rs;
But who does the fightin'—makes the enemy
run?
Why, the little man hikin' in the broilin' sun.
Oh, the fat men git all the easy snaps,
An' the hard work's done by the little chaps.
—SPRINGFIELD UNION.

To the Hunting Girl

Here's to the maiden who loveth to hunt,
Who with her repeater can do a good stunt;
May she always aim true, and never know fear,
And never mistake her guide for a "dear."
—Boston Herald.

Good behavior may be rather old-fashioned,
but you never hear of it getting a man into
trouble.

Alternatives

He is a fool who tries by strength or skill
To stem the current of a woman's "will".
But you're a wise man if you don't.
Place too much credence in a woman's "won't."
—LIFE.

Is Eucalyptus Growing Another Tulip Craze?



Tulips



Eucalyptus

[During the first half of the seventeenth century interest in the tulip rose to a speculative basis. Bulbs sold for fabulous prices, even 13,000 florins (\$5,200) being paid for a single specimen of *Semper Augustus*. Ownership in individual bulbs was divided into shares; bulbs were sold before their existence and by men who possessed none; and of some varieties far more were sold than existed. The craze was short-lived, but it financially ruined many families.—*Encyclopædia*.]

Suspicious

"I must hurry home at once."
"But you've been here only ten days and you intended to remain two weeks."
"I know, but I must get back at once. I've just received a letter from my husband telling me to stay another week if I'm enjoying myself." DELIGHT FREE PRESS

Proof

Mother—In all that wild storm your sister Maggie went out with her throat all bare and exposed.
Brother—Rain won't hurt her. She's got a rubber neck.—Life.

Few people fail to live up to the eleventh commandment: Thou shalt not be found out.

The Modern Way

The slogan of our fathers was
An axiom that has gone to seed;
It was to write one's ads so that
A passing man who runs may read.
Today we work in similar ways;
Our ads look much the same, indeed;
But they must be so clever that
A running man will stop to read.

Utilization of Hardwoods

ARTICLE XLVI

PLOWS

An industry which consumes millions of feet of the finest hardwoods every year is worthy the attention of the hardwood trade. Although farm implements would not generally be considered in the class of wooden articles, the amount of lumber annually used in their manufacture is large enough to make the hardwood dealer sit up and take notice.

The manufacture of farm implements has grown as perhaps no other industry in the country. A score of years ago it was a noteworthy occurrence for a dealer to make and sell a plow, while the output and sale of plows daily in the country now amounts to dozens of car-loads.

The plow is practically the only one of the larger farm implements that contains wooden parts, as cultivators, harrows, etc., are made of iron and steel throughout. Of late the use of iron and steel has been extended in the plow manufacturing field, and many plows are now made without any wood. However, in the opinion of the manufacturer of farm implements, wood can never be replaced for various plow parts, as it is the most satisfactory material for these uses. For the handles, beams and rounds of plows there is little likelihood of anything but wood being used.

One of the largest plow manufacturing concerns in the country is B. F. Avery & Sons of Louisville, Ky. As these people operate a model factory, the description of the various stages of plow manufacture, as practiced at their plant, can be taken as typical of all such operations.

Plow handles, beams and rounds can only be suitably manufactured from one kind of wood, the best quality of straight-grained white oak that is obtainable. The best sources of supply of this wood are the states of Kentucky and Tennessee and the majority of the stock used comes from these sections. As plow manufacturers' facilities for handling logs are not as good as those of the sawmill operator, the stock comes to the plow market in the form of boards of no particular dimensions and rough from the logs.

As the boards are received at the farm implement plant, they are inspected, when the satisfactory stock is allowed to go to the sawmill. In the sawmill there is a complete equipment of saws which cut the rough boards into necessary lengths and widths for plow handles and other parts. In a modern plow plant, the sawmill is arranged so that one car of lumber may be received, inspected inside the mill under cover from the weather, and unloaded with the least possible confusion, making way for another car.

The lumber, having been inspected and sawed to the proper dimensions, is piled in

be kept on hand continually, since the time for seasoning is so extended and many thousand feet of stock are used daily.

From the seasoning yard, the lumber moves to the woodworking room, which is in close proximity to the yard. In this room there is an immense assortment of planers, borers, and sand-papering machines for use in shaping the plow handles and other parts. The lumber is then shaped into the various parts and after each piece is carefully sand-papered it is removed to the plow stock room. In this room the assembling of parts takes place.

The iron and steel parts of the plow come in a steady stream from the foundries and steel-forging rooms to meet the wooden parts that come from the woodworking departments. The walls of the stock room are lined with bins, in which the iron and steel parts are



WOODWORKING AND PLOW STOCK DEPARTMENTS

the lumber yards which surround the mill. For convenience, the yards lie between the sawmill and the woodworking departments, so that the wood can be transported to the works in the shortest possible time. In the yards, the lumber is stacked according to various dimensions and purposes for which it is intended.

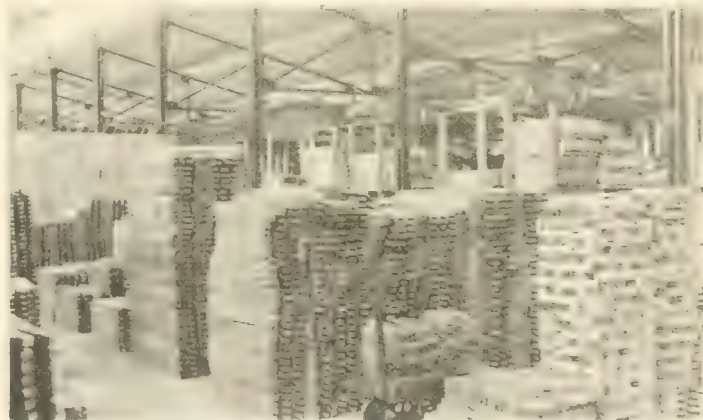
The seasoning of the stock then begins, every inch of lumber that goes into the woodworking department being seasoned for at least twelve months. In seasoning, the lumber is exposed to the weather on all sides, but is protected on the top by means of sheds, which are erected over the piles, as their location demands. An immense amount of stock must

be stored and the plows are assembled, piece by piece. After being assembled, each plow is removed to the paint shop by means of electric trolleys, and, as the paint shop is conveniently situated to the assembling department, the plows are gotten out of the way as quickly as they are completed.

The finishing touches are applied to the plow in the paint shop, and they are allowed to dry out thoroughly, preparatory to storing before delivery. In the floor of the paint shop there are paint and varnish tanks, sunk at convenient intervals. The fireproof construction in the paint shop obviates all fear of conflagration, the floor being concrete and the walls of brick and steel. The com-



SMALL SECTION OF LUMBER YARD



PLOW STOCK ROOM SHOWING WOODEN PARTS READY TO BE ASSEMBLED



INTERIOR OF SAWMILL

plete plow is dipped into the paint tanks for the priming coat and additional coats of multi-colored paint, together with the finishing coat of varnish. The paint shop is two stories in height and upon the second floor of the building the plows are suspended by trolley wires to dry. When the implements are thoroughly dry, the wires upon which they are suspended convey them to the warehouse by means of concrete galleries, which connect the paint shop with the big building for storage purposes.

The warehouse is one of the most important adjuncts of the plow manufacturing plant and is often the biggest building in the plant. Fireproof throughout, with five floors and five electric elevators, the Avery warehouse is admirably suited for storing from one thousand to twelve hundred carloads of plows, and exceptional facilities for prompt delivery are provided. The shipping platform extends along one entire side of the warehouse, providing easy accommodations for ten freight cars at one time. The five electric elevators tap every part of the big structure and plows are promptly delivered upon the platform as quickly as may be desired.

In a modern farm implement plant, especial care is given to the rapid transportation of lumber from the yards to the woodworking department. Electric trolleys carry the stock in record time from the most distant parts of the yard to the planers and shapers in the woodworking room, and every trolley is operated by an individual motor. This plan is carried out in the woodworking department also, for every saw, planer or borer is operated by its own motor, thus doing away with any reliance upon a main plant, which would tie up the entire works in case of a breakdown.

In the lumber yard, fire hydrants are scattered at intervals of about fifty feet, and regulation fire hose, such as is used by metropolitan fire departments, is provided. Pressure for water is afforded by means of pressure pumps, also for the private use of the plant and the steam in the pumps is kept at the necessary level every minute in the year. Corps of workmen are trained by an expert fireman.

An economical device for the consumption of all waste, such as sawdust, shavings, etc., from the woodworking departments, is found

in a blast, which carries all waste through an immense galvanized pipe to the furnaces, which supply steam in the boilers. This blast has tremendous force, and the shavings and waste are whirled through the pipe to the fires, supplying unlimited draft and also utilizing the waste product to run various portions of the plant.

In a big implement manufacturing plant, the utmost care is given to the arrangement of materials so that they do not conflict. At the Avery plant, the lumber yards, sawmill and woodworking departments are located in the southern portion of the plant. The steel parts are forged and cast in foundries at the eastern portion and the pig iron and other foundries of the plant are located at the northern extremity. Electric trolleys convey these various materials to the assembling room for various implements, which is located in the heart of the plant, and the finished products go thence to the warehouse and shipping department on the west boundary.

The material for this article was furnished by Charles F. Huhlein, vice-president and general manager of B. F. Avery & Sons. This concern is now occupying their magnificent new plant at the intersection of the Seventh street road and the Southern railroad crossing, Louisville, Ky. The plant is, perhaps, the largest factory used exclusively for the manufacture of plows in the world, and is now running full blast. The photographs are also of the Avery plant.

The Wagon Oak Situation in England

The following comment on the situation in wagon oak planks which recently appeared in the *Timber News and Sawmill Engineer* of Liverpool, July 23, will be interesting to the trade on this side, as there has been so much controversy with the foreign trade over satisfactory shipping regulations on this commodity:

WAGON OAK IMPORT AND DEMAND

The importation of wagon oak planks continues to exceed the demand. Wagon builders are, speaking broadly, fairly busy just now, otherwise the position, so far as this branch of the trade is concerned, would be as unsatisfactory as others. The question of what is and what is not a first quality plank is as yet unsettled in the sense that rejections have to be made from so-called shipments of first quality stock. The chief manufacturers and shippers of wagon oak planks in the States have done something to try to solve this matter, and have suggested a conference with the chief interested parties on this side, at the same time sending a copy of the

inspection rules they had adopted. This is all very well in itself, but we would point out that in order to solve and settle this question it is necessary for shippers to have some regard to the views and wishes of their customers. In fact the shippers in effect say you must take what we choose to give you. Then again, they lay emphasis on being placed at the "mercy" of inspectors for wagon builders. This is anything but a fair way to deal with facts. Wagon builders are naturally particular as to what stock they take, and we venture to say that if our friends on the other side of the Atlantic would pay a little more attention and see that each parcel shipped was really first quality, then at least three parts of the present difficulties would immediately disappear, without the assistance of any fresh cast-iron grading rules. The question of sending forward lumber to the various grades is always approached by shippers on the assumption that they invariably export quite up to such grading rules, whereas they frequently fail—and they know it—in this respect. Our remarks with regard to wagon oak planks apply to other lumber from the United States, and we are sure that a great deal of trouble, much unpleasantness, and frequent loss to agents and importers on this side would be got rid of if shippers would make it their business to send the lumber up to standard grades.

Practical Forestry Pocket Book.

S. H. Godman of Elizabethtown, Ky., has just issued a practical little primer on forestry and the rudiments of lumbering which will undoubtedly prove of interest to anybody connected with either. The book is small enough to be easily carried in the pocket, and is well printed and put up in neat style. It contains such information as methods for the protection of timber, various rules for log measure, rules for estimating standing timber, for felling trees and for measuring lumber, and also takes up in detail the characteristics of several common timber species. Of especial interest is a rule for measuring logs, which the writer claims to be deduced from Scribner-Doyle rules, and is as follows:

"To find the contents in lumber, board measure, that any size log of any diameter or length will produce, subtract four from the diameter, multiply this result by half the remainder, and this by the length of the log and divide by eight. The answer will be the number of feet in the log."

Mr. Godman, while not claiming that the book has any particular merit as a technical publication on forestry, still makes his appeal to the practical lumberman on the ground that no man knows everything, and adds that his attempt is rather to enlighten small owners of timber land on the common practices of forestry and practical lumbering.

To Develop Big South Carolina Tract

The Williams-McKeithan Lumber Corporation has undertaken the development of a big tract of timber near Lumber, Darlington county, South Carolina. The company is composed of J. Mortimer, Jr., formerly in charge of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, O., in the South Carolina territory, and R. L. Gilliam, formerly sales manager of this big concern. These men have substantial interests in the company; Mr. Mortimer is general manager in charge of the operations in South Carolina, and Mr. Gilliam is to assume the position of sales manager in charge of selling the company's output. The company's timber holdings contain 250,000,000 feet of high-class gum, cypress, oak and pine. It has installed a double band mill that is already in operation turning out more than a million and a half feet of stock monthly. The mill has excellent shipping facilities and in the hands of these experienced lumbermen the operation will no doubt prove a success.

Eucalyptus Promotion

The analysis of eucalyptus promotion enterprises made by HARDWOOD RECORD a year ago, and which has received further notice in the issues of July 10 and 25 last, is attracting wide attention on the part of both eucalyptus promoters and actual or prospective investors in these enterprises.

The RECORD never has contended that eucalyptus-growing is entirely without merit, but it does contend that as yet there has been no demonstration of commercial profit in the growing of any of the types of this Australian wood in this country.

The trouble with eucalyptus promoters, even the most conservative of them, is that they are emotional in their claims, not only concerning the wood but the cost of its growth and its commercial prospects as a money-making enterprise generally. These companies don't seem to care to tell the whole truth of the matter. They quote excerpts from the government Forest Service reports and from trade papers, but omit everything that is not entirely friendly to their enterprises.

Example of Methods

As an example of its method of doing things, one of these companies recently printed in one of its pamphlets the second paragraph of the following article which was written by that dean of the lumber newspaper fraternity, Leonard Bronson, and published in the *American Lumberman* of March 20, 1909. A reading of the article will show that a reproduction of this one paragraph did not in any wise reflect Mr. Bronson's opinion on the subject of eucalyptus.

Regarding the eucalyptus craze, which is rapidly spreading through the country, a note of combined warning and encouragement seems timely.

It is probably true that land can be devoted to no other use that will be so profitable as the growing of eucalyptus, if the climate and land are both suitable. Under proper conditions a eucalyptus plantation should begin to pay after five or six years, and within ten or twelve years should be yielding enormous net profits, exceeding anything that can be secured from a citrus crop, any horticultural crop, or even truck gardening. The probabilities thus expressed seem like a dream, so tremendous are the figures of yield and almost certain profits.

But having given that general indorsement, the proviso named at the beginning of the preceding paragraph should be emphasized and enlarged upon. There are signs that eucalyptus schemes are going to be presented to the public with nothing but wind back of them, which will yield phenomenal profits to their promoters but heavy losses to those who invest their money.

First of all, in considering a eucalyptus proposition, is the application of common sense, knowledge and experience, either of the investor or of someone in whom he has confidence. We fear that many people, within the next few years are going to invest their money in eucalyptus prospectuses and handsomely prepared stock certificates, deeds and contracts, instead of real eucalyptus properties.

What the wise investor will do will be to inquire, first, as to the climate. Eucalyptus will not grow where the temperature ever goes 10 degrees below the freezing point.

The second point to be considered is the

soil. Once established, with its roots reaching down to perpetual moisture, the eucalyptus will thrive amazingly. It will grow on what at the surface appears to be a desert, but it must have water. In such localities it must be irrigated at the start, and unless it can reach subirrigation it must be irrigated continuously.

The third point is the character or food contents of the soil. It must be at least fairly good soil. Alfalfa land is usually good eucalyptus land, if the water be not too far down.

Fourth, is the question of species and the certainty of securing the proper species when the land is planted.

Fifth, is the assurance of proper care of a plantation during the first two or three years of its life.

Two chief species present themselves to the grower—*eucalyptus globulus* and *eucalyptus rosata*. They are different in characteristics and utility, though both are strong, hard and heavy.

The *globulus* is perhaps the more rapid grower and is adaptable for piling, but is not so good as the other in contact with the soil. *Rosata* is a wood which, in spite of its hardness, will, before long, be in demand for furniture, cabinet making, interior finish, as well as for railway ties, posts and the like. Both are magnificent timbers and, furthermore, are valuable for fuel, which is an important item in California, Arizona, New Mexico and other sections, if any there be, where the climate will allow of their growth.

Other species of the eucalyptus are valuable, and as we become better acquainted with them, may be preferred for specific purposes to either of those particularly mentioned.

The broad advice to our readers who may be approached on eucalyptus propositions is, first, not to turn down any of them simply because the profits talked about seem impossible; but, second, to examine not only the character of the promoters as to their integrity but as to their knowledge of the business; then examine independently the climate, soil and, particularly, the water supply. Lastly, in connection with the deal, provision must be made for proper care and oversight.

General Newspaper Publicity

As an example of the general newspaper publicity that the eucalyptus promoters are securing, attention is called to the following article by John L. Cowan, clipped from the Sunday supplement magazine which accompanies quite a number of metropolitan newspapers:

Of the diversification of the ancient and honorable industry of farming, there appears to be no end. Like Alexander, the farmer continually sighs for new worlds to conquer; but, unlike Alexander, he finds it easy to gratify his longing by exploiting some new outlet for his activities.

To enumerate all the new farming industries that have been inaugurated within recent years would be difficult. Probably none is more important than timber farming, which is attaining great prominence in California and is being experimented with in Arizona and other parts of the Southwest.

To grow trees for profit, as men are accustomed to grow cabbages and potatoes, or even peaches and apples, is impossible or unattractive in most parts of the country, and with most varieties of timber, on account of the long period of time required for the crop to reach maturity. Yet it has been found that the eucalyptus tree (an importation from Australia) will yield quicker, and often much larger, returns than can be expected from orchards,

and that a eucalyptus plantation can be so conserved as to be a large producer indefinitely.

Six hundred trees are planted to the acre. When the trees are three or four years old the first cutting is made, the small, crooked, and otherwise imperfect trees being removed and cut into cordwood, which sells at fourteen dollars a cord in Los Angeles and other cities of California where other fuel is scarce and high-priced. Every year thereafter the grove is thinned out to give the trees left standing a better opportunity for growth. The successive cuttings are used for firewood, fence posts, railroad ties, piling, bridge timbers, ship masts and sawmill timber, the use being determined by the size of the trees.

The eucalyptus is one of the most valuable of known hardwoods, and is used for any purpose, from the making of implement handles to the manufacture of piano cases. It is said to be the fastest growing tree in the world, as trees twenty years old frequently attain a height of 175 feet and a diameter of five feet. When cut down, new shoots quickly spring up from the old root, and in a few years these produce a new crop of timber.

Owing to the growing scarcity of hardwoods and the increasing difficulty of obtaining lumber at a reasonable price, the Santa Fe railroad has purchased eight thousand acres of land near San Diego and is planting it in eucalyptus trees, in order to provide for its future supply of ties. Numerous plantation companies have been formed to plant eucalyptus trees on a large scale, and many individuals are planting groves; so that the production of timber seems destined to become one of the most important of California's many activities.

This glowing account of eucalyptus possibilities doubtless went into the hands of a million readers ten days ago.

From an Eucalyptus Grower

As before noted, it is the desire of HARDWOOD RECORD to give legitimate eucalyptus promoters, if such there be, an absolutely square deal on the subject which apparently lies near their hearts, but more than likely nearer their pocketbooks. Therefore, it gives place to the following letter from J. J. Welch, president of the American Corporation for Investors, 71 Broadway, New York City:

New York, July 27, 1910.—Dear Mr. Gibson: I have read with much interest the article in the July 10th issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD in discussion of the eucalyptus industry.

I wonder if it ever occurred to you that there were eucalyptus growers as well as eucalyptus promoters—in other words, individuals and organizations, with long experience in the growing and marketing of hardwood, ample capital and resources, who, after careful investigation and experiment, were placing the industry on a business basis? For your information, this condition exists.

This corporation is identified and associated with the Eucalyptus Timber Corporation of Los Angeles, the pioneers and leaders in the commercial culture of eucalyptus. We have growing between 4,000 and 5,000 acres of eucalyptus, ranging from six months to three years of age. We have chosen probably the best soil in California for the growth of the tree, and have applied modern forestry methods under the direction of expert foresters to our operations.

We have gone very exhaustively into every phase of eucalyptus culture, and feel that we are entitled to some recognition.

We join heartily with you, the National Forestry Service and all conservative thinking

people in denouncing the "fairly strong" sent out by so-called eucalyptus growers. The plain facts in the case and the simple truth about this tree sufficiently approach fairyland without resorting to exaggeration.

It is our belief, based upon very careful research and study, that under proper climatic conditions, with proper soil and modern forestry, eucalyptus trees will reach a size in ten years to be readily marketable for \$1,250 per acre. There is substantial evidence that this ratio of return may be exceeded, but conservative business judgment causes us to accept this as a reasonable estimate.

You will note that there is only the slight difference of \$1,000,000 between our estimate of the value of 160 acres in ten years and that of the concern you quote—\$200,000 vs. \$1,200,000.

A large part of the plantings of the Eucalyptus Timber Corporation for Investors has been for investment purposes. True, we have invited the investing public to share with us, but always on the basis of "come and see for yourself." Together with our association, we own and control the largest man-made hardwood forest in existence, outside of government reserves.

This is not the place or the occasion to discuss the merits, the adaptability and the future of eucalyptus.

We do not question the sincerity of Messrs. White Bros. and the Dieckmann Hardwood Company, but we have not only the result of our own investigations, but letters from a score of reputable mill owners and hardwood operators in California, who have used eucalyptus and are using it, whose views are diametrically opposed to those of the gentlemen above named.

The Hughes Manufacturing Company, of Los Angeles, under date of April 26, 1910, says:

We have found a practical method whereby we can dry eucalyptus about the same as plain oak, and when dry use it for manufacturing all kinds of cabinet work.

We have used eucalyptus for different classes of work for the last four or five years. We have used this wood for the manufacture of bank and office fixtures, interior house finishing, decoration work, flooring, and for various other uses where a high polish is needed, and find it very satisfactory for construction and wagon work.

The wood is very hard and takes a high polish. When the lumber is thoroughly dry we do not have any trouble about its warping or cracking, and see no reason why it should not take its place in the commercial world as one of the most beautiful cabinet woods.

Mr. W. H. Ames, superintendent of the Loma Prieta Mill at Watsonville, says:

My experience in milling and working eucalyptus lumber from the log to the finished product covers a period of fifteen years. Incidentally I have been in the milling and lumber business for thirty-five years, fourteen years of this time in Grand Rapids, Mich., and vicinity, where vast amounts of hardwoods are consumed. I have found the eucalyptus timber to be quite as good, if not better, than oak, ash or hickory for wagon and implement stock, and it is equally as serviceable for all purposes where great strength is required. That it is destined to a general use in furniture, interior finishing and flooring there is no doubt.

Manager De Hart, of the White & De Hart Company, Inc., at Watsonville, says:

I have sawed and used eucalyptus in my establishment here for the past ten years and found it equal or better than any of the other hardwoods. It stands the strain in every case. No one can doubt that it will admirably take the place of hickory, ash, oak, or even any of the precious woods for all purposes. It takes a fine finish and is very beautiful in furniture and interior finishing.

Eucalyptus is not a difficult wood to dry or to mill. It does take a perfect finish, and it is adapted to practically any use to which any of our domestic hardwoods can be placed.

The durability of eucalyptus is known. We are prepared to submit in confirmation of this unquestioned data. The Australian government vouches for the fact that ties of this wood have been in use for thirty years. The harbor commissioner of San Francisco is authority for

the statement that eucalyptus piles show no sign of deterioration or ravages from the teredo after having been in the water over eleven years.

No reputable eucalyptus grower has ever used the term mahogany in connection with the wood. This has probably come into use by virtue of the fact that for many years the timber imported from Australia has masqueraded under the name of Australian mahogany.

We are with you heart and soul in driving the unscrupulous promoter out of the business, but we do insist that the industry is too thoroughly established and its future too well assured to merit condemnation as a whole.

Conservation is the watchword of the country today. Look over the records of the meetings of the hardwood associations during the past two years and see the resolutions and addresses along the line of conserving our present timber resources and planting for the future. The eucalyptus tree, by reason of its rapid growth, demonstrated adaptability, and its wonderful reproduction powers, demands attention. It is due to play an important part in the hardwood field of this country, and the startling claims of ill-advised promoters will not affect the stability and the development of the industry.

The best bankers, business and professional men of California are a unit in their indorsement of the industry, and they, with us, say to the investor, satisfy yourself fully as to the financial standing, the integrity and the ability of the people you do business with.

We believe that in justice to those who are earnestly endeavoring to "make good," and are doing so, you will give space to this communication.

Very respectfully submitted,
AMERICAN CORPORATION FOR INVESTORS,
J. J. Welch, President.

It will be noted that even Mr. Welch deprecates statements made by a good many of his rivals in eucalyptus exploitation.

A perusal of his letter will evidence the fact that the commendations of eucalyptus that are involved in it refer entirely to Australian virgin growth of the wood, and in no instance is there any evidence that they refer to California grown wood. This is the very crux of the matter. Not one of these gentlemen has yet demonstrated that eucalyptus of the Australian type and quality can be reproduced in one year, five years or fifty years in California.

Eucalyptus in Mexico

Prof. Harvey C. Stiles, who has done considerable work in Mexico in the culture of various members of the tree family, in connection with the planting of eucalyptus, recently said:

I am leaving for Guanajuato to initiate the planting in forest form of over 200,000 eucalyptus trees of various varieties, previously propagated and prepared to be planted out at the beginning of the rainy season.

But few people understand that the various varieties of the eucalyptus family are well adapted to any of the various uses to which wood may be applied. Indeed, it is one of the most wonderful, useful, and least understood on this continent of all the great tree family, and the reason is that the first plantings of these trees, initiated under the régime of Maximilian, were invariably of the *globulus* or "blue gum" variety, which has only limited application and value.

Certain sections of Mexico are perfectly adapted to the cultivation of various other infinitely more valuable varieties. For example, a single tree in Guanajuato, only 15 years old,

has a trunk 50 feet to the first limb and 3 feet in diameter at the base. It is of the variety imported to this continent as Australian mahogany, and a conservative estimate of the value of this one tree at wholesale rates is \$100. We have one propagating plant that is now turning out 6,000 plants ready to set out every day. The family, as a whole, is probably the most rapidly growing of all the races of trees.

Chicago Lumbermen to Contest for Baseball Title

At a recent meeting of the Entertainment Committees of the three Chicago lumber organizations final arrangements were made for the coming joint outing of the Chicago trade. As previously announced, the affair will take place at Ravinia park and an extensive program, which promises much in the way of amusement and a general good time, has been formulated. In addition to the sports planned by the lumbermen themselves, there will be the concert by the famous Damrosch Orchestra of New York, which should be a sufficient drawing card to decide any who are in the least in doubt about attending.

The list of contests given below will furnish no end of amusement and will be brought to a close by a ball game between two picked teams from which the Chicago baseball team will be selected. Prospective players are urgently requested to practice with the team at Washington park on Saturday afternoon. The list of events is as follows:

PEANUT RACE

Judges—E. H. Klann, J. J. Cochran, Douglas Malloch.

FAT MAN'S RACE

Judges—J. L. Lane, L. E. Fuller, E. H. Dalby.

NEEDLE RACE (FOR LADIES)

Judges—C. T. Westcott, George J. Pope, C. L. Cross.

FOOT RACE (FOR LADIES)

Twenty-five-yard dash; age limited 80 years
Judges—T. G. La Blanc, W. C. Schreiber, J. H. Dion.

SHOE RACE

Judges—F. L. Brown, V. F. Meshek, John Clancy.

BALL THROWING (FOR LADIES)

Judges—Fred T. Boles, Ben Collins, P. S. Fletcher.

FOOT RACE

100-yard dash for boys over 16 or men
Judges—Robert H. Gillespie, E. A. Thornton, E. E. Skeele.

FOOT RACE (FOR GIRLS)

Thirty-yard dash for girls 12 to 18
Judges—George T. Mickle, E. W. Meeker, George D. Griffith.

BASEBALL

Prize to each of the winning nine

Manager—Carl Saye.

Umpire—T. A. Moore

Committee of Fans—E. F. Dodge, G. A. Larson, T. G. La Blanc, G. H. Ostrander.

Loevenhart & Co. Buy Mill and Timber Tract

Arrangements were recently made by Loevenhart & Co. of Nashville, Tenn., to occupy the large yards at Foster and Railroad streets in East Nashville, formerly used by the Columbia Hardwood Lumber Company. Much of the present stock of the company has already been transferred from the yards at 100 Monroe street to the new location, and the offices will be opened at the new address shortly. The move follows the purchase of a large boundary of timber and a mill in Robertson county, Tennessee. A cut of over a million feet, chiefly white oak, is now being worked on by the Loevenhart mill, and it was to accommodate this stock that the company was forced to secure larger quarters than were afforded at its old location.

Common Sense as Applied to the Seasoning of Lumber

Admittedly the thorough seasoning of lumber, by either natural or artificial means, is one of the most important problems encountered by the average lumber producer, whether he be manufacturing white pine, yellow pine, gum, cypress, Pacific Coast woods or any of the infinite variety of hardwoods.

On the market today are a score or more of dry kilns and dry kiln systems warranted to thoroughly season lumber by artificial means without injury to the appearance or strength of the material, in time varying from twenty-four hours to a week. Booklets describing the various systems are replete with confusing statements and chary of facts germane to the subject, and are loaded down with alleged technique and scientific data which are far from accurate, but without exception all these processes are warranted to season any and all

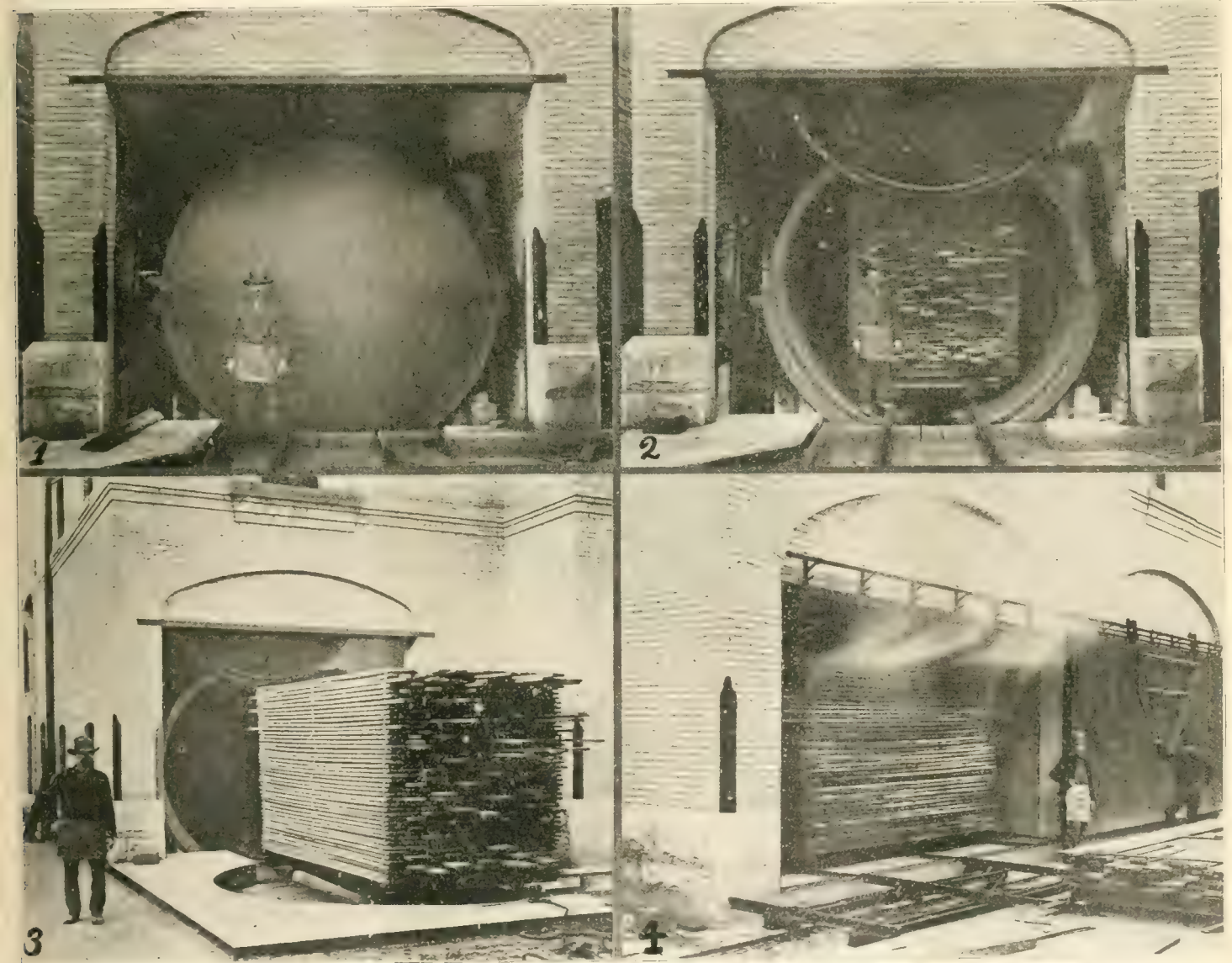
kinds and thicknesses of lumber by identical treatment.

Dry kilns of various types have been built for more than two decades and perhaps longer. During that time certain improvements have been made in them, but it is still a difficult thing to find a dry-kiln user, whether a lumber manufacturer or a furniture producer, who is entirely satisfied with his kiln-drying results. The consensus of opinion as analyzed in various reports is that sometimes on certain kinds of stock the kiln gives good results, but that a great part of the lumber that comes through it is unsatisfactory by reason of its not being properly dried or that it is checked or honey-combed, or that the expense is excessive.

To take a common-sense view of the subject it would seem necessary to first demon-

strate what the user of a system of drying lumber is trying to accomplish. Primarily, it must be recalled that the moisture in green lumber amounts to from twenty-five per cent to sixty per cent of its total weight. Green wood contains varying percentages of different substances—water, albumen, tannic acid, sugar, starch, resin or other matter, and the remaining portion of the material is wood fiber or cellulose.

It would also seem a matter of common-sense that the only valuable portion of tree growth as a lumber material is the wood fiber, and that the various substances which contribute to the growth of the tree have no value in the eventual utilization of the material. If this be true, and there is no evidence to the contrary, it would seem that the logical way to handle green lumber before an attempt



WOOD STEAMING AND KILN-DRYING SYSTEM AS EMPLOYED BY JOHN SCHROEDER LUMBER COMPANY AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.
 1. THE STEAMING CYLINDER CLOSED 2. THE STEAMING CYLINDER OPEN 3. DRY-KILN TRUCK OF MAPLE FLOOR
 ING STOCK BEING WITHDRAWN FROM CYLINDER 4. SECTION OF DRY-KILNS

is made to either air-dry or kiln-dry would be to render soluble and release the various liquid and semi-liquid materials that are involved in the vessels contained in the fibers of the wood.

There are certain either well or comparatively well-known facts concerning aids for the prompt drying of lumber in both air-drying and kiln-drying. Some of these may be briefly summarized:—

1. It is a well-known fact that white pine, poplar and several of the Pacific coast woods, after being water soaked for a considerable period, dry much more quickly and more satisfactorily than when not floated or held in the log pond for a considerable time.

2. It has been demonstrated that green cypress piled on sticks, enclosed in a steam box and subjected to several hours of exhaust or live steam will show a lightening in weight of from one thousand to fifteen hundred pounds to the thousand feet.

3. It has been demonstrated in the more recent modification in dry-kiln processes that lumber placed either in a steam box before entering the kilns or subjected to exhaust steam, after being placed in the kilns, materially lessens the time for kiln-drying and that the lumber is less liable to case-hardening, checking and splitting.

4. In an experience covering more than thirty years it has been demonstrated that steaming mahogany, oak and black walnut under a moderate pressure for a limited time in no wise injures the quality of the wood fiber, but breaks up the cellular structure of the wood and contributes materially to the shortening of time in which the lumber may be air or kiln dried; and furthermore improves the color and texture.

5. It has further been demonstrated that treating lumber piled on sticks in a steam cylinder with a moderate pressure and limited time renders it possible to kiln-dry lumber thus treated in from twelve to thirty-six hours, and that it will reduce the time for air-drying to from thirty to sixty days. Furthermore, that in lumber thus steam-treated future staining is eliminated; the work of borers is eliminated; the color of the wood is distributed and rendered approximately uniform; warping, twisting and buckling are practically eliminated; splitting and checking are minimized; the time for rendering green lumber dry is reduced more than one-half; and that future shrinking and swelling are very slight under varying atmospheric conditions.

This is about all the lumberman or the scientist knows on the subject. The experts of the United States Department of Forestry will tell you that their experiments under varying conditions indicate that steamed lumber tends to dry much more rapidly than green wood unsteamed, and that the same is true of green wood soaked for some time in water. Their experimental tests have shown that large timber such as railroad ties may be steamed at twenty-pound pressure for as much as four hours without material depre-

ciation of strength. The physical effect which they contend appears to take place is a splitting of the cell walls of the wood, and releasing their contents, which begins at a comparatively low pressure of steam and increases as the temperature and pressure is raised.

Almost nothing is known of the chemical changes which occur in wood when steamed under pressure, except that certain volatile materials such as turpentine pass off. It is also quite certain that the starches are partially converted into sugar, which being soluble naturally in part would leak out of the wood. It is likely that tannic acid may be partially decomposed.

At the present time those in charge of the new wood-treating laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, are at work attempting to figure out the fundamental laws underlying the drying of wood. As their analysis is exhaustive it will take some time to work out these scientific deductions.

In a practical way there is nothing absolutely new either in the treatment of lumber with steam without pressure, or in steam-tight cylinders with pressure. It is well-known that in wood subjected to an excessive steam pressure and for a considerable period of time the wood fiber is disintegrated or pulped, or even under less pressure that the strength of the piece is impaired. Even less time and steam pressure will release the coloring matter contained in the wood and render it pale and colorless and deficient in character, but it is a matter of demonstration that wood given live steam under a pressure of from twenty to twenty-five pounds and in time varying from five to fifteen minutes, according to kind and thickness, that the coloring of the wood is distributed, equalized and improved, rendering it approximately uniform; that the strength of the wood is unimpaired; and that its milling and finishing qualities are materially bettered.

Undeniably, there are quite a number of kiln-drying systems in use at the present time, which, if employed on lumber steamed as indicated, would show competent dry-kiln results in less than one-half the time that it now takes to season lumber, but the point attempted in this article is to show the necessity of properly preparing lumber for seasoning before it is air or kiln dried.

This process should particularly appeal to manufacturers of lumber in the lower Mississippi valley. Here climatic conditions are very serious for either air-drying or kiln-drying. Manufacturers report that after the lumber is put into pile green on mill grade that the average degrading of stock when ready for shipment is approximately twenty-five per cent. This degrade comes about from a variety of causes. Lumber in this section is prone to stain, to check, to buckle, to warp, to split, and very often borers work into it after it is cross-piled. In some cases stick-rot sets in long before the lumber is in shipping condition. It is a difficult country for

the operation of dry-kilns, owing to the excess of humidity in the air during a large portion of the year.

Therefore it is, that if the moderate steaming of lumber under pressure will accomplish what is claimed for it, the logical thing for the manufacturer of any considerable quantity of lumber in a good many sections of the country would be to pile his lumber onto a modification of a dry-kiln truck right from his sorting chains, steam it, kiln-dry it and either load it directly to cars or house it dead piled in sheds.

As before noted, there is nothing absolutely new about this method of preparing lumber for seasoning, but it has remained for A. Kraetzer of Chicago, to work out an economical system and appliances for handling lumber under this process in an extremely economical way. For years Mr. Kraetzer has been a manufacturer of interior finish and cabinet work, and he found in his experience that it often happened that he was unable to secure lumber of various kinds either air-dried or kiln-dried that would "stand-up" in his finished work. For more than six years he has been employing this system in the seasoning of practically every variety of lumber, and today is willing to go on record with a guarantee that by the aid of his steaming and kiln-drying process he can satisfactorily deliver one inch red or white oak, red gum, cottonwood, birch or maple from the green state to a thoroughly kiln-dried condition in less than half the time required by any other process, and that this lumber will be unimpaired in texture, its milling qualities will be improved; the color will be uninjured and uniformly distributed, and when put into cabinet work the shrinking or swelling will be so infinitesimal that it will never break a glue joint and will stay absolutely in place. He will further guarantee that he will accomplish this result without case-hardening, honeycombing, checking or splitting.

For those who prefer to air dry lumber, rather than employ dry kilns, the system will commend itself, as lumber thus steam treated will dry out to less weight and in perfect shape in 30 to 60 days time—or in one-fourth the time that unsteamed lumber can be seasoned.

Mr. Kraetzer has a modest plant for the treating of lumber under his system at his Chicago woodworking factory, and is prepared to demonstrate that he can fulfill all the claims he makes for it to anyone interested in installing a similar equipment to handle an output of from twenty-five thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand or more feet of lumber per day.

In connection with this work the inventor has fully protected himself with patents on his steaming appliance, and beyond that has figured out with accuracy the logical steam pressure and time required to achieve the best results in the handling of various kinds and thicknesses of lumber in the steam bath, and

also the time and various degrees of heat necessary to be applied for dry-kilning.

It may be noted that the John Schroeder Lumber Company of Milwaukee, Wis., has employed the Kraetzer method of handling its green maple, preliminary to the manufacture of flooring, for about five years. Green maple under this system, as practised by the Milwaukee company, goes to the flooring machines within three days after the lumber is placed in the steaming cylinder, and this result is attained in a slow drying kiln.

Originally, Mr. Kraetzer made these experiments simply for his own work in producing interior finish and cabinet work, but there has been so much interest manifested by sundry leading manufacturers in improving their methods of lumber curing and seasoning that he is now organizing a company which will take over his patents and process and market them to the lumber manufacturing and remanufacturing trade. The steaming cylinders will be manufactured at the Chicago plant of the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee. Illustrated matter and complete engineering plans will be ready for distribution within a few weeks.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that this process of curing lumber is an extremely economical one. The live steam required for the steaming of wood is so very little that it requires no extra boiler capacity than that employed in the ordinary sawmill or factory. As a matter of fact, Mr. Kraetzer uses only a sixty horse-power boiler for his factory and for his steam cylinder. Therefore, the extra cost of steaming lumber is reduced simply to the interest on the investment of practically an indestructible and very simple steam cylinder, closed by patented steam-tight door that works as easily and quickly as a sliding barn door. The expense attached to the dry-kiln, if one chooses to kiln-dry rather than air-dry stock, is a matter of individual judgment. Kilns in present use are adaptable to kiln-drying of steamed lumber with very slight modifications.

Undeniably, the superficial steaming of lumber materially assists in the quickness with which it can be seasoned, but say what you please about steaming lumber without pressure, it still is *superficial* steaming, and while it may break up the cellular structure of the

wood on the outer surface, it certainly does not go to the heart of the piece and break up the cells uniformly throughout its entire dimension.

The Kraetzer cured lumber process looks to the solving of all the seasoning troubles that have perplexed the lumber trade in the past. The system surely appeals to common-sense. While, scientifically, one knows little about it, it is certain that the result of steaming lumber under pressure simply means the breaking up of the cellular structure of the wood, releasing the contents of the wood cells and putting the lumber in the best possible condition, either for air-drying or kiln-drying.

Sundry specimens of wood seasoned by the Kraetzer process are on exhibition in the office of *HARDWOOD RECORD*, and can be seen by anyone interested. Perhaps what will appeal most strongly to lumber manufacturers contemplating employing this process will be that the total cost involved in steaming and drying under the Kraetzer-cured system, will lessen rather than increase the present kiln-drying or yardage expense as ordinarily practiced.

Annual Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Assn.

The fifth annual meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association was held at the Ponchartrain Hotel, Detroit, Friday, August 5.

President Bigelow presided and Secretary Knox recorded.

At the opening of the meeting the president made a brief address stating that lumber conditions needed little bolstering and that the association was in most excellent shape.

The roll call developed the presence of some forty members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The secretary then presented his report as follows:

Secretary's Report

The Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association was organized at Ottawa Beach, July 13-14, 1906; therefore this is our fifth annual meeting and we are pleased to welcome you here today.

The success of this association actually depends upon your co-operation and we will have something to say upon that subject a little later. You have received benefit of reports issued from this office from time to time, but to get the real good of your membership your presence is required at these meetings held every quarter, for then you get in touch with other manufacturers and oftentimes get information that is invaluable to you in your business and which you could obtain in no other way.

The freight rates have not been advanced, but you know full well the intention of the carriers to obtain more revenue for their service and unless the shippers advance strong arguments to the Interstate Commerce Commission the proposed advances will be put into effect November 1 next.

You are particularly interested in lumber and its products and know in many cases an advance in rates would incur hardship either on the shipper or consumer. Then again if the rates are to be advanced the same differences as at present



CHAS. A. BIGELOW, PRESIDENT, BAY CITY, MICH.

between locations should be maintained. This is a difficult thing to do and was not done in the case of one prominent carrier who cut off the old Michigan lumber rates, advancing the local tariffs on lumber and class rates to Central Freight Association points, effective August 1, while the other Michigan carriers advanced their class rates but maintained their present lumber rates for the present; stating, however, that they intended later to advance their lumber rates, but could not say as to the new basis. Finding the carrier referred to was going to insist upon maintaining the higher rates on lumber after August 1, this association, in behalf of the members located on and tributary to line of said railroad, made complaint to the Michigan Railroad Commission, and was assured by the latter that the advanced lumber rates, so far as state business was concerned, would not be accepted and the

state commission also had assurance from the Interstate Commerce Commission that the rates to Central Freight Association and Trunk Line territories would also be thoroughly examined before being accepted. The carrier, later realizing that public sentiment was against them, and after conference with the Interstate Commerce Commission, withdrew the date effective for the advanced rates until November 1. The question, however, is up to the shippers and receivers of freight to importune the Interstate Commerce Commission for rates not higher than those in effect at the present time.

One prominent carrier has also refused to absorb switching charges unless compelled to in competition with other carriers, thus putting hardship on shippers located at strictly local points on this line. The attention of carriers has been called to this subject by the State Railroad Commission, but up to date the said carrier has done nothing to equalize conditions with other Michigan carriers.

We have endeavored to locate stock of lumber for members and non-members; how successful that has been you must be the judge.

You may wonder why it takes so long to dispose of the Pacific coast case, but as you know there are so many cases ahead of this Attorney Percy will not have an opportunity to present oral argument in Washington until some time in October. He is confident, however, of winning the case, and others, even railroad men, say our case looks good to them for our side. A prominent lumberman in the South interested in the original case writes as follows:

"It hardly seems possible that the commission will reverse itself and we feel very confident that your suit will terminate satisfactorily."

The above is respectfully submitted,

J. C. Knox, Secretary.

The secretary then read the report of the treasurer, which showed that the association had a balance on hand of \$2,346.09. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were accepted.

Chairman Day of the Grading Rules Committee stated that his committee had no re-

port to make sure that the present rates were satisfactory.

Chairman Ballou of the Railroad Committee stated that his committee had had no meeting but was watching the rate situation, both state and interstate, and would care for the interests of the association in the matter of rates.

Chairman Odell of the Market Conditions Committee then presented the following report:

Report of Market Conditions Committee

Your Committee on Market Conditions is pleased to report as follows:

All of the northern hardwoods seem to be in good demand, especially in the grades of No. 2 Common and better, and the report of your secretary shows that there has been no accumulation of No. 3 Common hardwoods. In fact, the stock report does not indicate an accumulation of stock in any particular kind of hardwood lumber, and the proportion of No. 3 Common being one-third of the whole is in just about the proportion that the stock nominally produces.

We would especially call to your attention

and September is not the time to market hardwood, and we believe that your interests will be best served by waiting until after the summer quiet to market your cut.

Your secretary's report of stock on hand unsold shows considerably less than any July report since 1907, and this with other conditions shown would make your Market Conditions Committee stand-patters. We therefore would not think best to recommend any change from values recommended at our May, 1910, meeting.

HEMLOCK

Recent information in regard to the hemlock bark peel indicates a reduced production in the lower peninsula and but a slight increased peel in the upper peninsula, the slight increased peel in the upper peninsula being accounted for by the fact that more than the usual amount of hemlock logs are going to the pulp mills, which require that hemlock logs be peeled.

As a whole there probably will be less than the usual amount of hemlock lumber produced, and we believe that our recommendations as to hardwoods apply equally as well to hemlock.

Respectfully submitted,

BRUCE ODELL.
W. C. HULL.
G. VON PLATEN
O. L. LARSON
J. C. ROSS.

mittee which the chair announced would be appointed later, to be taken up at the October meeting of the association.

On motion the chair was instructed to appoint a committee of five delegates to attend the Conservation Congress to be held at St. Paul, September 5 to 9. The chairman appointed as such committee, Edward Buckley, Henry Ballou, Ralph Gilchrist, D. H. Day and W. D. Young.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then taken up, and on motion the secretary was authorized to cast the unanimous ballot of the organization for the re-election of the retiring officers. This motion prevailed and the following is the roster of the officers, executive board and directors re-elected:

OFFICERS

Chas. A. Bigelow, President, Bay City.
R. W. Smith, 1st Vice-president, Manistee
G. VonPlaten, 2d Vice-president, Boyne City.
C. T. Mitchell, Treasurer, Cadillac.
J. C. Knox, secretary, Cadillac.



C. T. MITCHELL, TREASURER, CADILLAC, MICH.



G. VON PLATEN, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, BOYNE CITY.



J. C. KNOX, SECRETARY, CADILLAC, MICH.

hard maple conditions. As was shown during the past eight months there was no surplus in any size or grade and in many sizes and grades there was a decided shortage. Starting this year with approximately the same stock as a year ago, we believe all the available hard maple will be in good demand throughout the year.

Owners of hard maple stumpage and manufacturers of maple lumber should take into consideration that the maple trees are now counted and their days numbered. The production of maple lumber has reached the maximum and will decline rapidly after this year. The decline, we believe, will be especially marked after three years. While as a matter of fact the demand for and use of maple lumber is increasing, and these facts should receive careful consideration in planning your production and in marketing your stock.

We desire also to recommend that you "make haste slowly" in marketing your annual cut. It was clearly demonstrated last year that the manufacturer who did not sell his cut of hardwood until after the first of the year realized a much higher price for his stock than the manufacturer who contracted earlier. July, August

The report was accepted.

President Bigelow introduced Charles E. Brower, secretary of the National Classification Committee, who delivered an address on the inroads the fibre and paper box business is making on wooden packages, and asked for the financial and moral support of the association in carrying on the work of attempting to secure from the railroads a lower classification on goods packed in wooden containers than those shipped in paper boxes. On motion an appropriation of \$100 was made to the National Classification Committee represented by Mr. Brower, and the organization was given the moral support of the association.

A discussion then prevailed on the subject of the terms of sale previously authorized by the association, naming 60 days or 1½ per cent cash discount in fifteen days. On motion the entire matter was referred to a com-

EXECUTIVE BOARD

F. A. Diggins, Cadillac.
R. W. Smith, Manistee.
Chas. A. Bigelow, Bay City.

DIRECTORS

W. W. Mitchell, Cadillac.
R. Hanson, Grayling.
G. VonPlaten, Boyne City.
R. G. Peters, Manistee.
H. Ballou, Cadillac.
W. L. Martin, Cheboygan.
D. H. Day, Glen Haven.
H. A. Batchelor, Saginaw.
R. J. Clark, Sault Ste. Marie.
Chas. A. Bigelow, Bay City.
R. W. Smith, Manistee.
F. A. Diggins, Cadillac.
N. M. Langdon, Mancelona.
F. L. Richardson, Alpena.
W. T. Culver, Ludington.
C. T. Mitchell, Cadillac.

The meeting then adjourned.

There were present:

A. F. Anderson, Cadillac.
H. Ballou, Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac.
Charles A. Bigelow, Kneeland-Bigelow Company and Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company, Bay City.
Charles E. Brower, secretary National Classification Committee.
R. Case, Case & Cartier, Kingsley.
C. W. Case, Case & Cartier, Kingsley.
R. C. Clark, Peninsula Bark & Lumber Company, Sault Ste. Marie.
W. C. Culver, Sterns Salt & Lumber Company, Ludington.
D. H. Day, Glen Haven.
F. A. Diggins, Murphy & Diggins, Cadillac.
Charles R. Duggan, Jackson & Tindle, Peas-ton.
O. A. Felger, Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company, Grand Rapids.
Thomas Forman, Thomas Forman Company, Detroit.
R. Hanson, Salling-Hanson Company, Grayling.
W. C. Hull, Oval Wood Dish Company and Smith & Hull Company, Traverse City.

R. H. Jenks, Cleveland Land & Timber Company, Raber.
Elmer Klise, A. B. Klise Lumber Company, Sturgeon Bay.
J. C. Knox, secretary, Cadillac.
N. M. Langdon, Antrim Iron Company, Mancelona.
O. L. Larson, Buckley & Douglas Salt & Lumber Company, Manistee.
C. T. Mitchell, Mitchell Brothers Company, Cadillac.
I. R. Myers, Richardson Lumber Company, Bay City and Alpena.
A. W. Newark, Cadillac Handle Company, Cadillac.
Bruce Odell, Cummer-Diggins Company, Cadillac.
Robert H. Rayburn, Island Mills Lumber Company, Alpena.
John C. Ross, Ross & Wentworth, Bay City.
O. J. Smith, R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Company, East Lake.
J. Sullivan, Cedar.
G. VonPlaten, Boyne City.
M. L. Williams, Williams Brothers Company, Cadillac.
John S. Weidman, Mount Pleasant.
W. D. Young, W. D. Young & Co., Bay City.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag

Credit Where Credit Is Due

BOYNE CITY, MICH., July 27. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I notice what you have stated in your last issue regarding the tramways which we are putting in at the new mill at Iron Mountain, and wish to say that the idea is not original with me, but that we got this from parties using this system at Gravenhurst, Ontario. This system is being used to some considerable extent in Canada and is giving good satisfaction. Kindly correct in your next issue.

G. VON PLATEN.

Not Pleased with Hardwood Inspection Affairs

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., July 25. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: On page 21 of your issue of July 25 I find some very interesting reading. I have found interesting reading in your paper heretofore, but this is the limit.

The article is headed, "What Log Run Means." I venture to say that not one out of one hundred manufacturers that use lumber has seen this article, or knows that "log run" in ash, oak or similar woods means No. 3 Common and better. Michigan ash, as it usually cuts, turns out about 40 per cent No. 3 Common. If the price is to remain the same, and I doubt not the object of the hardwood association is to maintain the price at the old figure, you can see where a buyer is going to get off. It means that the sale of these woods will not be made in what is called "log run," but will drift into strictly graded lumber. There has been a tightening up by the hardwood manufacturers on their grades, and that has thrown practically all of the business into the hands of scalpers, so that a large majority of the hardwood lumber is now handled by these scalpers.

Manufacturers, as a rule, have lost faith in all inspection rules because they never could tell from one day's end to the other what the rules were to be. Less than two years ago the rule was made that substituted sound cuts for clear cuttings, but now "log run" includes No. 3 Common. What the next move will be the Lord only knows. The man who uses up the lumber has never been consulted and has never had a word to say about the fixing of these arbitrary rules.

The howl is going up all over the country against trusts and combinations. It looks to the writer like one of the worst, and one of the meanest, because one of the most underhanded, is the lumber trust. They are not decent enough to be open and above board, but from the caliber of the men who are engaged in the business nothing better could be expected.

CHALLENGE REFRIGERATOR COMPANY,
H. F. Harbeck, President.

Wants Three-Year-Old Fellow Stock

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ROCK ISLAND, ILL., July 23.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I am writing to again inquire if you can give me the necessary information which will place me in communication with parties who can furnish stock for fellows, of the following dimensions: 5"x6"x2", or any multiple; to be of white oak, seasoned at least three years.

I know it is very difficult to obtain seasoned stock of the dimensions above, but I am very anxious to secure any that exists, if possible.

One of our correspondents, J. S. Houston & Co., Chicago, Ill., kindly enclosed a clipping from your paper showing where you had inserted a copy of my letter of April 23.

Thanking you for your kindness and awaiting your reply with interest, I am,

F. E. HOBBS.

Deprecates Timber Fire Loss Reports

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS., July 26.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: In discussing reports of loss to logs and timber by forest fires this season, I generally maintain that most reports should be discounted by at least 500 to 1,000 per cent on timber, but usually accept the figures shown in reports of loss by fire of logs and lumber.

The article in HARDWOOD RECORD of July 25 under Wausau items mentions that the Arpin Lumber Company, of Arpin, Wis., lost 4,000,000 feet of logs near Exeland by fire. The Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company has had banked by the settlers 81,860 feet of logs at Exeland. The report to us was that a few of the logs were burned. The loss probably amounted to about 4,000 feet and not 4,000,000, as mentioned in the RECORD.

The Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company is located at Atlanta, Wis.

D. J. ARPIN,
President, John Arpin Lumber Company.

Wants Basswood and Red Gum Dimension Stock

The RECORD is in receipt of a letter from a prominent piano manufacturing concern, stating that it is in the market for

10,000 pieces 2"x4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x4' 9" basswood.

10,000 pieces 2"x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x4' 9" basswood.

10,000 pieces 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "x4' 9" basswood.

10,000 pieces 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x4' 9" basswood.

These dimensions are ripping sizes, must be worked from dry stock, as it would warp and check otherwise; must be free from knots and other defects.

Also 300,000 pieces 4"x5"x10' red gum. Must be perfect stock without defects and

hearts. Small amount of sap regarded as no defect.

The inquirer has been referred to the leading basswood and gum producers of the country, and any others who would like to figure on this requisition can have the address by writing this office.—EDITOR.

New Wagon and Carriage Woodstock Club

The RECORD is in receipt of the following communication from F. A. Curtis, secretary of the newly organized Wagon and Carriage Woodstock Club, whose office is at 307 Park-front Building, Austin Station, Chicago:

AUSTIN STATION, CHICAGO, July 26.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: The manufacturers of turned and shaped vehicle material, consisting of singletrees, neckyokes, doubletrees and shaped wagon stock, held a meeting in St. Louis at the Southern hotel, July 19, and organized the Wagon and Carriage Woodstock Club, with officers and executive committee indicated by this letterhead, the office of the club being located in Chicago.

The object of this new association is to conserve the fast decreasing supply of raw material by the standardization of sizes and the establishment of uniform and standard grades and a standard list; also to promote a more fraternal feeling among the manufacturers in the line to the end that improvement may be made in methods of manufacture.

Nearly all of the manufacturers of the country were represented at the meeting and results promise to secure the objects sought. No reference was made to the matter of selling price and no attempt is made to establish any fixed basis, but conditions pertaining to raw material, labor and factory supplies indicate the necessity of obtaining more money for the finished products and for the modification of grades that will admit of good hickory material being used to some extent in vehicle construction, though it may contain minor defects which do not impair the strength of the material.

WAGON & CARRIAGE WOODSTOCK CLUB,
F. A. Curtis, Secretary.

Wants Persimmon Lumber

The RECORD is in receipt of a communication from a prominent hardwood flooring and parquetry manufacturing house, stating that it would like to get into communication with producers of persimmon lumber. Anyone interested in negotiating with this concern can have the address by writing this office.—EDITOR.

Mill and Logging Waste

The RECORD is in receipt of the following communication from McGarvey Cline, director of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. It is a subject that should interest a large number of the readers of HARDWOOD RECORD, and they should address Mr. Cline on this subject.—EDITOR.

MADISON, WIS., July 21.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: The Forest Products Laboratory wishes to make a thorough and comprehensive study of different problems bearing on the use of mill and logging wastes. The laboratory is chiefly interested in the possibilities of using such wastes in the manufacture of wood pulp, fiber board, and other fiber products; alcohol, turpentine, wood creosote, and other products of wood distillation. It is also interested in mechanical means of using such wastes in the manufacture of toys, built-up boards, and other miscellaneous articles.

in order to make this investigation complete and effective as possible, I should greatly appreciate hearing from any of your readers regarding their knowledge of any attempts which have been made to use wood in the following when possible:

- Where the attempt was or is being made;
- What products were manufactured;
- What woods were used and in what form were they used;
- Description of methods employed, or reference to patents or other literature describing them;
- Difficulties encountered in handling the equipment or in marketing the products.

The laboratory would also appreciate suggestions from any of your readers regarding the ways and means of making this investigation of the greatest practical value.

Very truly yours,

McGARVEY CHENE

Director.

The Weight of Hickory Logs

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 2.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We would be glad if you will let us know the approximate weight per square foot under Scribner-Doyle measurement on hickory logs exported from mills in northern and central Louisiana.

C. C. MENGEL & BRO. CO.

J. C. Wickliffe, Secretary.

The writer has been advised that it is the impression of the editor that the weight of green hickory logs is approximately ten thousand pounds per thousand feet. Both the writer of the letter and the RECORD will esteem it a favor if anyone who has specific data on this subject will communicate with this office.—EDITOR.

Economy in Odd Length Trimming

In 1909 the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association adopted resolutions favoring the manufacture of odd lengths in flooring, ceiling, siding, finish, partition and moulding. About this time the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States and the National Hardwood Lumber Association amended their inspection rules and admitted 15 per cent of odd length lumber into standard lengths. The leading lumber manufacturers of the Pacific coast have recognized the economy incident to the production of odd length stock, and while heretofore they have cut their lengths into multiples of two feet, they now trim to odd feet where economy can be effected.

Statistics gathered on the Pacific coast and in the yellow pine regions in the South show that the manufacture of only even lengths results in a waste of material, and that a considerable saving can be effected by cutting odd lengths. Under the conditions that prevail on the Pacific coast the making of odd lengths will increase the different classes of products by nearly 3 per cent, and thus a saving will come from material that was heretofore wasted. Statistics gathered in the yellow pine region covering both short leaf and long leaf yellow pine show that a saving of about 2 per cent was effected as the average of six mills that employ this system. In hardwood lumber manufacture the saving is considerably greater, and in one instance at least a poplar manufacturing concern reports that since it adopted the odd length system it finds that it is effecting an economy of nearly 17 per cent. By reason of splits and defective butt logs it is undeniably true that the economy in producing odd lengths from hardwoods is much greater than it is in soft woods.

The Forest Service has recently issued a circular showing that the percentage in odd lengths in ordinary construction is much greater than any possible percentage that could be obtained where even an odd length trimming system prevails. Some buyers employ 40 per cent of odd lengths, but others use as little as 5 per cent. In hardwoods it is reasonable to assume from the information at hand that the odd length system of trimming would make a saving of fully 10 per cent in lumber output, and this constitutes a remarkably high percentage of profit, as in hardwood lumber production the odd length trimming will probably be employed in at least a majority of the saw mills. The grading rules of the two hardwood associations named admit 15 per cent of odd lengths to standard grades, but it is doubtful if as large a percentage as that could ever be attained in general hardwood production.

The ordinary gang trimmer, of either overhead or underhung construction, cannot readily be adapted to odd length trimming. It therefore has remained for the progressive saw mill machinery manufacturing house, the M. Garland Company of Bay City, Mich., to put on the market a new and high-class type of odd length trimmer which meets all the requirements of saw mills cutting as high as 12,000 feet an hour. One of these machines built by the M. Garland Company is in operation by that progressive lumber manufacturing house, the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, O., and this company alleges that the machine is effecting an economy of \$65 a day.

The accompanying illustration shows the simple and compact type of odd-length trimmer produced by the M. Garland Company. This machine will cut from 8 to 20 feet, even or odd lengths, with only three saws, while the old style of edger required nine saws. This machine does

away with a large proportion of belt and saw troubles.

Referring to the letters on the engraving, "B" represents the skids where the lumber starts; saw "C" cuts off one end and when the board reaches rolls "D" it starts in the direction of the arrow toward bumpers "E." These bumpers are one foot apart and are operated by foot treadles "F." The bumper stops the board at the desired point while still being carried toward the next saw. "H" is a tilt saw which may be raised or left down as desired, and the untrimmed end of the board cut by saw "G." "I" shows a clutch gear to start and stop the feed chains.

The M. Garland Company reports that it has built thousands of trimmers of the E and G and two-saw type, some of them to cut odd lengths, but believes that this is the king pin trimmer of them all. This is the first time this machine has ever been illustrated and will prove of especial interest to hardwood manufacturers, as its efficiency and economy has been fully tried out.

Lumber manufacturing methods have been notoriously wasteful for years, and if this new trimmer will effect an economy of even 5 per cent on the 50,000,000,000 feet of lumber produced in the United States annually it will be equivalent to adding 2,500,000,000 feet to the annual output. The utilization of the odd-length trimmer is the taking of a practical step in forest conservation.

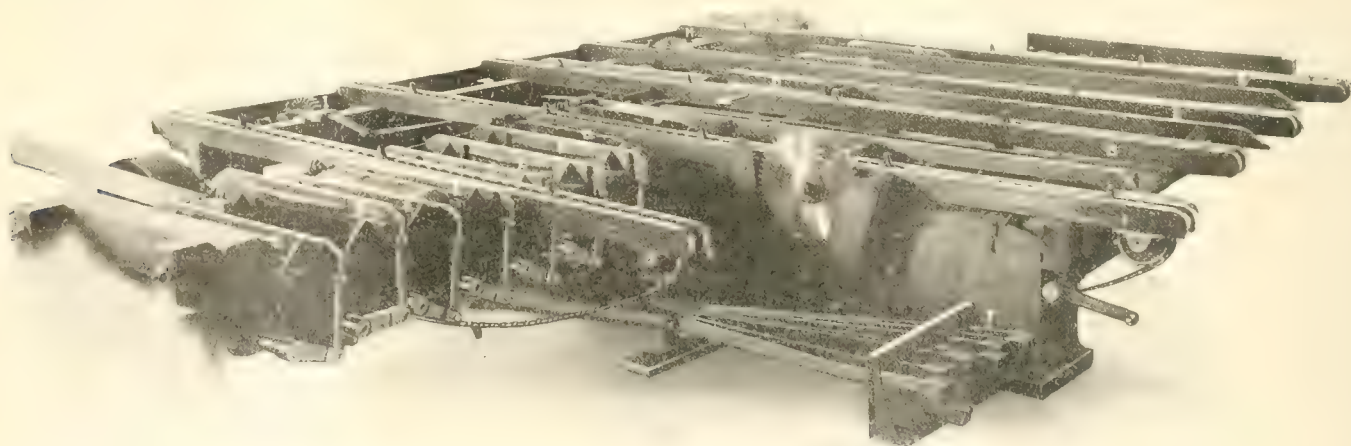
For Hoo-Hoo Visitors to San Francisco.

The unrivaled climatic and scenic features of California in general and of the country adjacent to San Francisco in particular, need no special comment before the general public. The Hoo-Hoo officials have been indeed wise in selecting such a spot for the coming general assembly to take place in early September.

Ira P. Rowley, general Hoo-Hoo secretary, has issued a statement from the San Francisco headquarters, with a view to bringing before the visitors the various points of interest which are worthy of mention and should be seen during the stay in that city. The various structures of note, such as the Appraisers building, Fisherman's wharf, Fort Mason, and the magnificent new post-office are described in detail.

A point of more than usual interest is Fort Winfield Scott, a relic of the days when law and order were maintained in California only by the use of military patrol. The fort stands at the entrance of Golden Gate and is still garrisoned by a few soldiers and equipped with the old-style gun.

Another point of historic interest is Portsmouth square. Here the first American flag was raised in this territory in 1848. This tract contained the first custom house, and it is said that during the famous gold rush a hotel was built on it for \$30,000, which rented for \$15,000 a month. It was here that Robert L. Stevenson spent a great deal of his time.



NEW ODD LENGTH TRIMMER MANUFACTURED BY M. GARLAND CO., BAY CITY, MICH.

The artistic results obtained by the improved methods of photography made it imperative to supply a type of frame which would not only have a distinct beauty in itself, but would harmonize with the rich, sepia tints now so popular. The old-fashioned, gaudy composition frames are certainly not suited to show up this kind of a portrait to best advantage, and the same can be said of those of metal and painted wood. About the only available material which would answer all requirements is wood in a natural color, selected for grain and figure, from among the rare species of commerce.

A wood which probably finds more extensive employment than any other in this line of manufacture is Circassian walnut, the figure of which, with its natural rich, brown color, blends perfectly with sepia. A favorite style of frame is a veneered Circassian, trimmed with a thin ebony or ebonized edge. Mahogany, of course, is extensively used for the face veneer, and as in all articles of decoration is always popular. About seventy-five per cent of the modern all-wood picture frames are made of built-up stock, and the two woods mentioned form the bulk of the material used for finish. Veneered frames are considerably more expensive than are the solid wood type, owing to the large labor item entering into manufacture. American walnut is used to great extent in making solid frames, and when finished up presents a strikingly rich appearance. The usual style of walnut frame is a narrow moulding, often oval shape, made to represent the styles in vogue years ago. The other woods entering into the veneer construction are cherry for the core and poplar for crossbanding. Cherry is selected because of its hardness and close even grain; when trimmed it presents a clean surface at the first cut and further waste of time and material is eliminated. The stock is bought in 1-inch, 5/8-inch and resawed thicknesses, and in long or short lengths, depending upon the price. The picture frame manufacturer has an excellent chance to shop for what he wants. Common cherry and poplar are of course used. The veneer is bought in regular sizes. Some idea of the number of frames manufactured can be gotten from the fact that in the plant of one concern, the Mahogany Novelty Company of Chicago, about \$4,500 is spent annually for raw material. This represents an output for labor of \$12,000 for the same period, which accounts for the exceedingly high price of veneered frames.

There is nothing materially different in the process of manufacturing picture frames from the usual methods employed in similar industries. The veneered frames are of two kinds, the one-piece, and that made from four pieces with mitered joints. The former

method is used in making the smaller frames, five-ply stock being glued up, then trimmed to approximate outside dimensions and jig-sawed for the opening. The next operation shapes the edges according to pattern, of which there are many in various sizes. The crozing to receive the picture is also done on this machine. The most important step of all is sandpapering. To turn out a good class of article, hand finishing is required, as the average sanding machine is not sufficiently accurate to put a good surface on all the edges, and into the moulding. The other type of frame is made in a different way; four solid pieces are first mitered and then glued together and trimmed to about the proper dimensions. The veneer is not applied until the core is thoroughly dry and then the pattern is worked as usual in the shaper, and the sanding, as in the other case, is done by hand.

The RECORD is indebted to the firm above mentioned, the Mahogany Novelty Company, for the information contained in this article. This firm turns out about 125 different patterns of frames, each of which can be had in nine different finishes.

D. J. McMillan, of Watha, N. C., is planning the erection of a plant at that place for the manufacture of veneers from native hardwoods. Building operations will begin as soon as arrangements can be completed. The mill will have new machinery throughout of the most up-to-date pattern, a hundred horse-power engine, one hundred and fifty horse-power boiler, spacious dry kilns and every facility needed in this line of manufacture.

The Goshen Veneer Company, of Goshen, Ind., is making arrangements for the erection of a large addition to its plant. M. C. Dow, Jr., is manager of the company.

Fessenden Hall, manufacturer of mahogany and veneers, at Philadelphia, has received a cablegram from his agent in Russia, telling of the shipment of a number of very fine Circassian walnut logs which were contracted for last spring. These logs are said to be larger in size than any received at the Hall operations during the last three years, and are remarkably free from sap. The logs will be received at the mill about the end of August, and will be immediately turned into veneers and lumber.

The business of the Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Company, of Algoma, Wis., has grown at such rapid rate of late that it has been necessary for the company to again enlarge its plant and increase its capacity and facilities for production. The new addition will be 40x160 feet and two stories high. The walls, floors and roof will be of

concrete, and the window frames of steel with woven wire glass panes. The structure will be fireproof throughout and a model of its kind.

Frank O. Reagan of Brooksville, Fla., is interested in a new organization, which will install machines for the manufacture of veneers, crates, hampers, etc. It is expected that the machinery will be put in place and the plant ready for operation within a short time.

The new veneer plant which is being erected for the W. W. Wood Veneer Company, at Raymond, Wash., is about finished. The structure is 40x140 feet, two stories high, of durable material throughout. It will have a capacity of about 100,000 feet a day. Included in the equipment for the plant will be a 100-inch machine which will take in six-foot logs.

Sigler, Brorin & Co., of Parma, Mo., whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, are rushing the work on the construction of the new factory which they expect to be ready for operation the latter part of August. All the machinery for the plant is on the ground and is being installed as quickly as possible. The machinery includes the latest type of Coe 76-inch veneer cutter and a large Coe veneer dryer. When completed the plant will have more than double the capacity of the old one, and will be as nearly fireproof as it is possible to make such a factory.

The Barnes-Kelley Manufacturing Company and the Owensboro Seating & Cabinet Company, of Owensboro, Ky., have merged into one corporation, which will operate under the style of the Ohio Valley Manufacturing Company. Articles of incorporation have been filed for the new corporation, placing the capital stock at \$80,000. The stockholders are A. P. Duncan, Waco, Tex.; E. M. Barnes, W. A. Steele, S. R. Ewing, J. G. Belker, D. H. Quigg, and C. H. Wells.

Fire at Lansing, Mich., a few days ago damaged the plant, machinery, stock and buildings of the Lansing Veneered Door Company to the extent of about \$13,000. The loss is partially covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. The factory building, which was of brick, was completely gutted. H. H. Larned, head of the concern, expects to repair the building at once and put it in shape to resume operations.

Information has been received that Jerome H. Sheip, of Philadelphia, has taken over the veneer plant of Bacon & Underwood Veneer Company, at Mobile. The factory is one of the leading establishments of its kind in the South. Mr. Sheip is well known in the hardwood trade.

News Miscellany

Meeting Handle Association

The first session of a three days' meeting of the Hickory Handle Manufacturers' Association of the United States was opened the morning of July 21 at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. The sessions continued through Thursday, Friday and Saturday. In addition to the consideration of various matters of importance connected with the business interests of the manufacturers of hickory handles, the meeting was unusually enjoyable to the members because of the entertainment features.

The opening session was called to order at 10 a. m. with President T. R. Clendinen in the chair, and Secretary J. E. Duffield present. About fifteen members attended the opening session, representing a good portion of the industry.



J. P. KONZEN

Notwithstanding the extremely hot weather, considerable business was transacted. Quite a number of important matters was taken up for discussion, including the ultimate shortage of hickory lumber, and the various delegates were heard from quite fully upon this important question.

The adoption of a standard handle was another of the topics which came in for consideration at the hands of the delegates.

The first day was largely occupied with minor details and preliminaries, so that the body actually did very little business until Friday, the sessions of that day and Saturday following being broken up with outdoor entertainments, including a trip up the Mississippi on the steamer Alton.

New Chicago Hardwood House

The Konzen, Stumpf & Schafer Lumber Company is the name of a new wholesale hardwood lumber and wagon stock house recently organized in this city. It is made up of L. N. Schafer, president, of Argos, Ind., the well-known hardwood lumber manufacturer; H. A. Stumpf of Chicago, vice-president and treasurer, and J. P. Konzen of Chicago, secretary. Messrs Stumpf and Konzen have recently retired from the McParland & Konzen Lumber Company of Chicago.

The company has taken over by lease the fine plant formerly utilized by Kelley, Maus & Co., at the corner of Paulina street and Blue Island avenue, and has just completed a handsome office structure on the premises.

The company not only is a specialist in both northern and southern lumber and wagon stock but also in automobile material.

The new Konzen, Stumpf & Schafer Lumber Company certainly looks like a "live wire" adjunct to the Chicago hardwood fraternity. All the members have wide experience in lumber affairs, have a large acquaintance and already stand mighty well with the buying trade.

F. S. Underhill a High Flyer

A Philadelphia lumberman has made an aerial voyage. He says the novel sensations and delightful experiences of flying words are inadequate to describe. The higher the ascent, the more delectable, and, although it was his first empyreal venture, he felt no fear and no desire to descend to mother earth. On the contrary,



H. A. STUMPF

in resisting so long the temptation to taste a pleasure so ecstatic, he felt himself enormously the loser.

The nineteenth ascension of the balloon Philadelphia II, the proud possession of the Aeronautical Recreation Society of Philadelphia (of which Dr. Thomas E. Eldridge is president), with Dr. Eldridge, Frederick S. Underhill and the nephew of the latter on board, it is claimed, was a record-breaker. Conditions were perfect—weather, air currents, etc.—and at 10 o'clock on the beautiful moonlight evening of July 21 the balloon started from the athletic grounds of the Point Breeze gas works, and in a continuous flight of twelve hours and five minutes, made a journey of 300 miles over six states, maintaining an average of 1,000 feet. The center of the city left behind, Willow Grove was passed over, and at the height of 1,000 feet the crowd watching the balloon could easily be seen. At Oreland there was a short fright. The car headed straight for the blast furnaces, but they were crossed without a swerve and all was serene again. Smoothly the car sailed on, and White Horse, N. J., was passed over at 1:03 a. m. Admiration of the scenery below continued, when Mr. Underhill called out to the doctor, who was the manager and controller, with undisguised alarm, and the doctor admitted there was reason, for dead ahead was a high black wall, which on a nearer view proved to be a hill. Preparation was made to ascend higher, to pass over it, and the little car shot over the hill with a considerable margin. The Hudson river was crossed at 3:25 a. m., and Dr. Eldridge says in his nineteen ascensions he has

never seen a sight so beautiful. The sun was rising and its beams reflected on the water made a picture worth hazarding life and limb for. The Housatonic river and the state of Connecticut were then crossed, then the old Bay State. Here the wind caught them and Rhode Island came into line with a swerve at Pascoag, where there is an extensive lake known as Ponogansett pond. With their enlarged vision these inflated—in more sense than one—astronauts mistook it for the sea. Dr. Eldridge wished to descend and, finding a suitable spot, he pulled the valve rope, letting off some of the gas. They were then 10,550 feet in the air, and in fifteen minutes had dropped to earth, landing a few feet from the edge of the Pascoag reservoir, at a point called Pine Ridge Camp. The anchor was thrown out and just as they thought they were down for good it broke. The wind caught the half-inflated bag and the voyagers were drawn along the ground and scraped unmercifully along a big rock. The



L. N. SCHAFER

basket turned over, pinning them underneath, but the rip-cord was pulled, slitting the gas bag, and they crawled ignominiously forth, not much the worse for wear, congratulating themselves that their trip had been such a prodigious success, their mishaps so few, their adventures so delightful. They left Pascoag at 4 in the afternoon of the second day and arrived in Philadelphia at 3 the next morning.

The trip is regarded a record one for distance from Philadelphia and for time in the air. The society is naturally proud of their achievements in the way of ballooning and contemplate more daring feats in the near future. Dr. Eldridge is thoroughly conversant with the modus operandi, and his friends are glad to accompany him on his heavenly peregrinations. Mr. Underhill is so enthusiastic over his experience that to hear him expatiate on the delights and ecstasies of ballooning is but to infect his hearers with a desire to go and do likewise.

Will Build Two Mills

Following the purchase of a thousand acres of mixed hardwood land in Lowndes county, the Wildermuth Bending Company of Columbus, O., will begin at once the construction of two mills to develop this property. The tract is covered with a fine growth of virgin timber and is about eight miles southwest of Columbus. The company contemplates establishing a large bending plant at Columbus, a duplicate of the one it now operates at that place, besides the two mills on the timber land. One of these mills will be devoted to the manufacture of dimension stock and the other will cut lumber.

Disastrous Fire at Heineman, Wis.

On Wednesday, July 20, fire which spread from the burning forests in the vicinity wiped out the village of Heineman, Wis., destroying residences and public buildings, the entire plant and all the stock of the Heineman Lumber Company, at that place. The only structures left standing were one small cottage and a school house.

The surrounding country is dense woods and cutover lands thickly grown with brush, which fed the flames at an alarming rate. The damage to forest property was very heavy, though fortunately the Heineman company lost none of its standing timber.

The fire reached the edge of the village about one o'clock in the afternoon, and the fireproof power house of the Heineman company was immediately prepared to fight the flames with several thousand feet of hose. By hard work the fire was kept from spreading into the village for about three hours, when, by a sudden change in the wind, the flames were carried into the town and the lumber yard. In a few moments after the fire entered the village the entire plant was a mass of flames and burned rapidly. Then the danger to life became threatening and something had to be done to get the women and children to a place of safety. Without waiting for permission from the railroad, H. H. Heineman used a St. Paul freight train to carry people and such personal effects as had been saved to Gleason, Wis. He also stopped a couple of freight trains and saved all the railroad equipment.

The Heineman Lumber Company lost none of its valuable papers or records in its vaults; its standing timber is practically undamaged, and with purchases made during the past year it has a twenty-year cut remaining. While plans are not yet matured, the company expects to build a plant larger and finer in every way than the burned one, and to continue in business as heretofore. It still has large stocks of lumber at Wausau and Carter, Wis., and has arranged to take care of the orders on its books at the time of the fire. The concern's mercantile establishments at Gleason and Doering, Wis., are still in flourishing condition.

A list of the insuring companies carrying risks on the plant, village and stock destroyed is given herewith; this is in addition to the insurance of \$37,500 which was paid on the fire loss which occurred on the company's sawmill on April 4 last:

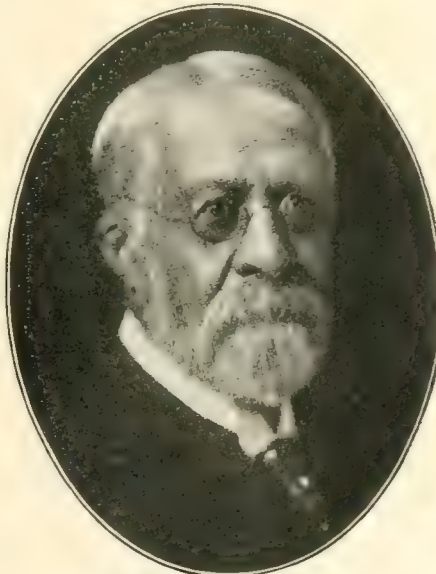
Royal	\$24,000
Prussian National	17,450
Germania	15,750
Boston	14,850
Fireman Fund	15,650
National Union	14,000
Spring Garden	13,100
North River	12,650
Philadelphia Underw.	12,000
Old Colony	11,750
Williamsburg City	10,500
Rochester German	10,000
Milwaukee Mechanics	8,000
Concordia	7,500
Commercial Union	6,250
Fidelity Underwriter	5,000
Norwich Union	4,300
Glen Falls	3,500
Citizens	3,500
Firemans Ins. Co.	3,500
Jefferson	2,500
Pennsylvania Fire I. Co.	2,500
Farmers & Merchants	2,500
National Ins. Co.	2,000
Capital	1,500
Fidelity Phoenix	1,450
Calumet	1,000
Teutonia	500
German Fire Ins. Co.	400

\$227,100

Death of J. A. Underwood

J. A. Underwood of Wausau, Wis., died in St. Mary's hospital, that city, on Wednesday morning, July 27. He had been in poor health for a number of years, his ailment being enlargement of the prostate gland. His condition became such that his physician advised an operation as the only relief. Fully realizing the danger attending such an operation at his mature years, Mr. Underwood entered the hospital with cheerful words to his wife and children, admonishing them to keep up courage and hope. The operation was performed and for a few days following Mr. Underwood's condition was very critical. He rallied and gained sufficient strength to sit up and take nourishment on the day before his death. At midnight a change came and he gradually sank until the end came, surrounded by his wife, a number of his children and friends.

Jarvis Augustus Underwood was born January 15, 1837, at Yonkers, N. Y. When a boy he



THE LATE J. A. UNDERWOOD OF WAUSAU, WIS.

moved with his parents to Ft. Edward, N. Y., and in early manhood became engaged in the lumber business. He was married at West Lebanon, Me., June 14, 1860, to Miss Eunice Shopleigh. He continued to reside in Ft. Edward until 1871, when he moved to Glens Falls, N. Y., residing there twelve years, when he moved to Appleton, Wis. While living in the latter city he established a wood-working institution in Tigerton, Wis. He became identified with a sawmill enterprise near Wausau and moved to that city in 1895. In the latter city he saw a field open for the establishment of a veneer factory and he built up a business which today is one of the city's best manufacturing institutions. This has been operated year in and year out, through flush and hard times, and has given employment to a large number of men. He was also interested in a veneer mill in Alabama, and divided his time between the latter and his Wisconsin enterprise.

Mr. Underwood was a man of keen business foresight, an untiring worker and gifted with rare capabilities. Never a day passed but what he was giving personal attention to his plants.

A happy event in his life was the celebration of his golden wedding June 14 of the present year. All of his children were present at that event.

Deceased is survived by his wife and six children. The latter are Herbert S. of Boston, Arthur W. of Chicago, Mrs. Henry Shedd of

Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Lawrence Williams of New York City and the Misses Mary and Louise of Wausau.

His funeral took place Friday afternoon, July 29, Rev. James Duer, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, officiating. The honorary pallbearers were prominent business associates, while the active pallbearers were men in his employ.

Hints for Fire Protection

Bulletin No. 59, published by U. S. Epperson & Co., manager for the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, contains, besides a list and causes of recent fires among lumber mills, many points of value and interest to mill superintendents for the prevention and the suppression of conflagrations. It is suggested that water mains placed on wooden supports are very apt to be put totally out of commission during the course of a fire when they are most needed. The bulletin suggests that it is much better to bury them.

What proved to be a disastrous fact at one serious fire reported was that the cut-off valves were not properly located. This meant that when the fire had reached certain sections parts of the hose system had to be abandoned with valves open, as the cut-offs could not be reached. Thus there was just that much waste of pressure on the entire system, and a proportionate lessening of efficiency.

Speaking further of the relations of steam pipes and boilers to the question of fire protection, the bulletin says that there can be no doubt as to the hazard of allowing steam to go down at any time. With the absence of sufficient steam pressure, the whole fire-fighting system is rendered useless, while with a good pressure behind the stream the efficiency of the apparatus is increased to the maximum. As to the possibility of steam pipes causing conflagrations, the writer states that opinions to the contrary are often the cause of a false sense of security, and result in serious losses. He states that the soft, light wood of course will char more quickly than other varieties, and that steam under pressure generating most heat, high pressure pipes are always more dangerous than those carrying little or no pressure. As an instance he says that his own home has been heated by steam for years; the gauge rarely showed underpressure, never over ten pounds. It happened that a wooden support was in contact with the steam pipe for fifteen years before any trouble occurred, but at the end of that period the stick was sufficiently charred to ignite and a fire resulted.

Other phases of the fire question passed upon in the bulletin are fuel vault fires, in which every mill owner is especially urged to make a close study of the conditions obtaining at the vault, and to put in operation any safeguards which seem feasible, and the "off-hour fires." It is shown that a large per cent of fires occur between the regular hours of work and strongly urged that the watch clock service be installed in all plants, as this is about the only check upon the night watchman. The bulletin suggests the employment of an assistant to fire the boilers, as the watchman's entire time should be taken up in fire patrol.

In Memoriam of John B. Ransom

Friends of the late John Bostick Ransom, and they were legion both in the lumber trade and in other fields, will be pleased with the attractive little volume into which have been gathered press tributes made at the time of his death, addresses given at his funeral, and resolutions in his memory adopted by the various organizations with which, during his active and useful life, Mr. Ransom was connected.

The booklet is substantially bound in flexible leather and will serve as a fitting reminder to keep green the memory of this able lumberman and good citizen.

New Oak Flooring Concern

The Pearson-Hutchison Lumber Company of Nashville, Tenn., is the name of a new oak flooring manufacturing house that has recently gone into commission. The Pearson-Hutchison Lumber Company is made up of E. W. Pearson, hardwood manufacturer of Manchester, Tenn., and D. S. Hutchison, who for years has been associated with the oak flooring trade and was formerly allied with the T. Wilce Company of Chicago, the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company and the Memphis Hardwood Flooring Company.

The Pearson-Hutchison Lumber Company has taken over by lease the plant of the National Box Company and has sublet the box department to this institution and has re-equipped the planing mill into a first-class flooring factory.

Mr. Hutchison, who was in Chicago last week, reports that he has already booked business enough to keep the plant in full operation for several months. With his knowledge of hardwood flooring production and his wide acquaintance the new concern should be very successful.



D. S. HUTCHISON

Death Emergency Fund for Hoo-Hoo

The committee appointed at the joint conference of the Supreme Nine and the House of Ancients held in Chicago, November 18 to 20 last, to work out the details of the establishment of a death emergency fund for the organization, has completed its work, and its report was considered at the meeting of the Supreme Nine and House of Ancients held at Chicago, July 19.

The plan on which it is proposed to work out this fund is an especially wise and far-seeing one. The fund is to be created and death payments will be paid as soon as the sum of \$6,000 has been remitted to the Scrivenoter, made up of the fees of \$2 from 3,000 members of the organization in good standing. The death benefit is small, only \$250, but inasmuch as it is to be paid promptly and without red tape on reasonable proof of the death of the subscriber, and as no medical examination is required and no age limit is placed upon beneficiaries, it will be generally useful.

The continuance of the fund depends upon whether the members care to have it in existence or not. When by reason of members failing to pay their assessments this fund is reduced as low as \$1,000, that is to be taken as indication that the membership no longer cares to have the fund continued and the money on hand will be turned into the regular distress fund.

Assessments for the replenishment of the fund are to be levied when the fund has been reduced

to \$2,000, or when in the judgment of the Snark and the Scrivenoter it is about to be reduced to such sum.

The Order of Hoo-Hoo is not and never will be an insurance organization, with all the complications and details inevitable in such an institution, but this plan seems to be a natural and logical extension of the spirit which has maintained the useful and beneficial distress fund for so many years, and members will undoubtedly respond in this matter with their usual generosity.

Purchase Timber Tract

The Burt & Brabb Lumber Company of Ford, Clark county, Ky., has transferred to the Greasy Fork Coal & Timber Company of Louisville 14,589 acres of land located in Leslie and Harlan counties, in the eastern part of the state. The consideration was slightly less than \$100,000.

The Greasy Fork Company was recently organized at Louisville with a capital of \$250,000. R. Carnahan of E. B. Norman & Co. is one of the principal stockholders and turned over to it a big section of timber land in the eastern part of Kentucky. The company, it is understood, does not intend to work the timber immediately.

Nashville Concern Moves to Alabama

The main office and sales department of Lytle & Ralston, who, though they have been in business but a short time, have made rapid strides in the hardwood field in Nashville as wholesalers and manufacturers, have been moved to Guntersville, Ala., where their mill is located. This will be a more convenient location, as it is in close touch with that section of Marshall county, Alabama, where the concern has valuable timber tracts, and where are also located a number of mills, the cuts of which it has contracted for.

Ernest N. Ralston, who handled the marketing and was in charge of the Nashville office, will direct the selling of the company's output from the Alabama city. R. L. Lytle, who has been in charge of the mill and timber operations at Guntersville, will continue in that capacity.

The move to Guntersville was made in order to give more freedom in investments in timber lands. The concern already has a number of valuable tracts of white oak and poplar, which it is now cutting to be ready for shipment when the fall trade opens.

It is probable that the offices will be moved back to Nashville within a year or so, as soon as Mr. Lytle gets the yards at Guntersville established so that all shipments can be made from that point. The proximity of the Tennessee river to the mills and holdings in Alabama will give the firm excellent shipping facilities.

Progressive New Memphis Concern

The new Ryan-Weigant Lumber Company, which was recently organized by James J. Ryan, Frank May, Ralph May, John F. Weigant and Walter Heltzgrafe at Memphis, has already started operations in new South Memphis, where it has a fine yard and convenient office. The capital stock of the new company is \$10,000, all paid in. All the members of the company are experienced lumbermen, the May brothers being particularly well-known in the hardwood field. Mr. Ryan, although but thirty years of age, has had twelve years' experience in the business and has an unusually broad grasp of hardwood affairs; he will have active charge of the business, giving his personal attention to the buying, selling and shipping. Already the yards of the company in South Memphis present the appearance of an old established concern. The future certainly looks bright for this new company, and it has already made a place for itself in the Memphis field.

American Lumber in Switzerland

Consul George Gifford of Basel, Switzerland, has been informed by an importer of American lumber that that place might well be made the distributing point for the adjoining territory of Switzerland and the surrounding countries. The river Rhine has been made navigable up to that point, which fact will present an all water route for American lumber into the heart of Europe.

The market at Switzerland is already good and great quantities have been imported from America, though of course the main bulk comes from Switzerland and other European countries. In 1908 the total value of all imports of lumber was \$5,242,092, of which lumber to the value of \$365,617 came from the United States. These figures do not include any manufactured article.

The principal market in Basel now seems to be for boards of ash, birch, chestnut, poplar, plain and birdseye maple, hickory, oak and walnut.



C. F. KORN

C. F. Korn, President of Bank

The Winton Savings Bank is the name of a new banking institution organized by the business men of Winton Place, the well known Cincinnati suburb, on June 25, 1910. The new bank was formally opened for business on Saturday, August 6. In the make-up of the executives of the bank Chester F. Korn, president of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company was elected president and director; A. L. Metcalfe of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company and J. S. Walker of the J. S. Walker Lumber Company were made directors. The new bank will handle commercial accounts and also have a savings department.

T. F. Scanlon Enters Chicago Trade

T. F. Scanlon, who for fifteen years has been identified with the hardwood business in various parts of the country, both in the selling and manufacturing end, recently joined J. P. McParland, the former senior partner of the McParland & Konzen Lumber Company, Laflin street, Chicago. Mr. McParland has bought out his associates in the business and with the assistance of Mr. Scanlon on the road is doing business along the old lines under the title McParland Hardwood Lumber Company. The new associate came from the employ of May Brothers, Memphis, Tenn., where he has been located for some time. Previously he was with Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, principally on the road.

Liverpool Mahogany Sales of July

The July report of Tickle, Bell & Co., Liverpool, England, states that at regular sales of that company many good firms were represented, and as the average grade was rather low, unusual prices prevailed for good quality lumber. Brokers were much in evidence in disposing of this and withdrew considerable stock because their estimates were not realized. A large import within the next few months is anticipated, and Liverpool concerns look for a consequent falling off in prices. This company reports having received, during July, 670 logs of African mahogany, totaling 511,521 feet, 45 Cuban logs containing 5,735 feet and 135 logs from other sections of walnut, teak and mahogany, comprising some 12,000 feet. The price of mahogany ran from 7½ to 22 cents a foot.

Wisconsin Hardwoods

Sixty members of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of Wisconsin make the following report on their cut and shipments for the month of June:

	Sawed Feet.	Shipped Feet.
Ash	451,000	551,000
Basswood	3,272,000	2,359,000
Birch	7,388,000	4,621,000
Elm	1,723,000	1,330,000
Maple	4,714,000	1,659,000
Oak	411,000	130,000
Not specified	3,690,000	782,000
Total	21,649,000	11,432,000

The increase of cut over shipments by this coterie of lumbermen can be explained from the fact that eleven were not sawing in May, and during that month six were working entirely on hemlock, and nine firms had no dry hardwoods of any description which they could ship during the month of June.

In the aggregate there is at present much less hardwood lumber in first hands in Wisconsin than there was at the beginning of the year.

Mahogany and Ebony for Cross Ties

The Southern Pacific Company of Mexico has posted notices at its different stations announcing that it is in the market for mahogany and ebony cross ties. The territory adjacent to Mazatlan and southward along the route of the road to Tepic, now under construction, supplies the ebony and mahogany trees from which the cross ties hitherto have been obtained. Many ties of these woods have been utilized in the completed section of the new road and it is planned to use them to the exclusion of other woods if they can be obtained in sufficient quantity. In most cases the hardwood ties, which are hand hewed, are brought in from the forests a few at a time by the Mexican Indians. It is claimed that an ebony or mahogany tie will last a lifetime. The ties in use on the upper part of this road were brought from Japan and are of excellent wearing quality. The natives place little value on the mahogany and ebony trees of this section. The wood is largely used for fuel and many valuable trees are destroyed for this purpose.

Buys Bonsack Stock

Things are now in shape for the removal of the J. S. Vaughn Lumber Company of Memphis, Tenn., to St. Louis. Contracts for railroad switches have been signed and ground leased for a yard. The yards at the foot of Angelica street have a piling capacity of 25,000,000 feet of lumber. The contract for the switch, closed with the Terminal Railroad & Merchants' Bridge, will be long enough to permit the handling of between twenty-five and thirty cars of lumber daily. Pending the completion of its new ar-

rangements the company has bought the entire stock of the Bonsack Lumber Company at the foot of St. Louis avenue. The latter company retires following the recent death by drowning near New Orleans of its president and manager, W. A. Bonsack. The Vaughn Lumber Company will use the offices and yards of the Bonsack Lumber Company until its own are ready.

The removal of the Vaughn Lumber Company from Memphis is due, according to President Vaughn, to the more advantageous location of St. Louis as a hardwood accumulating and distributing center. "St. Louis is the natural market and center for the vast hardwood manufacturing region west of the Mississippi river in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. St. Louis today is the largest hardwood market and consumer of hardwoods in the world. At present St. Louis carries more than 150,000,000 feet of hardwoods in stock and the local consumption is enormous as compared with many other lumber markets," is the way Mr. Vaughn speaks of St. Louis.

Biltmore Doings for July

The field work conducted at Sunhurst, N. C., during the month of July has consisted of timber estimating, railroad and bridge surveys, selecting and surveying proper sites for splash dams, a study of mill construction, botanical and zoological work.

The general routine was interrupted for one week, during which some very interesting trips were taken to several lumbering operations in the proximity of Asheville. One day was spent in Canton, N. C., where the school visited the fiber and tannic acid plants of the Champion Fibre Company. This proved to be very instructive as three different processes (soda, sulphite and sulphate) were seen, by which the fibre is obtained, all being operated at the same time. The tannic acid plant was equally interesting to visit.

A trip of several days to the operations of the Pigeon River Lumber Company at Crestmont, N. C., offered excellent opportunities for the study of log transportation in the mountains; the means of transportation being standard and narrow gauge railroads, inclined railroads, pole chutes, overhead cable, snaking with a donkey engine, and skidding with both horses and cattle. The double band saw mill of the company cutting 80,000 feet board measure per day, and the steam dry kiln were closely inspected by the students and greatly appreciated.

A striking contrast between different methods of operation adopted under similar conditions was presented to the students seeing near Crestmont the interesting operations conducted by Mr. Latham, manager of the Haddock-Frantz Lumber Company. This firm uses a single band mill located close to the logging operations. The lumber instead of the logs is carried over the mountains to the main line of the railroad. A narrow gauge incline railroad is being used on the steep grades and a regular narrow gauge railroad on the lesser grades.

The school gave a dinner dance at The Manor hotel in Asheville on July 4. This was greatly appreciated by the students after living in the "backwoods" for some time.

H. C. Oberholser (U. S. Biological Survey) spent two weeks lecturing on zoology. Both the lectures and field trips were very interesting and brought forth marked enthusiasm for the course on the part of the students.

Dr. Schenck is lecturing on the second and last part of lumbering and technology. Dr. House is lecturing on morphology and classification of plants.

The school will be located in Cadillac, Mich., in the logging camps of Cummer-Diggins, from August 15 until October 1, sailing October 4 on the steamship New Amsterdam of the Holland-American Line from Hoboken, N. J., for the German forests.

Building Operations for July

Official reports from fifty building centers throughout the country, compiled by The American Contractor, show a loss in the aggregate of 22 per cent for July, 1910, as compared with July, 1909. Of this amount, New York City assumes nearly three-fourths, a decrease of nearly \$15,000,000, or 52 per cent. The majority of the other cities in the list contribute their mite to make the total. Thirty-two cities show a loss of from 2 to 76 per cent, and eighteen cities show a gain of from 2 to 185 per cent. The principal gains were made in Atlanta, 185 per cent; Dallas, 128; Duluth, 45; Hartford, 128; Los Angeles, 98; Oklahoma City, 95; St. Paul, 44. Particulars will be found in the following table:

City.	July, 1910. Cost.	July 1909. Cost.	Per Cent Gain/Loss
Atlanta	\$ 989,112	\$ 346,878	185 ..
Baltimore	755,494	792,120	.. 4
Birmingham	305,039	334,098	.. 8
Buffalo	893,000	1,393,000	.. 36
Chicago	5,253,200	6,856,250	.. 23
Cincinnati	842,320	879,430	.. 2
Cleveland	1,094,628	1,282,363	.. 14
Columbus	313,778	284,145	.. 10
Dallas	890,865	388,720	128 ..
Denver	1,765,635	2,240,670	.. 2
Detroit	1,556,665	1,651,760	.. 5
Duluth	266,955	128,965	45 ..
Grand Rapids	242,080	346,244	.. 30
Hartford	387,015	169,235	128 ..
Indianapolis	889,510	628,727	41 ..
Kansas City	1,584,465	1,334,715	18 ..
Knoxville	70,236	134,340	.. 47
Little Rock	129,976	210,130	.. 38
Los Angeles	1,319,268	1,022,213	98 ..
Louisville	335,970	278,967	20 ..
Manchester	113,275	152,225	.. 25
Milwaukee	1,177,345	1,087,004	8 ..
Minneapolis	1,151,920	1,001,180	15 ..
Nashville	203,320	175,223	16 ..
Newark	729,202	990,000	.. 26
New Haven	218,257	537,310	.. 59
New Orleans	428,620	522,780	.. 18
Manhattan	7,000,775	18,886,434	.. 62
Brooklyn	3,181,595	4,734,914	.. 33
Brooklyn	2,509,250	3,848,775	.. 34
New York	12,691,620	27,470,123	.. 52
Oakland	452,024	406,326	11 ..
Oklahoma City	565,930	289,315	95 ..
Omaha	463,975	815,280	.. 43
Pasadena	174,291	144,464	26 ..
Philadelphia	3,462,665	3,897,590	.. 11
Pittsburg	958,593	1,506,923	.. 42
Portland	847,080	911,570	.. 7
Rochester	550,336	1,030,815	.. 46
St. Paul	1,116,861	770,498	44 ..
St. Louis	1,976,350	2,066,059	.. 4
Salt Lake City	413,400	490,500	.. 9
San Antonio	267,308	1,138,505	.. 76
Seattle	1,655,495	1,275,415	.. 20
Spokane	452,505	583,110	.. 22
Syracuse	351,243	440,015	.. 20
Toledo	159,397	209,395	.. 28
Wilkes-Barre	216,138	180,885	.. 19
Worcester	281,152	445,347	.. 36
Total	\$51,011,543	\$71,282,417	.. 22

Driving Belts of Steel

German and Belgium manufacturers are employing thin steel of exceedingly high temper in the manufacture of transmission belts, and according to recent exhaustive tests, most satisfactory results are being obtained. The tests were conducted under the supervision of Professor Kammerer of Berlin, who demonstrated that among the many advantages of the steel belt some of the most interesting are that inasmuch as steel does not stretch to any appreciable extent, all trouble necessitated by taking up belts is avoided; much narrower belts can be employed to do the same work, widths from one third to one-tenth of those of ordinary build being sufficient. A speed of as much as ten thousand feet per minute can be employed.

To Cut Hardwoods in Illinois

Ezra Rhodes, the well-known hardwood man of South Bend, Ind., has just purchased eighty acres of timber land near Kankakee, Ill., fifty-two miles from Chicago, which is estimated will cut 1,000,000 feet of oak, walnut and cherry. A mill will be put in this fall to cut the timber. A gang of men is now engaged in clearing off the small stuff on the property.

Hardwood Flooring in England

An inquiry has been received by Consul Horace Lee Washington of Liverpool from American manufacturers of hardwood flooring in oak and beech as to the sales prospects for this material in England, to which he responds:

In this section hardwood is used only to a limited extent for floors. The condition existing here is quite the reverse from that throughout the continent of Europe, where even the most modest apartment houses are equipped with hardwood floors. Here the great majority of residences are carpeted, and it is principally in modern office buildings, which are of recent date in Liverpool, that hardwood flooring is used. The hardwood flooring used is principally of oak and maple. Very little beech is used. The usual sizes are as follows: Mostly 1 inch thick, some 1¼ inches; widths, 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ inches, chiefly 3½ and 4 inches; lengths, practically all 3 feet and up. Two-foot lengths have been called for, but do not represent more than 5 per cent of the trade. Prices, £30 to £40 (\$145.99 to \$194.66) per standard, Liverpool.

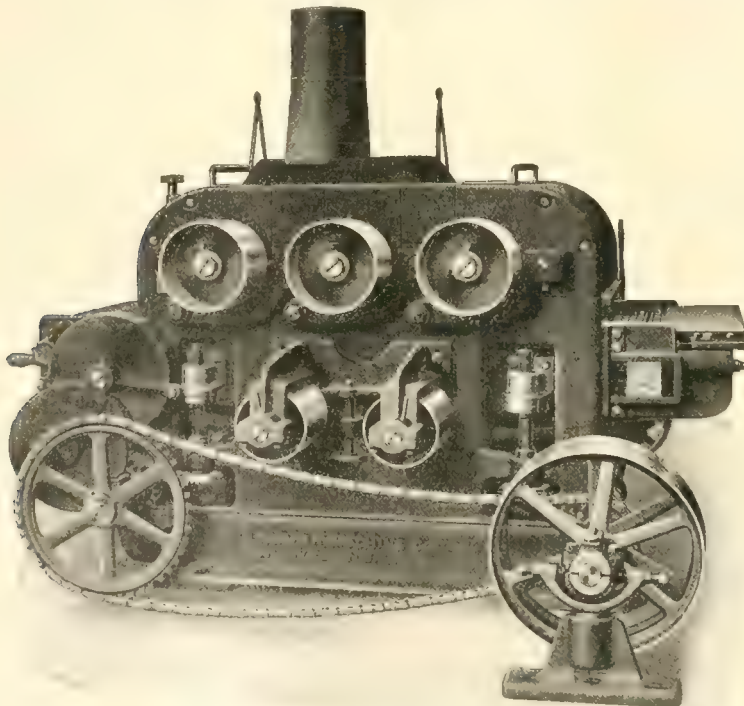
In parquet flooring the sizes are: Thickness, 1 to 1½ inches; width, 2 to 3 inches; length, 9 to 12 inches. It appears that while ordinary flooring is tongued and grooved with matched ends, parquet flooring is grooved on the sides for mortar, or tongued and grooved, and end grooved on both ends (but not tongued on the ends). Parquet flooring is steel polished, not sanded on the face. The price paid in carload lots is about 5s (\$1.21) per cubic foot. It is shipped in bundles or sacks and in uniform lengths only.

Only ordinary flooring is bored for secret nailing. All flooring is hollow backed.

The hardwood flooring used in this market is imported prepared, chiefly from Ohio and West Virginia.

An Enviably Record

A letter of endorsement, recently given by a high official of the Isthmian Canal Commission to the operator who had charge of the eight Lidgerwood cableways used in building the Gatun locks during the preceding eleven months, contains incidentally a remarkable record of efficiency of the cableways. This passage read as follows:



H. B. SMITH TRIPLE DRUM SANDER

"These cableways, so far as delays from breakage or repairs were concerned, while working twelve and one-half hours per day, have been kept up to an efficiency of 99 per cent."

That is to say, that during this whole period only 1 per cent of time was lost on account of making repairs.

The cableways referred to are eight of the thirteen designed and built by the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company for the Isthmian Canal Commission. The other five are used for handling the broken stone and sand for the concrete, taking it from barges and delivering it to the storage yards some 600 feet away, on an average. The total to be handled will be 2,000,000 cubic yards of broken stone and 1,000,000 cubic yards of sand.

The eight cableways for building the locks are used for placing the concrete and reinforcement, and also for handling forms.

They are traveling cableways of 800-foot span, operated electrically. They are handling on every working day more than 3,000 cubic yards of concrete. Up to June 4 there had been placed in the Gatun locks and its auxiliary plant 437,461½ cubic yards of concrete. The amount placed in the five days from May 31 to June 4 inclusive was 16,809 yards, an average of 3,361 cubic yards per day.

A Valuable Machine

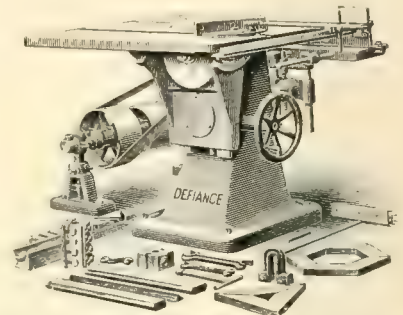
Shown on this page is a cut of the Defiance Machine Works' No. 8 Variety Sawing, Shaping and Boring Machine, designed for all general wood shop purposes. It will rip, miter, cross cut, groove, plane, shape and bore, making it a most desirable combination machine for sash, door, furniture, pattern, carriage, wagon and other shops where wood is worked.

The column, of neat design, is a heavy casting in one piece with cored center and a wide floor base insuring rigidity.

The table is 36 inch by 44 inch, of iron, in a single piece planed true, and it can be set to a scale to varying angles up to 45 degrees for bevel and miter sawing. It is supported on a heavy frame gibbed to the side of the column and vertically adjustable to suit the thickness to be sawed by a convenient hand wheel with a screw and bevel gears. A portion of the table

around the saw is removable to allow of planing, grooving, gaining, rabbeting and other cutter heads up to 6 inches wide being used. The ripping fence is gibbed to the front edge of the table, standing square or instantly set to a scale to any angle with the saw. The front edge of the table is laid off in inches and fractions to quickly set the gauge the desired distance from the saw for narrow or wide ripping without the use of a rule. The greatest distance between the saw and fence is 18 inches. The table has dovetailed grooves each side of the saw for cross-cut fence and miter gauges.

The boring table, of iron planed true, is 10 inch by 22 inch. It is fitted with an adjustable fence that can be set square or to any angle with the boring bit and to gauge the depth of boring. It will bore holes in hard or soft wood up to 10 inches deep. It slides to and from the bit with the greatest ease and is adjustable vertically by a screw and hand wrench.



DEFIANCE NO. 8 SAWING, SHAPING AND BORING MACHINE

The arbor, of ground steel 17-16 inch diameter, rotates in genuine babbit metal self-lubricating bearings. It is supplied with a 12-inch combination cross cut and rip saw that will saw through material 3½ inches thick; also four boring bits and one slotted cutter head with 4-inch knives.

The counter is furnished as follows: Shaft, 11-16 inch by 44 inch; two No. 2 floor stands 20 inches high; one driving pulley, 12 inch by 5½ inch; one pair of tight and loose pulleys, 10 inch by 6 inch; speed, 750 rotations per minute; with the loose pulley fitted with bronze bearings.

The machine requires but 2 horsepower to operate it and it occupies 90 by 59 inches of floor space. Further information on application to the manufacturers at Defiance, O.

A New Wood Polishing Machine

Within the last decade the H. B. Smith Machine Company, of Smithville, N. J., has developed a new triple-drum sander which is so different from others that it deserves special mention in these columns.

From the accompanying engraving it will be seen that the feed is an endless bed faced with rubber pads, and the polishing drums are over the work, somewhat similar to a single surface planer, which arrangement affords many valuable advantages. For this machine the company claims that it will do better work, and from 200 to 600 per cent more work than the best standard roller-feeding sanders, and it will polish short and narrow pieces, which cannot be done on ordinary sanders.

The principles of operation are those of an inverted hand planer with closely fitted platens between the drums, and the feed like that of many hundreds of yielding fingers holding the materials to the platens, pushing them under the polishing drum and delivering them at the discharging end of the machine in a finished state, hence the quality of work is unsurpassed. The excellence of the work is due to the fact that the feed-bed is slightly yielding, so that the operator can keep the entire bed full of work; even if the pieces are short and narrow

and of slightly different thicknesses, each piece will pass through the machine and come out finished. Then again it is frequently desirable to polish both sides of a piece, and to meet this requirement a rotary brush is placed beneath the bed to keep the rubbers clean, thus increasing their tractive force and insuring a positive feed without stoppage or hesitation. The polishing drums being over the work by their action assist a second rotary brush in lifting the dust into a hood overhead, whence it is withdrawn by the usual exhaust fans, hence the working parts are always clean. The drums have adjustment for alignment to the platens and also a parallel adjustment for depth of cut or amount of contact, which are indicated by chronometer pointers; and two of the drums are preferably oscillated so as to balance one another, which allows the first drum to its own free oscillation for better cutting. The paper is fastened on these drums by a patented method so that it remains automatically taut, and when the paper is put on it requires no further attention until worn out and ready to come off. It can be easily replaced by simply removing the hood, which exposes all the drums to view and to convenient access. The removal of paper takes but a few minutes.

While the machine is quite heavy, finely constructed and somewhat elaborate, it is nevertheless quite simple in construction and the working parts are durable. The polishing drums are composed of a few simple pieces duplicated or quadrupled according to the width of machine, and so arranged that they have both a compensating gravity and running balance, and, barring an accident, must and will run true at all times, because there are no openings which will admit of any dust going within the drums.

The feed-bed is constructed differently from planers, being composed of steel-drawn lags, which are mounted on two finely built chains, so made that the pins do not move in the links, hence no wear or elongation, and the bearings in the lugs or blocks are made quite long and self-lubricating, so as to require attention only about once a month. The bed as a whole is caused to move on replaceable ways, which are provided with mechanical lubrication, hence an easy running quality and assured durability. (The manufacturer will be glad to send detail cuts of the drums and feed-bed on application.) The ways upon which the feed-bed revolves are adjustable up and down by power applied with a hand lever through a frictional connection, so as to avoid accidents or breakage, and the bed will lower to take in as thick as six inches.

The machine may be driven from above, beneath, or from the floor on which it stands, the idler pulleys now being made adjustable for several inches of stretch in the belt before it becomes necessary to cut a piece out. The feed is communicated from the driver through an improved automobile chain, so as to be positive.

Many of the machines which were sent out several years ago were fitted with supplemental feed rolls, but after the adoption of the rotary brush to keep the rubber bed clean, it was found that they were unnecessary and really in the way, and were removed.

While the machine as illustrated is new in design and constructive details, it was thoroughly covered by patents several years ago, and many machines are in operation embodying the primary principles, all giving highest satisfaction.

For further particulars address the exclusive manufacturer and owner of patents, the H. B. Smith Machine Company.

At Belhaven, N. C., was recently organized the Woodside Lumber Company with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Miscellaneous Notes

The W. R. Vansant Lumber Company moved from Ashland to Rush, Wis.

The Northern Specialty Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital at Phillips, Wis.

The Texas Handle & Box Company, with a capital stock of \$15,000, is a new concern for Rosenberg, Tex.

A new concern for New York city is the Dreadnought Flooring Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Indiana Lumber & Cooperage Company has been incorporated at Little Rock, Ark., with an authorized capital of \$250,000.

The Kelley Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., has sold out to the Wolfe-Lockwood Lumber Company of the same place.

The Jackson Spoke & Rim Company of Jackson, O., has been incorporated with \$3,000 capital by John Robbins and others.

A new concern at Deane, Ark., is the Deane Lumber Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by C. H. Smith and others.

W. H. Seavy and others are back of the new Central Lumber Company, located at Brookhaven, Tenn. The company has a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Alacety Lumber Company of Binghamton, N. Y., has recently established a mill at Chatsworth, Ga., which will be devoted to the manufacture of pine and hardwood lumber.

The Ferguson & Wheeler Land, Lumber & Timber Company has been succeeded by the Bayless Manufacturing Company, which will engage in the same line of manufacture at Corning, Ga.

The H. L. Brown Lumber Company will engage in the lumber business at Camden, N. J. The company has a capital stock of \$100,000 and the incorporators are J. A. MacPeak, George H. B. Martin and I. C. Clow.

The Taylor Lumber Company was recently granted a charter to engage in the lumber business at Chattanooga, Tenn. The incorporators are Z. K. and F. H. Taylor, O. C. Ross and Robert Pritchard. The capital stock is \$40,000.

One of the foremost producers of sawn and hewn ties, piling, posts and poles in the South country is the James J. Copellar Tie & Lumber Company of Shreveport, La. At the present time this company announces a full stock of all the materials named.

A new concern, with principal offices at Kingwood, W. Va., is the Oakland Lumber Company, which will manufacture, buy, sell and deal in lumber and timber. The company has a capital stock of \$30,000, and M. Lee Gailey and others are the incorporators.

The sawmill operated by the Tri-State Lumber Company of Sutherland, W. Va., was recently destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$4,500. Considerable machinery was also destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. No insurance was carried on the property.

A local paper contains the announcement that Rush Culver, who recently moved from Marquette to L'Anse, Mich., has been successful in organizing a strong company to engage in the manufacture of various hardwood articles at the latter place. A plant will be erected at once which,

it is said, will give employment to several hundred hands.

George E. Westhafer, a well-known lumber dealer of Mechanicsburg, Pa., recently purchased a tract of timber land in Pocahontas, W. Va., which it is estimated will cut one million feet of pine and hardwood timber. The land is well situated, being located on the Greenbrier river along the C. & R. R.

The Ferguson & Palmer Company of Paducah, Ky., has purchased a tract of timber land near Mercer, Tenn. The consideration was \$65,000. The purchasers expect to put in sawmills at once to develop the property, and a tram line will be built to the nearest railroad point to convey the rough lumber to Paducah and Louisville.

Beveridge & Taylor, who operate a large spoke and hub factory at Bristol, Tenn., have purchased an extensive timber tract in Hawkins county, Tennessee. The property is situated on the Holston division of the Virginia & Southwestern railway, and has excellent shipping facilities. The purchasers expect to erect a mill at once for the development of the tract.

W. C. Bell, a pioneer hardwood man, died at the home of his son at Rushville, Ind., recently. Mr. Bell was 77 years old, and came originally from Indiana. He went South in the early eighties, and it is said operated the first hardwood mill in Memphis. In 1881 he shipped the first car of hardwood lumber from Memphis to New York city. He was unusually successful in lumber operations and had been engaged in business in several different states.

Jack Johnson, the champion bruiser of the world, is the possessor of one of the handsomest tables ever put out by the Spencer Table Company of Marion, Ind. The table is of mahogany; the top is seventy inches in diameter, and when extended to its full length is ten feet long. The base and pedestal are hand carved, and the top is beautifully figured and highly polished. It is said that when Johnson came to fit up a dining room he could not find a table in Chicago which suited him and so had one made to order. The wood for the table was shipped to Marion especially for this purpose, and is said to be exceptionally fine.

The Birch & Maple Mill Company of Wiser Lake, Whatcom county, Washington, with C. Bombard and A. Kirthner as proprietors, is a new industry which has been started to manufacture birch flooring and interior finish. Alder is also being used for various forms of lumber by this concern. The proprietors say they have enough material about Wiser Lake to keep them running for years cutting several thousand feet of lumber a day. Birch and maple is plentiful about the country, according to these men, and much of it has already been purchased. Samples of flooring produced by these men are said to compare in every way with the flooring made from the eastern wood. Pacific coast birch, when dried and planed, takes a beautiful polish and is very hard. It is a clear white color and the grain is so fine that it can be easily handled without the objectionable pitch. The new company has just installed machinery for cutting the lumber and has shipped carloads to Seattle, where it is selling as high as \$70 a thousand when manufactured into fine interior finish. A branch lumber yard will be established at Bellingham in the near future.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

The RECORD is in receipt of a communication from Romeyn B. Hough, author of American Woods, in which he announces the completion of

Part XI, in which is contained, besides the regular matter, a leaf key of native species. Mr. Hough's books already enjoy a favorable reputation and are undoubtedly of considerable practical value.

The RECORD is in receipt of a very elaborate

stock list of the lumber held ready for shipment by White Brothers of San Francisco, Cal., which includes all American woods and a great variety of Australian and oriental lumber products.

C. A. Bigelow of the Kneeland-Bigelow Company, Bay City, Mich., and president of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, left on Saturday, accompanied by his family, for an extended automobile trip. Mr. Bigelow transferred his automobile by D. & B. steamer from Detroit to Buffalo, and from that point will tour to Atlantic City, where he will remain for several weeks, and then make a trip through New England, including the Berkshire Hills. He expects to be absent six weeks.

J. C. Turner, the cypress magnate of New York, accompanied by his wife, is sojourning at Mt. Clemens, Mich., and incidentally indulging in the salt baths of that delightful resort.

A welcome caller at HARDWOOD RECORD office on August 1 was N. A. Gladding, vice-president and sales manager of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., of Indianapolis. Mr. Gladding reports that notwithstanding an alleged dullness in lumber affairs covering the first six months of the year his company has secured a volume of saw business that exceeds the first six months of 1909, and that there is every prospect of a large fall trade.

H. C. Johnson of the Drummond Timber Company of Kretan, Chippewa county, Mich., was a Chicago visitor on July 30. The Drummond Timber Company has an extensive holding on Drummond Island of hardwood, white pine and cedar timber, which it is marketing in the log.

J. C. West of the Midland Lumber Company, Parkersburg, W. Va., was a Chicago visitor during the last week of July. Mr. West enjoys a handsome trade in the Chicago market.

Otto Meyer of Chicago, who until recently represented the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company in this market, has engaged with the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company of St. Louis as salesman in this district.

W. B. Burke, general manager of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company of Charleston, Miss., is in the city, where he will spend the next two weeks on business of the big hardwood manufacturing house.

On July 20 an heir was born to Mr. and Mrs. S. G. McClellan of Gould, Ark., who has been named S. G. McClellan, Jr. It will be recalled that Mr. McClellan is the general manager of the Gould-Southwestern Railroad Company, an allied institution of the Estabrook-Skeels Lumber Company, this city. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan have the hearty congratulations of the RECORD.

J. Crow Taylor's monthly publication, the Millwork Magazine, of Louisville, has suspended publication for want of sufficient financial support to make the enterprise profitable.

John D. Mershon of Saginaw and William D. Mershon of New York, respectively president and secretary of the John D. Mershon Lumber Company, with offices both at Saginaw and at No. 1 Madison avenue, New York city, are on their way to the Pacific coast to close up arrangements with the Pacific Lumber Company for handling its redwood products east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river. John D. Mershon will return home shortly, while Wm. D. Mershon will spend some time in Portland, Seattle, Hoquiam and Spokane in conference with manufacturers of red cedar, fir, spruce and western pine goods, which his house is marketing in the East.

The RECORD has received from the Prescott Company, well-known sawmill machinery manufacturer of Menominee, Mich., a handsome booklet entitled "The Evolution of Modern Band Saw Mills for Sawing Logs." It is a very interesting document from a historical view point and also as an analysis of the modern, up-to-date band saw equipment produced by the Prescott Company. Anyone interested in the purchase or handling of band saw mills should have a copy of this work, which can be secured upon application by addressing the Prescott Company, Menominee, Mich.

Leonard Bronson, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, who is making an extended tour on the Pacific coast, will have a busy time when he gets into Washington. He has arranged a large number of conferences with Washington lumbermen at which he hopes to acquaint himself with conditions in the Northwest. He will visit Hoquiam, Raymond, Centralia, Tacoma, Everett, Spokane and Seattle, spending hardly more than a day at each place, then proceeding to San Francisco.

The baseball situation in Chicago looks more encouraging, candidates have practiced several times and there is apparently a wealth of excellent material for a good team. The final practice before the regular game will occur next Saturday at the usual grounds, and as a result two nines will be picked to play at Ravinia Park the following Tuesday.

William Eager, Fisher building, Chicago, has been on an extended business trip and is expected home shortly.

Charles V. Dudley of the Dudley Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., and a director in the National association, spent some time with the Chicago trade recently on his way to the Grand Rapids headquarters of that concern.

H. D. Billmeyer of the Billmeyer Lumber Company of Cumberland, Md., spent the week in town in attendance at the Knights Templar conclave, and incidentally is calling on a few of his lumber friends. Mr. Billmeyer was accompanied by his wife.

The Lockwood & Strickland Company, sash and door manufacturer on South Halsted street, Chicago, recently suffered from a severe fire, which caused the loss of about \$100,000.

The Central Manufacturing Company was damaged to the extent of \$10,000 by a fire which partially consumed their plant on Austin avenue, Chicago.

The General Furniture Company of Chicago has purchased property on Halsted street valued at \$71,000. The plot contains a three-story building.

The Sidon Lumber Company of this city has increased its capital from \$6,000 to \$12,000.

The L. R. Snider Lumber Company of Canton, Ill., has changed its name to the Snider Lumber Company, and at the same time increased its capital stock from \$35,000 to \$60,000.

A new piano concern in this city is the M. A. Garoch Company, which will manufacture musical from foreign countries by dealers in the interior instruments. The capital is \$10,000.

The Kozen, Stump & Schafer Lumber Company has entered the Chicago field, being capitalized at \$30,000 to manufacture and deal in lumber, wagon stock, wagon implements, etc. The incorporators are William Kendall, Arthur G. Stahl and V. C. Foley.

The new Madera Company of Chicago is a branch of a Mexican milling concern and will market the product of that company in Chicago. The capital is \$10,000 and the incorporators are A. H. Daugharpy, J. P. Jennings and Harry Joodman. The firm handles lumber and timber products.

The North Branch Flooring Company of this city has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

The Frank Porter Lumber Company has recently been incorporated from an old concern with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators will deal in lumber, timber and logs in the local market.

J. H. Bennett, for many years a factor in the hardwood trade in the vicinity of Chicago, has started in business for himself at 610 North Alma avenue, Austin. Mr. Bennett has been with such firms as Upham & Agler and the E. Sonzheimer Company, and has for thirty-five years spent most of his time buying and selling.

The Rockford Novelty Works has been incorporated at Rockford, Ill.

The Hicks Locomotive & Car Works of Chicago Heights recently suffered a fire loss to the extent of \$60,000, which was, however, entirely covered by insurance.

NEW YORK

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Presburg & Co., piano manufacturers of this city, and David A. Smith has been appointed receiver. The liabilities are \$18,000 and assets about \$5,000.

W. D. Magovern, well-known hardwood wholesaler of 11 Broadway, who has a warehouse at Fifty-eighth street and Eleventh avenue, and who is also eastern agent for the Thomas Forman Company, large Detroit flooring manufacturer, has just increased his local business facilities by opening another warehouse at Fortieth street and Second avenue, Brooklyn, where he has leased commodious quarters for carrying a full line of hardwood flooring for immediate shipment to the trade.

Stewart L. Chapman of the Cummer Lumber Company, Jacksonville, Fla., has been spending several days in town visiting the local office of the company and Manager Walter Adams at 1 Madison avenue.

The DeWitt Lumber Company, wholesale hardwood, 1 Madison avenue, organized early in the year by George P. DeWitt and prominent Philadelphia wholesale interests, has moved its offices from this city to Philadelphia, with headquarters in the Drexel Building. The move is in line with the better handling of business.

J. C. Turner, head of the J. C. Turner Lumber Company, large cypress house, 1123 Broadway, is spending two or three weeks at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

W. W. Lockwood, 1 Madison avenue, head of the New York office of the Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company, will spend the month of August at Winnepesaukee Lake, N. H., during which time R. C. Pepper, of the Springfield office, will look after matters at this end of the line.

W. B. Townsend, the distinguished Tennessee lumberman, president of the Little River Lumber Company of Townsend, Tenn., and the Clearfield Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa., spent several days in town during the fortnight preparatory to sailing for Europe on a month's trip for rest.

H. A. Stewart of I. N. Stewart & Bro., prominent Buffalo hardwood house, was in town during the fortnight on business, which he reports as much more favorable than heretofore, with an excellent outlook for a good fall trade.

R. A. Caven, well known in the wholesale trade here, has just closed a deal to represent the Mathews Lumber Company, Inc., at Macon, Ga., with headquarters in this city.

A. E. Wilson of the Wilson Cypress Company, Palatka, Fla., was in town during the fortnight on business and his usual summer vacation, accompanied by his son, Herbert Wilson. During their stay they will visit Portland, Me., to attend the annual meeting of the Wilson-Erwin Lumber Company, in which they are interested.

Fire totally destroyed the big lumber yards and mills of the Buchanan & Smock Lumber Company at Asbury Park, N. J., July 29, entailing a loss of \$175,000, with insurance of \$100,000. The concern is one of the largest in the New Jersey retail trade.

On July 26 fire did \$15,000 damage to the yards of B. Jacobson & Son, Elizabeth, N. J., it being the second fire within a month.

John N. Scatterd of Scatterd & Son, Buffalo, hardwood house, was also here on business and reported the hardwood market to be in generally good shape, with prices firm and stock scarce on good lumber, and every indication of a firm market for the balance of the year.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Plate & Deitz, cigar box manufacturers, 328

East Twenty-sixth street. Schedules have not as yet been filed.

H. H. Salmon & Co., wholesale hardwoods, 88 Wall street, city, have just issued an attractive announcement in connection with their red and sap gum supplies, on which they have arranged excellent facilities as regards manufacture, grading, treatment and distribution, which comprehend as good service in this growing popular commodity as is possible to secure.

The Hedden-Clark Lumber Company, 50 Church street, city, has just increased its capital from \$10,000 to \$25,000 in order to take care of its growing business.

H. L. Crandall, vice-president of the Bank of Long Island, has been elected a director and treasurer of the R. W. Higbie Company, manufacturer and wholesaler of hardwoods, 45 Treadway, with mills in the Adirondacks. Concurrently Hamilton Higbie, son of the head of the company, has also been elected a director in honor of his twenty-first birthday. Young Mr. Higbie is at Yale College.

BUFFALO

Buffalo lumbermen were shocked at the sudden death of R. H. M. Hopkins, for many years manager for Scatcherd & Son, which occurred at Seaview, Mass., August 1. Mr. Hopkins had been in poor health for some time and recently took a long European trip, returning in much improved condition. He was taking a little vacation at Seaview and while preparing to go on a little motor-boat trip with his son, Leo H. Hopkins, death overtook him. The son was turning up the engine, with which he was having some difficulty, and after the father asked a question about it he dropped dead, the trouble being heart failure. Mr. Hopkins leaves a wife and another son, Fred R. Hopkins. He was fifty-seven years old. The Hardwood Exchange met at the Chamber of Commerce and attended the funeral on August 4 in a body. Mr. Hopkins was a lumberman of long experience and one who knew the details of the business thoroughly. Previous to his connection with the Buffalo office of Scatcherd & Son he was in partnership with Manager Wright of the Memphis office of the same concern. He had many friends in the trade not only in Buffalo, but in other important lumber centers throughout the country, all of whom will mourn his sudden taking off.

There is not much in the way of real news in this market at this season. Lumbermen are busy at present principally in the effort to have a good time. The matter of advancing rail rates has received considerable attention from hardwood lumbermen and has been turned over to the Chamber of Commerce.

Vicegerent Briggs will hold a Hoo-Hoo concatenation at Jamestown on August 6.

O. E. Yeager reports his yard receipts heavy and says he has an unusually fine assortment of stock coming in. This popular lumberman played a baseball game recently with the junior lumbermen against the Chamber of Commerce nine. Although he performed his task of holding down second base well, his side was defeated.

When the office of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is moved to make room for the tannery to be built on the old site, it will be surrounded by lumber piles. Trade of this concern is quiet, as usual at this season, but it is expected to improve shortly.

F. W. Vetter says that business with him is dull and that he is turning his energies toward getting in shape for a brisk fall trade. He finds maple a good seller, but is not letting up on other hardwoods, usually making a specialty of white ash.

The mill and yard of G. Elias & Bro. are undergoing a series of improvements. The new sheds to replace those destroyed by fire some time ago are finished and two heavy planers are

ready to go into the mill. This firm is receiving white pine and hemlock by lake, but its hardwoods come in by rail.

Maple and basswood are the two best items in the trade of A. Miller, who says that orders at the present time are not coming in with any activity. Trade can hardly be called good at present, he says, but he is optimistic for more active times in the fall.

It is rare that the yard of T. Sullivan & Co. is better stocked with hardwoods than at present. Here is to be found some fine thick maple, which is not an easy item to get hold of just now. F. M. Sullivan took a long trip through the East in an automobile recently, reporting a very enjoyable time.

The McLears as usual are on the alert to get their share of business offering. R. D. lately took a trip to Canada, which was a great success, and Hugh is dividing his time this summer between the road, the office and his summer cottage on the lake shore.

H. H. Stewart made a flying trip to New York a few days ago and then swung around by West Virginia on his way home to see if the Stewart hardwood supply was coming along in good condition. The local yard is shipping some good chestnut at present, as well as numerous other woods.

Efforts are being made by President Beyer of the Pascola Lumber Company to get his sawmills running by fall. He says that it is difficult to do anything in this direction during the hot weather, as it is almost impossible to get men for southern mills.

The yard of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is getting a nice lot of southwestern hardwoods at present, and though the yard trade is quiet just now, the orders for tables are active and this absorbs enough of the stock to keep the yard busy.

PHILADELPHIA

The Whiting Lumber Company reports a fair volume of business during the fortnight, but a diminished snap in buying. However, as stocks in the consumers' hands are being depleted, a replenishing will soon be necessary.

Samuel H. Shearer of Samuel H. Shearer & Son speaks encouragingly of trading. He reports July sales ahead of the same month of 1909, and thinks the outlook promising.

W. J. Mingus of Mingus & Rutter says things are holding as well as could be expected for this time of the year. Indications point to a fresh impetus to trade in the fall.

J. Randall Williams & Co. admits that trading is more or less dormant just now, but that the outlook is favorable. J. Randall Williams is spending the summer at Buzzards Bay, Mass., where he has a cottage.

Jerome H. Sheip is rusticated in the Pocono mountains. He recently returned from Mobile, Ala., where he has established a plant for the manufacture of cigar-box lumber and mahogany and spruce veneers. The office reports fair trading right along. H. S. Best of this house is on a trip to the lumber camps of Virginia and North and South Carolina, making contracts and sizing up conditions.

Wilmer H. Righter of the Righter Lumber Company is at peace with trade conditions. He reports a continued fair volume of business and anticipates an increase in the fall. Frederick C. Righter has a cottage at Cape May, where he spends the week ends with his family.

William B. Allen of the Colonial Lumber Company is bent on the company's expansion. He is in Belhaven, N. C., where he is interested in the Woodside Lumber Company, of which he has been elected president. The output of this company will be handled by the Philadelphia company. It will manufacture North Carolina pine.

The Floyd-Olmstead Company is fairly busy, but deplores delay in shipping. J. W. Floyd and

A. G. Olmstead are on a trip through the lumber camps of Canada.

The annual autumnal excursion of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia will take place September 20, 21 and 22. These outings, which are always admirably arranged and carried out by the office and entertainment committee, embrace many attractive features and are looked forward to with delight. The chosen gala ground this year is Glen Summit Springs, Pa., including a stop at Mauch Chunk, Pa., and a trip on the famous Switch-back.

The Central Pennsylvania Log Rolling Association, Modern Woodmen of America, will hold its convention in this city August 25-27. More than 2,000 persons will attend, and it is expected to be one of the most important meetings ever held by the organization. On August 26th a moonlight excursion up the Delaware will be an enjoyable feature, and on the 26th the entire aggregation will board a train for Willow Grove, where Edward F. Burns, who holds the office of national lecturer, will deliver an address. It is announced that the membership of this association up to May 1 amounted to 1,131,733. It was started in Lyons, Iowa, in 1883.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works has received a contract to build twenty locomotives for the National Railways of Mexico, also an order for thirty-five freight engines from the Illinois Central railroad, the contract price of which is estimated at \$500,000. Another order has come in for six Simplex consolidation locomotives from the Atlantic Coast Line.

More than a million young trees have been planted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during the last three months to provide for some of the future requirements for timber and cross-ties. In the next thirty years they will be ready for use.

Henry O. Atwood, one of the pioneer furniture men in this city, died on July 22 at Atlantic City, where he had gone for the summer. He was seventy-six years old.

On July 22 Wardell Harker's steam sawmill and all lumber and machinery at New Egypt, N. J., were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$3,000.

On July 25 at Elizabethport, N. J., fire destroyed Jacobson & Co.'s lumber yard, occupying three blocks.

The mills of the Buchanan & Smock Lumber Company and large piles of lumber, covering more than half a square, were destroyed at Asbury Park, N. J., July 29. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Charters were issued on July 21 to the Norristown Transit Company to construct and operate a four-mile line in Norristown. The capital stock is \$24,000.

The Philadelphia Regal Automobile Company was incorporated July 22 under Pennsylvania laws with \$10,000 capital stock.

PITTSBURG

E. V. Babcock of E. V. Babcock & Co., who was operated on a few weeks ago at the Columbia Hospital in Wilkesburg, Pa., for appendicitis and has since been recuperating in the Maine resorts, is back at his summer lodge at Ashtola, Ia., with his family.

J. L. Kendall, head of the big Kendall lumber interests in Pittsburg, has been elected president of the Meyersdale Coal Company vice Joseph R. Stauffer, the millionaire operator, who died recently. Mr. Kendall is having plans drawn for a very fine residence on his woodland road frontage in the Squirrel Hill district of the East End.

The Mill Run Lumber Company of Meadville, Pa., has built a large storage plant and made other extensive improvements on its property there. It is one of the flourishing concerns of northwestern Pennsylvania.

The Aberdeen Lumber Company has already

outgrown its quarters in the Keenan building, thanks to the unusual energy of its president, J. N. Woollett, and is now nicely quartered in the new Second National Bank Building at Ninth and Liberty.

Mier & Miller of Pennsville, Pa., who have extensive contracts for furnishing ties and supplies to the West Penn Railways Company, have bought 140 acres more of fine timber near Pennsville and will put a mill on the tract at once.

Blair Bros. of Indiana, Pa., lost about \$4,000 last week by a fire which burned several cars of lumber and a quantity of timber near Black Lick, Pa. The fire was supposed to be incendiary.

The Berkebile Lumber Company of Somerset, Pa., has elected these officers for the ensuing year: President, A. G. Berkebile; vice-president, A. J. Coleman; secretary, R. L. Berkebile; treasurer, John H. Seibert. The company is preparing to build a large new mill and storage sheds near its present plant to take care of its rapidly increasing business.

The F. W. Crane Lumber Company has moved its offices from the Ferguson Building to the House Building at Smithfield and Water Streets, where it has much larger and better quarters and is in the midst of a colony of lumber wholesalers. Mr. Crane is up in Buffalo this week, where the company has been getting good business all summer.

C. M. Chambers, assistant secretary of the Kendall Lumber Company, is taking a two weeks' vacation, and J. H. Henderson, secretary, keeps very busy with trips between the home office and the mills.

E. S. Dunn of the Allegheny Lumber Company went over to Columbus, O., the other day to convince the Buckeyes that his company could sell them lumber "right." He usually brings them to his way of thinking, too, as the order books of the Allegheny lately show.

A new Pennsylvania lumber concern is the International Timber Securities Company of Erie, Pa., which has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,000,000 by Daniel G. Curtis of Erie, Edson Schofield of New York and George W. Know of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The A. G. Breitwieser Company is seriously contemplating rebuilding its plant on the South Side, which was lately burned. Mr. Breitwieser is devoting a large part of his time to the interests of the new wholesale company, the Breitwieser-Wilson Company, which was formed the first of the year and has gained a good foothold among Pittsburg wholesalers already. W. W. Wilson of this company has gone to Canada for a two weeks' off.

I. F. Baisley, sales manager for the Palmer & Semans Lumber Company, spent a few days in Buffalo and the East last week. He brought back some good business and feels encouraged over the general situation. The Tri-State Lumber Company, which sells its product to the Palmer & Semans Company, lost its mill in West Virginia by fire ten days ago and will at once build another plant with a daily capacity of 20,000 feet.

W. M. Gillespie, president of the W. M. Gillespie Lumber Company from his offices in the Oliver Building, reports that the market is in general quiet. This applies especially to export demand and to railroad buying. In the latter respect he looks for some improvement soon.

H. W. Henninger, who piloted the late Reliance Lumber Company for several years, has allied himself with M. Feinagle and the two are getting a nice business started under the title of the Lumber Manufacturers' Selling Agency of Pittsburg. Mr. Feinagle has for some time represented the firm of James Buchanan of Texarkana, Ark., in this market and takes this account to the new concern.

Louis Germain, of the Germain Company, is off on a two weeks' vacation. His brother, A. A., who is holding down the office work in his absence reports that the export trade is very

dull and that new business until very recently has been extremely slow. He attributes this in large part to the fact that there has been little railroad buying as purchasing agents are mostly away on their vacations.

BOSTON

John T. Judd of Boston, president of the Esperanza Timber Company, is said to have secured control of 200,000 acres of mahogany timber land on the Augura Clara River, in the State of Chiapas, Mexico. The company will build its sawmills there if present intentions are carried out.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Charles W. Woodman of Somerville and Ralph Blanchard of Medford, doing business as C. W. Woodman & Co., wholesale lumber dealers, Boston. The liabilities amount to \$34,750. The assets are scheduled as uncertain but include stock in trade to the value of \$2,000.

The damage sustained by the Cottrell Lumber Company of Mystic, Conn., by the fire in their yard on July 27 is not nearly so great as at first feared. It is thought now that \$6,000 will cover the loss.

Edward F. Roach, tree warden of Millbury in Worcester county, Massachusetts, has discovered a parasite which he feels sure is a deadly enemy to the elm beetle. The bug is a new one to Mr. Roach, who has forwarded his find to the state forestry bureau.

BALTIMORE

E. W. Knowles has retired from the firm of James W. Knowles' Sons on South Carolina street and the business is being continued under the same firm name by James W. Knowles, Jr. The firm was for a long time located on West Falls avenue. It was established in 1849 by the late James W. Knowles, who died some years ago, and his sons continued it. The retiring member will devote his time to travel and to the delights of his suburban home.

Roger McAulan has become assistant manager of the Morgan Milling Company, which deals extensively in sash, doors and blinds, and was organized to take over the jobbing trade of the Baltimore Sash & Door Company, so that the latter organization might confine itself to manufacturing operations. Mr. McAulan came here from Buffalo, where he had been for six years with the Iroquois Lumber Company.

Charles I. James has gone down to the mill of the Pigeon River Lumber Company at Crest Mont, N. C., on one of his periodical trips to see how operations are progressing. He will also confer with the mill officers concerning various improvements decided upon at a meeting of the directors in New York last week. These improvements include the construction of four or five miles of logging road farther into the timber tract owned by the company, which manufactures hardwoods largely. Work at the plant is said to have been progressing very satisfactorily of late.

At the monthly meeting of the managing committee of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange, held last Monday afternoon, the trade relations committee, appointed to take up and dispose of disputes between wholesalers and retailers, was named to continue until the next annual meeting in December. The members of the committee are: Lewis Dill, Wm. M. Burgan and Ridgeway Merryman for the wholesalers, and Henry P. Duker, Theodore Mottu and George B. Hunting for the retailers. The appointment of the committee grew out of the presentation of complaints that wholesalers were invading the domain of the retailers and that retailers were buying direct from the mills.

Richard W. Price of Price & Heald started last Monday evening for Georgian Bay, Canada, to spend a vacation of several weeks, which he

will devote largely to fishing. Mr. Price was accompanied by his wife and a daughter.

The Eisenbauer-MacLea Company this week moved into its new office on the west side of Central avenue, near Canton avenue. The office is of brick and finished in the interior in ash. Ash covers the walls and the ceiling. There are two handsome fireplaces with Latrobe stoves, a vault for books and papers and other conveniences. The floors and window frames are of hardwood, the construction being such as to show the advantages of the use of hardwoods for building. The company has been housed in temporary quarters since the fire of last February, which destroyed its lumber sheds, office and other property. The sheds have since been rebuilt and the burned stocks replaced, so that the company is in thorough condition again to do business. One of the company's latest deals is the purchase of about 800,000 feet of cypress, which is being brought here in two cargoes by the schooner Edward G. Hight from Jacksonville, Fla.

Robert McLean, general manager of the Norva Land & Lumber Company, was at the mill at Wallacetown, Va., last week and found everything working satisfactorily. He reports business fair and states that the market for gum continues to show expansion.

The sawmill of the Magazine Hardwood Sawmill Company at Magazine Point, near Mobile, has resumed operations after a shutdown of about thirty days, due to low water and other causes. The company is the manufacturing end of R. P. Baer & Co. of this city.

Among other matters in which Harvey M. Dickson of the Dickson Lumber Company at Norfolk, president of the National Lumber Exporters' Association and of the Wagon Oak Plank Exporters' Association, is interesting himself is the new fortification project at Cape Henry, which involves the creation of an island at the entrance of the Virginia capes of the Chesapeake Bay and the erection thereon of works commanding the gateway for ships. The works would entail an outlay of \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. Mr. Dickson has written to Mayor Mahool of Baltimore about the matter.

CLEVELAND

A contract for about \$50,000 worth of splendidly carved hardwoods for the probate and circuit courtrooms in the new courthouse here has been awarded to the W. B. McAllister Company, which already holds the general woodworking contract for the building. Imported English oak will be employed for the most part. Plans have also been prepared for the judges' mahogany benches and furniture. Four bids ranging from \$68,000 to \$103,000 have been received on the work. A contract will be awarded within a short time by the county building commission in charge of the work.

The W. A. Cool & Son Lumber Company report that the demand for wide poplar for auto body making seems to be falling off, as there is a somewhat unsteady feeling apparent in the automobile trade. For months the body makers could not secure enough clear wide poplar to meet their demands and were willing to pay high prices. There is a dullness in the market now, however, which the trade cannot account for. The company says that there is a fair demand, however, for beech, birch and maple as well as for common chestnut.

F. H. Logan, president of the Athens Lumber Company of Athens, O., was a visitor in Cleveland during the past week. Mr. Logan left for Lorain, where he joined a part of business men who were preparing to take a trip to the head of the lakes on a large freighter.

B. C. Ackles, secretary of the Alton Lumber Company of Buckhannon, W. Va., was a caller on the local trade a few days ago. He reports business as fair.

H. E. Fuller, secretary of the New River Lumber Company of Cincinnati, was in Cleveland on business this week.

The Preserved Timbers Company, of Springfield, O., with a capital of \$12,500, has been incorporated by C. C. McCartney and others.

The Hardwood Lumber Company of Cleveland has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000 by John J. Harwood and others. A good line of hardwoods will be carried by the firm.

A number of lumber companies in which C. H. Foote is interested are preparing to hold their annual outing at Willoughbeach park on Aug. 13. They include the C. H. Foote Lumber Co., the Scranton Road Lumber Company, the Collinwood Lumber Company, the Glenville Lumber Company and the East Cleveland Lumber Company. Mr. Foote and his family have just returned from a vacation spent at Lakeside and other lake resorts.

C. H. Prescott, well known Cleveland lumberman, associated with the Saginaw Bay Lumber Company, is spending his vacation at Cawas, Mich.

The Chamber of Commerce is preparing to hold a conference within the next few days of prominent Cleveland shippers to discuss freight rates. The chamber is inclined to let the Interstate Commerce Commission handle the subject, having faith in that body to settle the difficulty. Cleveland shippers are subscribing to a fund to be used in making a general investigation of the affair and Cleveland lumbermen are joining heartily in the movement.

The Clyde Cooperaage Company of Clyde, O., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 by J. W. Worst and others.

Building statistics in Cleveland indicate that the city is constructing new buildings at the rate of about \$1,000,000 per month. It is not likely that the building record will be broken this year, but it will be nearly equalled.

F. T. Peitch has returned from a visit to the hardwood producing territory in the vicinity of Memphis, and reports that the hardwood manufacturers down there are quite busy, some finding it necessary to work overtime. In Cleveland Mr. Peitch says the prices on hardwood lumber are stiffening and that an advance in some lines seems necessary within a very short time. Common stock is now moving much better than it did earlier in the season.

COLUMBUS

The state railroad commission will not rescind its action in rejecting the new freight tariff schedules, showing considerable increases in classified freight rates, which were filed with the commission several weeks ago to be effective August 1.

Since the conference held between the commission and representative of the railroads of the state last week the commission has gone over the matter carefully with the attorney general, and its determination to stand pat in the matter is reached with the advice of the law department of the state.

What the railroads will now do remains to be seen. The general expectation is that they will proceed to put the rates into effect and thus make the commission begin prosecutions for alleged violation of the law. This will raise a question by which they hope to be able to secure a decision as to whether the commission has a right to reject the schedules submitted as a whole. They contend that the commission should merely reject such particular rates as they claim are illegal.

Officials of the various roads, however, have decided not to attempt to enforce the new rates until December 1, instead of August 1, according to an unofficial report received by the commission. This action was taken because the Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended

all new rates pending an investigation and also because of the ruling of the state commission.

The question of law whether the Ohio commission had the power under the statute to reject tariffs which it deemed illegal was decided in its favor by F. T. Eagleston of the attorney general's department, special counsel for the commission. The question in dispute, however, has never been construed by the courts and the railroads may take this opportunity to test its validity.

The record of building permits in the city of Columbus for the month of July shows quite an increase over the same month last year. There were 222 permits for structures estimated to cost \$313,778 this year, an increase of \$29,633. For the seven months ending July 31 \$2,774,000 worth of permits, an increase of \$448,000, were issued.

The Seneca Chair Company of Kent has increased its capital stock in order to provide additional facilities for the factory.

John R. Gobey of the John R. Gobey Lumber Company reports a steady market for this season of the year. L. B. Schneider of the company left early in August for his annual vacation at Buckeye Lake.

R. W. Horton, manager of the central division sales of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, reports a slight falling off in demand with some sagging in prices, especially in the higher grades of plain oak. There has been a fair movement in the lower grades, he says. Mr. Horton recently returned from a two weeks' vacation at Buckeye Lake.

H. W. Putnam, president of the General Lumber Company, reports no change from the previous fortnight. The demand from manufacturing establishments is still quiet, although furniture factories are expected to be in the market soon. Reports show that advance sales at the various furniture exhibits were large.

C. G. McLaughlin, general manager of the McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company, says there is a slight improvement in trade conditions. Prices are holding their own. One of the features of the market is the peculiar inquiries for special bills.

W. L. Whitacre reports an unchanged market with prices weakening to a certain degree.

The A. C. Davis Lumber Company reports a quiet market at this time. It is said that prices are a little weak, but that they are being held at the level and not going lower.

M. A. Hayward & Sons reports a fair demand for hardwood flooring. The company says trade conditions are slowly improving.

The New Steelton Lumber Company of Columbus was incorporated with a capital of \$60,000 to take over the business of the Steelton Lumber Company on Parsons avenue, which was sold recently under order of the court. The Steelton company had been in the hands of H. R. Allen as receiver for several months. The incorporators of the new company are J. E. McNally, A. C. Davis, John A. Connor, Patrick J. McAllister and Clara M. Williams. The business will be continued under the new name. Officers will be elected in the near future.

CINCINNATI

There has been a setback in the demand for wide, clear poplar for the automobile industry. The news of the retrenchment in the great automobile factory at Flint, Mich., which the press dispatches said had discharged three thousand of its employees, caused some little uneasiness among hardwood dealers of this city who had been catering to that trade. Some of the lumbermen most closely interested immediately made the trip to Flint to find out about conditions. On returning they stated that they were of the opinion that the matter was but a temporary holding down, and that when the coming fall revival of business opened up normal conditions

would immediately prevail, and they also expressed their confidence that the automobile company would recover its financial equilibrium without difficulty. Confidence was expressed that all accounts would be met in full. This matter was more vital to this lumber community than possibly others, as one of the largest "buying" agencies for wide poplar is located in this market.

The furniture manufacturing industry is already showing indications of a revival of business. The factories that displayed their lines at the great furniture markets of Grand Rapids and Chicago, report a good volume of business and eminent satisfaction with the conditions which prevailed in their line of trade. On the first of the month there was an exodus of the "knights of the grip" of the furniture trade to all parts of the country to "cover their territory," and already there are evidences of a revival in the orders returned by the mails.

The big cooperaage of Hachnie & Sons Company on McMickin avenue, this city, was destroyed by an early morning fire last week, and the loss is stated to be \$25,000, with insurance equal to loss. The proprietors stated that the plant will be rebuilt.

The box factory of P. T. Baker & Son, 1212-1218 West Liberty street, suffered a loss from fire Friday night. The fire started in the boiler room and communicated to the sawdust bin. Prompt action of the fire department kept the loss down to \$5,000.

The Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company's plant at 1633 Central avenue was entirely destroyed by fire, in connection with other concerns, last week. The loss was stated to be \$15,000 and insured.

Mowbray & Robinson are making extensive improvements on their new timber holdings in Breathitt county, Kentucky, near Jackson. They are installing a first-class band mill at a cost of about \$30,000. The logging contract has been given to one of the most experienced firm of loggers from West Virginia. The timber is principally white oak, and will be manufactured into high class lumber and shipped to the Cincinnati market.

That long-talked-of baseball game between Cincinnati and Memphis will be pulled off at Wiedemann's Park, Monday, August 29. Manager McClure of Memphis and Dwight Hincley, manager of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Ball Club, by dint of much correspondence, finally arranged the affair. The Memphis visitors will be entertained by the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club committee, consisting of W. E. DeLaney, chairman; Lewis Doster, treasurer, and Dwight Hincley, general manager. Besides receiving instructions in the great national game the Memphians will be shown the beautiful Ohio river and the swell fluids that can be brewed thereof. If by some mischance they should be able to turn the tables and defeat the Cincinnati boys nothing will be too good for them. The Cincinnati players are all "real" lumbermen, and can be seen every moment of their spare time practicing in the back alleys. They are sure winners, and in order that they shall not fail to be among the immortals here is the way the recording angel will have them written in the Big Book: E. Moran, pitcher; C. Kipp, catcher; Anderson, 1b; Johnson 2b; Champlin, ss; Shiels, 3b; Doppes, 1. f.; Kirkpatrick, r. f.; Fred Radina, center.

The umpire—That's a secret. But a lumberman—Never!

On Friday last the log men at the plant of C. Crane & Co., in this city, struck for an advance in pay from 17½ cents per hour to 20 cents. These men, to the number of fifteen, are employed on the water handling the logs from the rafts to the log carriage. Never was a strike more illy advised. The mills have been kept running the year round simply, as Mr. Crane says, because the logs were there and they might as well be cut up. As is well known the output of the last cutting season was very light, and at present the log supply is weak, and with the low stage

of the river may be cut off most any day. The men made their demands on Friday and Mr. Crane stated the case, but the men were obdurate. Mr. Crane said: "Well, I'm going away to-night and will not be back for a couple of weeks, so we will close the mill down for the present." This caused three hundred men employed in the plants of C. Crane & Co. to be thrown out of employment. A number of the men, whose homes are in the little towns along the river, departed for their homes Saturday and Sunday, and the big mills will be put in the hands of machinists and millwrights for an overhauling. As the strikers are unskilled laborers it will not take long to break in a new force of men to fill their places when the mills resume operations. C. Crane & Co. have entered into a plan by which before long the mills on the river will not have to depend upon water conditions for logs. The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, which taps the West Virginia lumber regions, will haul the logs direct to the mill, and the old method of rafting will be abandoned. This will insure the mills of a continuous supply of logs at all seasons and at a more economical rate. The sales department of the plant has not been affected by the strike and all the teamsters, who have recently secured an advance in wages, and the yard men will keep right on as usual. Mr. Crane was apparently not disturbed over the conditions and left the city on his intended trip.

The Ohio Valley Exposition is progressing rapidly in the construction of the buildings, in which principally yellow pine and cypress were used. The great buildings cover several blocks of the canal and the entire distance is roofed over. During an inspection of the progress of the work Saturday, Col. S. B. Stanberry, the well-known local representative of the Chicago Coal & Lumber Company, who is one of the Board of Exposition Commissioners, took an involuntary bath in the murky waters of the canal. One of the exhibits will be a model dairy, with twenty bovine beauties, to give an illustration of the best way to procure a supply of pure milk. This exhibit is erected on a special platform in the middle of the canal, and is of course surrounded by the water. A plank was placed across the dairy platform in order that the commissioners might cross over. All passed over safely until it came to the turn of the heavy-weight colonel, who when he had reached the middle of the plank was suddenly precipitated into the water by the breaking of the plank. He was fished out spluttering and thoroughly unhappy for a moment, but being fat and good natured quickly realized the humor of the situation and laughed heartily over his ducking. He is being congratulated on all sides on his narrow escape from drowning, as the canal at that point is as much as a foot deep!

Some years ago the Third National Bank of this city loaned the International Mahogany Company \$23,345.86 and took as security warehouse receipts on a lot of Cuban mahogany. The notes were indorsed by Robert Laidlaw and L. M. Moraques, and they agreed to be responsible for any amount which the security would not pay. The notes were not met and the bank sold the lumber, but when it was sold it was found to measure 377,520 feet short of the amount shown by the warehouse receipts and the bank sued. At the hearing in the common pleas court Judge James B. Swing directed a verdict for the defense. On Saturday last this was affirmed by Circuit Court Judges Giffen and Smith, with Judge Peter F. Swing dissenting. In the upper court it was held that no fraud or collusion was alleged and that no charge was made that the defendants knew that the property pledged was not as set forth in the warehouse receipts, the bank cannot recover, as it was incumbent on it to investigate its security and discover whether or not it was as represented. The actual amount the bank lost was \$17,619.29.

C. "Mack" Clark, the smiling Cincinnati representative of the Swann-Day Lumber Company of

Clay City, Ky., took a run over to the mill plant last week. Before leaving he said business at present was slow, but that the shipments from the mill for July were as good as those of the same month of any years. Their mills at Clay City are running full with a good supply of logs.

The recent letter issued by President R. M. Carrier of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States and put out in circular form to the trade by Secretary Doster on "Mixed Grades" or the "Evils of Mixed Grading," has caused widespread interest, both among lumbermen and the consumers of lumber. Secretary Doster is compiling a circular of excerpts from the many replies received at his office to the letter, which will be printed and sent to the lumber trade and consumers.

Dwight Hinckley, who has been a noted member of the "Can't-Get-Away Club," has weakened and fell. He will take his wife and family to Atlantic City for a short stay, leaving this week. He will be back in good season for the Memphis-Cincinnati ball game, and in the meantime will leave affairs in President Cliff Walker's very capable hands.

Secretary Lewis Doster is contemplating a trip to the East to look after the affairs of his association, and will probably not be able to return in time to see the Memphis club trimmed.

W. A. Hopkins, the treasurer-manager of the New River Lumber Company, who was the victim of an automobile accident a few weeks ago, has fully recovered and is again attending to business. He says he was not so badly injured as the papers stated, but it was necessary for him to stay in retirement for several weeks. He says the shake-up did not destroy his liking for the speed buggy in the least, and he comes down to the office every morning with gasoline.

Fred Conn, of the Bayou Land & Lumber Company, stopped in Cincinnati long enough one day last week to tell the folks in the office that he was on his way to Michigan with his wife, to enjoy a vacation and a real rest. Sam Conn left for the mill at Itta Bena, Miss., and will be the busy man around the company's office at Natchez until Fred Conn returns from his vacation.

Cliff S. Walker, president of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, is getting busy with his committees for the opening meeting on the first Monday in September, but this being Labor Day the executive board will probably defer the meeting until the second Monday. The date, however, will be duly given in the invitations which Secretary Joseph Bolser will send out.

E. J. Thoman, office manager of Bennett & Witte, has sent his wife and family on a vacation to the northern part of the state, where they will remain for some time, until Mrs. Thoman's health is fully restored.

J. C. West of Parkersburg W. Va., vice-president of the Midland Lumber Company, spent a few days in this city while en route home from Chicago.

Walter Quick, of Richey, Halstead & Quick, is on a vacation on the Pacific coast.

O. P. Hurd of Cairo, Ill., visited his wife's home in Covington last week and called upon the trade here. They left for a stay at the seashore and eastern points.

J. D. Serena, Secretary of the Roy Lumber Company, says they are now at home in their cosy offices at the yards in the West End. The new offices have been completed and a large sign in white attracts the eye of the passers by. He says that business with them is fairly good.

I. M. Asher, representing the Logan-Maffett Company, passed through the city last week on his way to his new territory in Indiana. E. Maffett, of the company, was in the city looking after the interests of his company and returned home last week.

A. W. Euler of the Memphis office of Bennett & Witte, and the European representative, was in the city for a few days recently.

T. J. White, representative of Bennett & Witte

at Moline, Ill., passed through the city on his way to his old home at Ripley, O., where he was married on Wednesday last.

Charles F. Shiels is the happy papa of twins. He is perfectly content to stay and enjoy his summer at home. Anyway, Charley always was an admirer of Teddy Roosevelt.

A. K. Dickerson, the man who made Ben Kipp's grades famous, is the proud father of a new baby. No use talking, this department of the lumber trade is good.

B. A. Kipp, the well-known "Honest" Ben Kipp, met with a severe accident last week which kept him within doors for a few days. While riding on a street car he had the misfortune to be jolted off, which bruised him up considerably. Mr. Kipp, as the receiver of the Standard Millwork Company, is rapidly getting that concern in good shape. Business at the plant is very good.

The handsome sales manager of Wiborg & Hanna Company, Walter E. Barlett, of this city, and Miss Florence Elizabeth Hamel were married at the home of the bride's parents in Hartwell, O., on Saturday, July 30, and left on a honeymoon trip. They will be at home to their friends in a handsome home at 208 Highland avenue, Hartwell, after September 15.

TOLEDO

The volume of building in Toledo proper showed a slight decrease as compared with July, 1909, but this had but little if any effect upon hardwood conditions, as the shortage came in commercial and industrial building, which does not consume any large amount of this material.

The Irving Macomber company announces that it will at once erect a large industrial structure suitable for small woodworking and other light manufacturing concerns. The plant will be located at Fourteenth and Wakeman streets and will be built on the unit system. The building will be four stories high, containing 200,000 feet of floor space, and supplied with power from a central plant. As soon as the rooms are filled other additions will be made to meet requirements.

Expert timber buyers are scouring northwestern Ohio in a search for hardwoods for use on the Panama canal. Some splendid logs have been purchased, one farmer receiving \$350 for a single tree.

Hardwood business is looking up at Clyde, O. Not only is a building boom in process in that little city, but several large factories, among them being the automobile plant of the General Motors Company, are proving splendid customers. The season promises to be a record one.

The Wapakoneta Wheel Company, newly organized at Wapakoneta, O., will soon have its building completed and be ready for business. Edwin Abe is president; C. T. Kolter, vice-president; L. N. Blume, treasurer; John Taensch, secretary, and Ed Trau, general manager.

The Toledo & Ohio Central railroad, through its attorneys, Dolye & Lewis, this week filed a petition in the common pleas court at Toledo, calling in question the powers and legality of the Ohio State Railroad Commission. The board some time ago ordered the company to establish a station in Fairfield county. The company asks an injunction restraining the enforcement of the order and denying the power of the board. The question has never been raised in this state and the outcome is being watched with much interest.

INDIANAPOLIS

H. T. Bennett has returned from a pleasure trip to Canada.

James T. Eaglesfield of the James T. Eaglesfield Company, is home after a two weeks' vacation spent at Leland, Mich.

A. Houghton of the Greer-Houghton Lumber Company, is home after a business trip through northern Indiana and Ohio.

The Pittman Handle Company at Logansport recently suffered a \$10,000 loss from fire. The plant will be rebuilt.

Local lumbermen have asked the board of county commissioners to build a bridge across White River at West New York Street, but have obtained no promise of favorable action.

The Indiana State Railroad Commission has ordered a reduction in the freight rates on logs between Disko and South Bend and between Michigantown and Goshen, acting on a petition filed by Sanders & Egbert of Goshen.

Ned Wample, who represents William Buchanan in this city, is seriously ill at his home with appendicitis and may have to go to a local hospital for an operation.

N. P. Salling of Anderson is home after a fishing trip in Michigan.

The Foster Lumber Company has several government contracts for interior finish for post office buildings under construction. The contracts amount to about \$100,000.

A picnic of representatives of all branches of the lumber industry will be held in this city some time within the next month. It is probable that the picnic will be accompanied by a Hoo-Hoo concatenation.

S. P. Matthews, manager in this territory for the South Arkansas Lumber Company, has gone east for a few weeks and will visit Atlantic City, New York City, Boston and Baltimore.

MEMPHIS

The American Car & Foundry Company, which has a large factory at Binghamton, a suburb of Memphis, has booked an order for 400 cars for the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad Company, formerly known as the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City. The company has an order for nearly 3,000 steel framed cars from the National Railways of Mexico and orders now in hand assure steady and continued operation. The company has materially increased its force of employees lately but it is not able to secure all the men it wants, declaring that a great deal of unskilled labor is on the plantations where it is assisting in the cultivation of the cotton crop. This plant has been operated only in a spasmodic and somewhat desultory manner during the past three years. It is one of the most important of the hardwood consuming industries here and much pleasure is expressed over the fact that it has been again placed in operation on a large scale.

L. C. Nolan of the Nolan Brothers Hardwood Company, which was organized here a short time ago with a capital stock of \$25,000, states that no mill will be operated by the company for the present. It will not even have yards in this city, but will give practically all of its time to the handling of shipments from the mills in the Memphis territory direct to destination.

Bank clearings for Memphis during July broke all previous records for that month. The gain itself was not so important, but there has been an increase every month this year over the corresponding month last year, which gives an unbroken record. Since January the total increase has been more than \$25,000,000.

Several mills in Memphis have shut down on account of either lack of logs or repairs and improvements. The Memphis Saw Mill Company has been closed down for some time while improvements are being made that will materially improve the output of the plant. It would appear that the machinery carrying the lumber from the plant to the yard was not co-ordinate with the capacity of the mill and the improvements will give a considerably larger production. The mill will resume not later than the middle of this month.

Building permit has been taken out at last for the New Union Terminal Passenger Station which is to be used by five of the leading railroads entering Memphis. It calls for the expenditure of \$600,000 for a three-story building to be erected on the site which was secured some time ago. The contract provides for the completion of the station before the end of the next fiscal year.

The Dugger & Goshorn Company, which will engage in the manufacture of plow handles, wagon stock, beams, rounds and other dimension material, has filed formal application for a charter under the laws of Tennessee. The capital stock is \$30,000 and the incorporators include J. O. Goshorn, Charles Hudson, H. R. Boyd, J. M. Mennen and E. T. Fuller. Dugger & Goshorn have been engaged here for some time in the manufacture of dimension stock under a partnership. This is the first step that has been taken to incorporate the business.

Preparations are being made for the building of a railroad five miles in length from Marianna, Ark., to a large body of timber recently purchased by the Indiana & Arkansas Lumber & Manufacturing Company. The purpose of building the road is to furnish facilities for quick development of the timber on this tract. It is proposed to build a standard gauge road and the surveys are now being made.

J. F. Schmuck, of the Forrest City Box Company, has announced that extensive improvements will be made at the plant of the company in that town immediately. Two large Berlin molders, a large Berlin sander, two automatic cutoff saws and a concrete dry kiln with a capacity of 15,000 feet will be installed. It is estimated that these improvements will cost about \$15,000 and that the capacity of the plant will be materially enlarged.

C. W. Hyde, president of the Hyde Lumber Company, who was at one time located in Memphis, has recently purchased for the Desha Lumber Company a large tract of timber land in East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, estimated to contain large quantities of oak, ash, cottonwood and other hardwoods. As soon as a railroad can be constructed into the timber and a steam skidder installed the logs will be transferred to the company's plant at Arkansas City, Ark., where it recently installed a large modern band mill and other new equipment which increased the daily cutting capacity to 50,000 feet. The purchase increases the Desha Company's holdings in southwestern Arkansas and northeastern Louisiana to over 75,000,000 feet of hardwood stumpage, including valuable land. The sale of the lumber is handled exclusively by the Hyde Lumber Company.

Formal announcement of the organization of the Batesville & Southwestern Railroad Company, capitalized at \$100,000, has been filed at Jackson, Miss. The company plans to build a line running southwest from Batesville a distance of 23 miles to Charleston, the county seat of Tallahatchie. At the latter point connection will be made with the loop line running from Phillip to Charleston, thus forming a valuable connection of the Illinois Central and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley roads. It will also afford a direct route from Charleston to Memphis, St. Louis and points beyond. The officers are James C. Longstreet, president, W. L. Park, Chicago, first vice president, R. J. Darnell, Memphis, second vice president, M. P. Blauvelt, treasurer, and B. A. Beck, secretary. This road is the one which is being backed by R. J. Darnell, Inc., of Memphis, in order to facilitate the development of a very large tract of timber land secured by that firm in the neighborhood of Batesville. The road will run directly through the timber and the logs for the present will be brought to the band mill and veneer plant of R. J. Darnell, Inc., in this city. Later it is proposed to establish a mill on the property for the development of the timber thereon.

J. W. McClure, manager of the baseball team of the Lumberman's Club of Memphis, has completed final arrangements for the northern tour which is to be made by the team this season. The Memphis boys will leave on the evening of August 25, and will arrive in Cincinnati the following day in ample time for the game which is to be played with the lumbermen of that city. On the following day a game will be played with the lumbermen's team at Indianapolis.

James S. Davant, commissioner of the Memphis Freight Bureau, has gone to Ocean City, Md., where he will hold a conference with members of the Interstate Commerce Commission with reference to shipments of logs into Memphis. There has been considerable dissatisfaction among lumber interests over the rates and, acting under instructions of the board of directors, who held a conference with lumber interests before reaching a decision, Mr. Davant will try to bring about a satisfactory arrangement. If this is impossible proceedings will be taken before the commission with a view to rectifying the alleged trouble.

The Woodruff-Kroy Tight Barrel Stave Company, of Kenneth, Mo., which recently purchased a site for a factory at Marked Tree, Ark., has moved its machinery to the latter point and has begun the erection of the necessary factory buildings. The superintendent of the company is already on the ground and says that the manufacture of staves will be under way by the middle of September.

The plant of J. F. Hasty & Son, manufacturers of staves and heading at Paragould, Ark., was badly damaged by fire some days ago. The loss is estimated at \$8,000. The fire was checked after the main factory was destroyed and before it spread to the immense stacks of logs and finished lumber surrounding it. The loss is covered by a private sinking fund of insurance.

One of the most enjoyable occasions in the history of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis was the boat ride on the Mississippi on the evening of July 26. The steamer Pattona was used and there were nearly five hundred passengers on board, including members of the club, their wives, daughters, sweethearts and friends. A band was engaged for the occasion and there was much dancing during the evening. Delightful refreshments were served. The boat left the local wharf at 7:30 and did not return until about 1:30. The trip was made considerably below President's Island. These entertainments, the second of which is under discussion, have proven so enjoyable that it is regarded as practically certain that they have become a fixed feature of the entertainment program of the club for each year.

J. W. Thompson, president of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, has recently returned from a business trip to Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids and other northwestern points.

C. B. Dudley of the C. B. Dudley Lumber Company has just left Memphis for his home in Michigan. Mrs. Dudley preceded him last week. Charley apparently is going to have a big time, as he has shipped his touring car for use during his stay.

Frank May has returned from an extended trip to Yellowstone Park, Denver, Salt Lake City and other western points. He was accompanied by his wife, and they were members of a large party which went from Memphis for this trip.

N. Butler Haines has returned from Chicago, where he recently went on business.

The members of the Lumbermen's Club baseball team who went to Nashville July 23 to play against the team of that city, composed of lumbermen, have made all sorts of excuses for getting beaten, but the fact remains that they lost the game and that it will be necessary to play the third game in order to settle the question of supremacy of one team over the other. No definite date has been arranged for the return engagement and the place has not been decided.

upon. A large delegation of Memphis lumbermen went to Nashville and, despite the defeat of the team they championed, they report a most delightful time and are enthusiastic in their praise of the splendid hospitality afforded by the lumbermen of the little city on the Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE

Since hardwood men all over the country have been demonstrating their ability in playing baseball, members of the Louisville Hardwood Club have been wondering whether it wouldn't be possible for them to get up a nine that could hold its own. At the last meeting of the club the ground was gone over and several stars produced. As the situation stands the team is in embryo, but it is quite possible that the Cincinnati boys, for instance, may receive a challenge from Louisville.

"How much does it cost to handle lumber?" This important question which must be considered before profits can really be talked about, has been discussed by local members of the hardwood fraternity during the past few weeks. Of course the amount per thousand feet varies with the individual, due to difference in methods of doing business, but it developed some profitable pointers for everybody to know how his neighbor handled the situation and how much it costs him to do it. President A. E. Norman of the Norman Lumber Company started the discussion in the Hardwood Club, and his ideas were among the most interesting given.

The Hardwood Club is greatly interested in the proposition for the establishment of a traffic bureau by the Commercial Club. The club has received the report of the Transportation Committee, which was based on information compiled by D. C. Harris, traffic manager for the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company and a member of the committee, and will probably adopt its recommendations. Barry Norman of E. B. Norman & Co. is also a member of the Commercial Club's committee. Inasmuch as traffic matters are of great importance to the lumber interests, local hardwood men are pledging their support to the bureau in the event that it is established.

D. C. Harris, secretary of the Louisville Hardwood Club, has resigned his position, finding that he was unable to give the time needed for properly attending to the details of the organization. His efficient work, however, made his retirement a matter of regret. G. D. Crain, Jr., who, as correspondent for *HARDWOOD RECORD*, has been chronicling the work of the club since its organization, was chosen to succeed Mr. Harris. The club intends to work up several "stunts" in the near future and desires to have the secretary in a position to devote considerable time to this work.

Hardwood interests in Louisville are expanding, indicating the growth of the Louisville market. The W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company is now constructing at Dickson, Tenn., the headquarters of their southern buyer, John Smith, a seven-foot band saw mill which will be completed by September 1, all the machinery having been contracted for. Mr. Smith was in the city a short time ago and went over plans for the mill with the members of the firm. The Browns are now handling an immense amount of southern hardwoods and the mill at Dickson will be an advantage.

The C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company is building two big warehouses to be used for the storage of veneers. The company is constantly giving more attention to this department of its immense mahogany business and has installed saws and slicers for the manufacture of veneers. Every part of the veneer end of the proposition is now being handled at the South Louisville plant of the company.

In addition to these projects the Mengel Box Company is constructing an addition to its box factory at Hickman, Ky. The Mengel interests

are about ready to take hold of the big mill at Rayville, La., which will be operated through the Richland-Parish Lumber Company.

The Hardwood Club is much pleased with the way its traffic matters are progressing. The re-shipping rules for which it asked are now being gone over by the railway executives, and will shortly be submitted to the club through its attorneys for approval. It is settled that re-shipment privileges will be put into effect here, and the only question now being discussed is the method. The Interstate Commerce Commission is now receiving answers to the complaints filed by the members of the club as to discrimination in rates, and the commission is expected within a few weeks to set a date for a hearing when the evidence on both sides will be submitted. The attorneys for the club hope not only to secure better rates for Louisville, but also to force some of the railroads to refund the amount of overcharges.

Hardwood men here have received notice from the Illinois Central Railway that the bonds which it was announced would be required of shippers using the average demurrage system will no longer be asked by the Illinois Central. This was good news to the lumbermen, who have to a large degree refrained from using the system on account of the cost of securing bonds. The only roads which are insisting on bonds being given are the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern Railway, and there is reason to believe that they, too, will fall in line.

The suggestion has been made by local traffic experts that the lumbermen could take advantage of recent legal decisions to their distinct advantage, with reference especially to the handling of claims against the railroads. It is pointed out that eminent authorities now agree that the railroads can be made to pay interest at the rate of 6 percent on the amount involved in claims which they pay shippers, and that if this interest were required of them they would take more pains to dispose of claims promptly. The suggestion is made not so much to secure the additional sum from the carriers as to compel them to act promptly in the matter of claims, which form one of the chief causes of delays and annoyances in the lumber business.

Edward L. Shippen of the Louisville Point Lumber Company is in Canada vacationing. Indicating what he is trying to do, he sent to members of the Hardwood Club a postcard bearing the photograph of an enormous fish. Strange to say, he did not make the claim that he had caught it.

Barry Norman of E. B. Norman & Co. has returned from a trip to Mississippi, where he looked over some timber properties. He reported the situation with his company quiet, but is looking for an excellent fall trade.

W. P. Brown of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company came down from Indianapolis the other day and spent a little while with his "boys." He was looking and feeling unusually well. Graham Brown is now at some of the southern mills. Business with the firm is reported normal.

J. Spicker, sales manager of the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company, is in the East on business for the firm. J. C. Wickliffe, secretary of the company, whose recent return from Europe was mentioned in these columns, commented upon the trade there by saying that it is entirely different from that in the States. "You never hear of a consumer buying direct from a producer," he said. "The broker is the whole thing, not only in the case of shipments from this country to foreign lands but even when the lumber is of domestic manufacture."

Harry Kline of the Louisville Veneer Mills is receiving congratulations. He recently acted as president pro tem of the Hardwood Club during the absence of President Norman and displayed such all-round executive ability that the club was quite overcome. All of which goes to show that he is a chip off the old block. The company's

mill is working pretty nearly to its capacity and business is good.

A lot of fine stock has been arriving at the South Louisville yards of the Ohio River Saw mill Company and they have some fine lumber piled there now. Shipments were reported by Manager R. F. Smith to be up to normal. In order to define the limits of his big 15-acre yard Mr. Smith is having a fence built around it.

The North Vernon Lumber Company expects to have its Dyersburg, Tenn., mill going before many days have passed. The machinery is now being installed, having been shipped from North Vernon, Ind., where the mill has heretofore been operated. Business was reported rather quiet by Manager Hess.

The latter part of July and the first of August are usually dull, said A. E. Norman, of the Norman Lumber Company, and there is therefore no reason for being pessimistic over the falling off of orders in the middle of the summer. The new yard of the company will be doing business by September 1. Mr. Norman has recently purchased a fine residence from the Platt estate. It is opposite Central Park on Fourth avenue, one of the most beautiful residence sections of the city.

Claude M. Sears of the Edward L. Davis Lumber Company has been arranging the details of a dinner to be held at "Devil's Kitchen," a resort on the Bardstown road. The members of the club will go out in automobiles, and it is expected that the innovation will be greatly enjoyed by the members.

C. C. Mengel, vice-president of the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company, and head of the Mengel Box Company, was chairman of a special committee of the Board of Trade appointed to investigate the proposed merger of the heating and lighting plants of the city. The board held an open meeting to discuss the subject and finally decided to take no action.

W. A. McLean of the Wood-Mosaic Company will spend the next few weeks in Canada. The Highland Park saw mill of the company has such a large supply of logs on hand that it is running day and night.

The Lumbermen's Club of Louisville has given up the ghost. It had been intended to be a sort of general lumber exchange where all branches of the trade could meet. The recent organization of a retailers' association rendered it less necessary, however, though it is intended to attempt a reorganization early next year. W. C. Ballard was president and J. Crow Taylor secretary.

Building has been going ahead here fairly well. The report for July shows that 178 permits were issued and that \$336,000 was spent for buildings, as compared with 289 permits and an expenditure of \$279,000 in July, 1909.

Consumers of hardwoods in Louisville report their condition good. The Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company is making more wagons than it has done at any time since the panic, while manufacturers of vehicle accessories and supplies say they are exceedingly busy. B. F. Avery & Son are now installed in their new plant and expect to increase their output of plows considerably during the next few months.

Henry T. Shaw, formerly well known in lumber circles, died recently at the age of 66. He was connected with the Astoria Veneer Mills and later with the Louisville Sawmills Company. The former failed and part of the plant was taken over by D. E. Kline of the Louisville Veneer Mills. Later Mr. Shaw became an expert for the Louisville Water Company. One of his sons is Forrest Shaw, a local lumber broker.

Lumbermen are interested in the efforts of Indiana state authorities to save the "Constitutional Elm" at Corydon, Ind., where the capital of the state was formerly located.

The supply of cedar lumber is evidently getting scarce, as it is reported that pencil manufacturers are buying up the cedar rails that form the fences around middle Tennessee farms.

Mills at Russellville, Ky., are finding a ready market for cedar lumber and have sold nearly two million feet during the last few months. The timber rights to a 500-acre tract of cedar were sold in Logan county for \$4,400.

The Ayre-Lord Tile Company of Paducah will build dry docks at the mouth of the Tennessee River, where its fleet of towboats and barges is located.

A. J. Asher, the lumber and stave man of Pineville, Ky., recently bought 5,000 acres of timberland in Leslie county at a sheriff's sale held as the result of the non-payment of taxes. Mr. Asher is interested in the development of eastern Kentucky.

The Burtt & Brebb Lumber Company of Ford, Ky., has sold to the Greasy Fork Coal and Timber Company 14,589 acres of timber lands in Leslie county for \$97,260, according to the terms of a deed filed at Hyden. R. Carnahan, who is connected with E. B. Norman & Co., Louisville, is one of the chief stockholders of the Greasy Fork Company.

It is announced that the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge & Railroad Company, which is constructing a new bridge across the Ohio at this point, will use several million dollars to be provided by a \$10,000,000 bond issue for the purpose of making extensive improvements in its local switching facilities. At present the Louisville & Nashville has the larger part of the terminal facilities of the town, and it is generally hoped by the lumbermen that the K. & I. plans will be carried out.

The decision of the circuit court nullifying a 12 per cent increase in assessment announced by the State Board of Equalization saved the lumbermen thousands of dollars. The increase was made arbitrarily and horizontally.

ST. LOUIS

Building permits in St. Louis for July showed a considerable increase over June, but were not up to July of last year nor the year before. A total of \$1,976,350 of building was authorized last month, against \$1,884,013 for June. In July, 1909, permits aggregated \$2,066,059, slightly over \$80,000 above the report for last month. The figures for last month included no large buildings and because of the good showing on small structures exclusively indicates a healthy condition.

The following is a report of the movement of lumber at this market during July: Receipts by rail during July, 1910, were 16,584 cars; during July, 1909, there were 14,738 cars, an increase of 1,846 cars in 1910. Receipts by river during July, 1910, were 67,000 feet; during July, 1909, 183,000 feet, a decrease of 116,000 feet this year. Shipments by rail during July, 1910, were 10,229 cars; shipments by rail during July, 1909, were 9,872 cars, an increase of 357 cars this year. Shipments by river during July, 1910, were 43,000 feet; during July, 1909, 92,000 feet, a decrease of 49,000 feet this year.

The following is the report for the month of July of the number of feet of lumber measured and inspected by the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis, as furnished by Secretary A. H. Bush. The past six months shows a healthy gain in the inspection over the corresponding period last year:

	Feet.
Oak	183,891
Quartered oak	24,584
Gum	73,632
Ash	34,135
Hickory	11,892
Cottonwood	24,824
Sycamore	12,430
Locust	141
Cypress	1,046
Maple	25,209
Elm	13,501
Hackberry	161
Total	405,446
The Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber	

Company reports a good call for nearly every item on the hardwood list. Plain-sawed oak and red gum has been in particularly good request with this concern.

Among the recent visitors to this market was W. A. Clay, representing the Bluff City Lumber Company of Pine Bluff, Ark.

W. W. Dings of the Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Company is still at Estes Park, Colo., where he is enjoying his vacation with Mrs. Dings. The company is doing a nice business in hardwoods and is having a good demand for nearly all hardwood items.

A fair trade in cypress is reported by E. W. Blumer, sales manager of the Lothman Cypress Company. While business is good, values are far from satisfactory, although the concern gets top prices for everything it sells. Mr. Blumer believes when the fall trade opens it will be good as stocks are low, not only at the factories but at the retail yards as well.

After several weeks spent on the Atlantic coast, at Asbury Park, Charles Thomas of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company is back for only a short stay, as he intends to return and spend the month at the sea coast, where he left his family.

E. L. Page, manager of the hardwood department of the Alf Scott Lumber Company of this city, has resigned that position to become connected with the American Forest Company, dealers in hardwood, with offices in the Bank of Commerce building. Mr. Page will be sales manager for the American Forest Company, whose headquarters are at Buffalo, N. Y. The branch at St. Louis has always been an important part of this company's business, but will be considerably augmented under Mr. Page's guidance. The successor of Mr. Page with the Alf Bennett Company has not yet been announced.

MILWAUKEE

Next winter's cut will be very large, according to reports received in Milwaukee from the northern part of the state, as the forest fires have damaged great numbers of trees, so that they will have to be cut. It is said that the big hemlock might stand for another year, but it is necessary to cut the small hemlock used for pulpwood, and so both large and small will be logged at the same time. The hardwood partially burned will not remain in good condition for another year, so a large quantity will have to be cut. Farmers, who have fared poorly with their crops, will turn to timber, and the cordwood supply will also show a large increase over that of the past season. Preparations are now being made for what will be one of the busiest seasons ever experienced in the Wisconsin woods.

The forest fires which have been raging for some time have been quelled. Local rains and the absence of strong winds have been the helping factors. The damages which have resulted from the flames will be enormous, but as yet no estimate has been made. To guard against similar occurrences a "fire train" has been equipped at Antigo, Wis., by the Chicago & Northwestern road. The train consists of a large locomotive and several cars equipped with large tanks and a powerful pump with several hundred feet of hose.

The reports which were recently sent out from Marinette, Wis., to the effect that the mills of that city were suffering from a log famine and were closing down as a result have been denied. The Sawyer-Goodman mill closed down for a few days recently because of a serious break in the machinery. This fact, together with the delay in the arrival of the main Menominee log drive, was the cause for the rumor being circulated. A few of the smaller mills are feeling the lack of timber to some extent, but the larger plants are well stocked

and will find no difficulty in completing the season.

The Allen Lumber Company of Fremont, Wis., has purchased the logs in the yards of the Jennings Company at New London. The lot consists of hardwood and cedar logs and will be floated down the river to Fremont.

An amendment has been made to the articles of incorporation of the New Dells Lumber Company of Chippewa Falls, Wis. The capital stock of the company has been increased from \$200,000 to \$240,000.

What is considered to be the largest shaving and sawdust chute in the world has recently been completed by the Racine (Wis.) Manufacturing Company. The chute is 500 feet in length and runs from the factory building on Racine street to the boiler room in the ruins of the old building. It is four stories above the ground and measures six feet in diameter.

With a force of seventy-five hands the furniture plant of M. A. & J. Poznanski at Chippewa Falls, Wis., has been placed in operation.

The F. E. Worden Lumber Company at Oshkosh, Wis., has filed a notice of dissolution with the secretary of state at Madison. C. W. Hollister is president of the corporation and P. W. Hollister is secretary.

Announcement has been made by the Crocker Chair Company of Sheboygan, Wis., of the purchase of 2,475 acres of timber land in Houghton county, Michigan. The land was formerly owned by G. F. Sanborn and the consideration was \$36,570.

The Grimm-Rempe Wash Machine Company, recently organized at Algoma, Wis., has commenced operations.

The new plant of the Anson-Gilkey-Hurd Company at Merrill, Wis., will soon be in full operation. The buildings were formerly occupied by the Anson-Hixon Sash & Door Company and comprise one of the largest woodworking plants in the state. It is expected that 400 hands will be employed when the departments are all in full operation.

The Brooks & Ross Lumber Company's planing mill at Wausau, Wis., has been reopened after being shut down for a week, caused by a recent fire in the plant.

Plans for a large three-story building to comprise a planing mill, foundry and machine shop are being prepared by the Smalley Manufacturing Company at Manitowoc, Wis.

A company is being organized at Kenosha, Wis., by M. G. McGeehan for the manufacture of a bed and kitchen cabinet. Mr. McGeehan, together with H. A. Javins, also of Kenosha, holds patents on the cabinets.

The inheritance tax on the estate of J. M. Pray of Oshkosh, Wis., one of the wealthiest lumbermen of the state, is the biggest that has ever been paid in Winnebago county. The total value of the estate is estimated at \$998,235, the tax upon the same being \$20,379.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state by the Werheim Woodwork Company of Wausau, Wis. The capital stock of the company is \$60,000, and the incorporators are F. W. Genrich, M. B. Rosenberg and G. D. Jones.

Mrs. J. W. Wells, wife of J. W. Wells, a prominent Michigan lumberman, died recently at their home in Menominee, Mich., aged sixty-three years. Mrs. Wells had been an invalid for fifteen years. Besides her husband she is survived by five children.

WAUSAU

The Heinemann Lumber Company has decided to rebuild its plant. The company lost its mill by fire last spring, and on July 20 the town of Heinemann, the planing mill and about 8,000,000 feet of lumber was destroyed by forest fires creeping up on the town. Since the sawmill burned, the company has made several large

purchases of timber lands. It at present has twenty years' sawing in sight.

The government mill at Neopit on the Menominee Indian reservation had a narrow escape from being burned recently. It required the work of the entire male population of the village to save it.

Col. I. Watson Stephenson died recently at his home in Marinette of tuberculosis. He was thirty-three years of age. He was the eldest son of United States Senator Isaac Stephenson, the millionaire lumberman.

The Chippewa Falls Chair Company's plant was struck by lightning recently and was entirely consumed by fire. The loss is \$20,000.

The Libnum Chemical Company will at once build a plant at Marinette. It is proposed to manufacture alcohol, acetic acid and byproducts from wood shavings and sawdust. The plant will be one of many to be located in the United States by New York and Chicago capitalists. F. G. Hood, formerly a Peshtigo lumberman, is president and general manager.

The A. Streich & Brother Company of Oshkosh will soon extend its present quarters, so as to triple its capacity. The company manufactures wagons, sleighs and lumber companies' paraphernalia. A large three-story brick building will be erected and modern machinery will be installed. The firm has for a long time maintained an office in Chicago. A lot has been purchased on West Lake street, that city, on which a four-story building, fireproof and modernly equipped, will be erected. This will be used as a warehouse and for display rooms. The firm began business in 1860.

An investigation of the wood using industries of Wisconsin just concluded shows that more than 930,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at approximately \$20,000,000, is utilized annually in the numerous lines of manufacture. This is but part of the lumber industry of the state, the figures not covering the volume of material turned out by the sawmills of the state, as well as other forest products which are not considered as raw material for further manufacture. In 1860 Wisconsin ranked seventh in the list of states in quantity of lumber produced. Then it gradually arose until in 1900 it ranked first. In 1908 it was fifth. For the last mentioned year data was furnished by 899 sawmills, reporting a total production of 1,613,315,000 feet, or 4.9 per cent. of the total of all mills in the country. In recent years the decrease in the cut of white pine has been offset by the increase in the cut of hemlock and hardwood. The state ranked third in the cut of maple, first in birch, basswood and elm, first in ash in 1908. The growing employment of dimension stock in furniture and chair factories and by makers of vehicles and agricultural implements has done much to lessen the waste of material. However, from five to thirty-five per cent of material goes into the firebox under the boilers. The state forester is working out a plan for a closer utilization of material with a view of increasing the profits of lumbermen. It is the intention of the forester to outline a plan whereby producing and consuming industries dependent on wood may be perpetuated and enlarged.

MINNEAPOLIS

Prospects are that Minneapolis will eclipse all former records in the way of building, and the figures of building permits show plainly why the sash and door factories have been so rushed this season. Permits for seven months aggregated \$9,270,520, compared with \$7,666,463 for the same months last year.

The Lumbermen's baseball team got even with the Ben Franklin club team, the only one which has beaten the lumbermen this season, by winning in a return game to the tune of 18 to 14. A third game is planned to decide the proposition.

T. H. Smith, wholesale dealer of Wausau, Wis., was a business visitor in Minneapolis this week, looking over the symptoms of the hardwood market.

A. S. Bliss of the Payson Smith Lumber Company has returned from a short business trip to Winnipeg, where he was informed that farmers in the newly settled country north of the Canadian Pacific main line have good crops this year, and consequently will be in the market in good shape this fall. E. Payson Smith of the same company is on a business trip in northern Wisconsin.

Anthony Hein of the John Hein Company, lumber manufacturer at Tony, Wis., was in the city a few days ago. He reports that while it has been very dry most of the summer, they recently had some good rains that have done away with the danger of forest fires.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark is back from a business trip to his yards and farm at Erie, Ill.

C. P. Koon of the Beldenville Lumber Company, Bruce, Wis., came to the twin cities a few days ago to look after some hardwood matters.

Arthur H. Barnard, president of the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, is very proud of his twelve-year-old daughter, Miss Katharin, who wrote a three-act play for an entertainment given by some of the young chicks at a neighborhood party at Lake Minnetonka and acted one of the parts herself very creditably.

SAGINAW VALLEY

This section of Michigan suffered considerably since early in June by reason of dry and hot weather. In the northern timber districts some losses were sustained from fire. The Wylie & Buell Lumber Company had \$6,000 worth of logs burned, but the loss was covered by insurance. Many small lots of logs and other forest products were burned or damaged. Of late scattering showers have relieved the situation.

The hardwood industry has never been so conspicuously active as this year until early in July, since when it has eased off a little. Plants have been operated at capacity and the only difficulty has been in getting enough stock to supply the trade as fast as ordered.

The flooring plants have been active. The W. D. Young & Co. factory has run a good portion of the season with day and night shifts. The firm has had orders booked for all the stock it could put out, a considerable portion of which is for export. A trainload of saw logs from the north reaches the plant every day. Mr. Young is thoroughly satisfied with business conditions and optimistic as to the future.

The S. L. Eastman Flooring Company at Saginaw, whose plant is located at Carrollton, has been in active operation. It will put out some 12,000,000 feet of flooring this year. The Kneeland-Bigelow Company at Bay City supplies the Eastman plant with 8,000,000 feet of maple, and the Robinson Lumber Company, in which S. L. Eastman is the principal stockholder, also cuts out a large quantity of maple for the flooring plant.

The Kneeland-Bigelow sawmill shut down two weeks for general repairs and has resumed sawing. The suspension is an annual affair, the mill being operated day and night the year through. This firm is the selling concern for the lumber manufactured by this mill and also the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow sawmill at Bay City. Recently the interest of Frank Buell in this plant was acquired by the other members of the concern. The business of the firm has been excellent until the last month, when it eased up a bit. No trouble has been experienced in selling every available board of dry stock and at good prices. Mr. Bigelow leaves August 6 for an auto trip to the White mountains.

The Knapp & Scott mill at Bay City, formerly the Hargreave plant, is cutting hardwood and hemlock for the Ward estate and has run day and night all season.

The new flooring plant of the Hanson-Ward Company at Bay City has been running steadily since it began business early in the season. It has plenty of raw material to draw from and is building up a fine business.

It is calculated that the S. G. M. Gates estate sawmill at Bay City will finish its timber supply this season unless additional stock should be purchased. The last log has reached the mill from the holdings of the estate. The mill has manufactured about 6,000,000 feet a year for some years past, the logs coming by rail from off the Detroit & Mackinac railroad.

The Bliss & Van Auker and the Strable Manufacturing companies' flooring and hardwood plants at Saginaw have experienced a good season. There has been a large export demand for flooring, and the domestic trade is reported as considerably better than it was last year.

Kerry & Shultz, who operate a yard on the old Wright Lumber Company's premises at Saginaw, have had a fairly good trade. E. T. Kerry of this concern is also connected with Walsh & Kerry, who have recently started a new flooring plant at Reed City to replace one burned last March, and also of the Kerry-Hanson Flooring Company, operating a fine flooring plant at Grayling, north of Bay City. This plant is doing an extensive business.

The Johannesburg Manufacturing Company's plant at Johannesburg, north of Grayling, is having a good season and is cutting a large quantity of fine maple lumber, a large portion of which goes into flooring.

The Detroit & Mackinac railroad rate case attracted some attention during the past week, testimony being heard before a special commissioner. The state railroad commission fixed a rate on lumber products hauled over this road, which the shippers north of Alpena claimed discriminated against them in favor of Alpena shippers, who have the benefit of water competition in freights. The railroad company enjoined the commission from putting its rate into effect until a hearing could be had. Large interests are affected, particularly lumbermen shipping stuff from Onaway, Tower, Millersburg and other points off the Detroit & Mackinac line north of Alpena.

The plants of H. M. Loud's Sons Company at Au Sable have been running overtime. Orders are coming in freely and a large quantity of stuff is being moved.

Silas McTiver, a lumberman at Onaway, and who has operated extensively in Presque Isle county for a number of years, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and Guy D. Henry of Alpena has been appointed receiver. The liabilities are scheduled at \$70,000, of which \$5,000 is open accounts and the remainder mortgages. The assets are believed to range from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

GRAND RAPIDS

W. T. Culver of the Stearns Company, Ludington, was in the city August 4. He was on his way to attend the Detroit meeting of hardwood manufacturers.

Otis A. Felger, secretary of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company, returned Saturday from the Detroit meeting of hardwood people.

Chas. McQuewan left for St. Catharines, Ont., with a crew of men from the Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe club, to take part in the Canadian Henley races. He is coach and head of the crew.

E. W. Stiles of the Stiles Bros. Company is confined to his home by illness.

O. J. Smith of the R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Company, Eastlake, was in the city on business Aug. 6.

A. F. Anderson of Cadillac with his family

passed through Grand Rapids Aug. 2. They are making an extended eastern trip in their touring car.

E. B. Gorin of the Frost-Johnson Lumber Company, Shreveport, La., was in town Aug. 3. He is on a business trip through the east.

J. F. Bertles, representing the Sawyer-Goodman Company of Marinette, Wis., called on the trade here Aug. 5.

L. L. Skillman of the Skillman Lumber Company left Aug. 6 for northern Michigan on a trip combining business with pleasure. Mrs. Skillman accompanies him and they will take in some of the summer resorts.

"The hardwood business is fair for this season of the year," says G. W. Perkins, Jr., of the Perkins Lumber Company. "There is a little slackening, but this is to be expected. I am looking for a nice fall trade."

Members of the local lumbermen's association who accompanied the Grand Rapids board of trade on its excursion to Grand Haven and Muskegon Aug. 4 reports a fine time. The 500 boosters rode to Grand Haven in special inter-urban cars, thence to Muskegon in the new boat Alabama. There were speeches in Hackley park and games and other doings at Lake Michigan park.

Local lumbermen have been notified that the second annual picnic will soon be ripe and will probably be picked off and enjoyed Aug. 20 at Mona lake. Both place and date, however, are tentative as yet and await official confirmation.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

The past two weeks have shown evidence of spasmodic buying on the part of the local consuming trade. There seems to be no settled condition of business so far as buyers are concerned, and inasmuch as they seem disposed to place orders, in the majority of cases, for immediate shipment, and usually with the dealers, for wagon-load lots to be delivered as soon as possible, it seems that they are simply buying from hand to mouth and are not yet willing to lay in any supply of lumber in anticipation of future business. It has been contended by many that the factories and various consumers of lumber have been holding off in anticipation of a break in prices, as there has been really no absolute necessity for their buying, but the consensus of opinion seems to be, however, that such is not the case, that they are simply very much unsettled, and don't want to overcrowd their facilities.

The car builders have received some encouraging orders, but mostly for future delivery, and while some of the handlers of car lumber have benefited thereby the encouragement has not been especially material. Factory trade in general, including furniture, wagon builders, etc., is still a slow buyer. Dimension stock has been sold in some quarters in reasonable quantities, but there is by no means a satisfactory sale. There is no doubt but that in the near future the situation will naturally right itself, as there are many causes at present to contribute to the general dullness, such as the vacation period and the Knights Templar conclave, which undoubtedly has a more or less demoralizing influence on all business.

The same conditions prevail as to the various woods which have been evident for the last month or two. There is a growing tendency to pick up the lower grades, such as cottonwood, birch and oak for the box and furniture industries. Oak as usual commands the best market, with plain red oak and quartered white in the lead. Very fair prices are being realized on the majority of sales. The market for ash and

Wm. E. Cox of Nichols & Cox Lumber Company is again chairman of the picnic committee, which insures an enjoyable outing.

The Nichols & Cox Company is adding another story to its warehouse at the Godfrey avenue factory. This is one of the busiest concerns in the city.

Chas. Dregge of the Dregge-Grover Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to Detroit, Toledo and other points.

W. C. Hull of Traverse City was in Grand Rapids Aug. 5.

Director C. A. Schenck of the Biltmore Forest School with a class of about 20 students, will spend Aug. 13 in Grand Rapids, and will be conducted through the furniture and other wood-working plants. They will go from here to Cadillac.

Chas. W. Garfield, president of the Michigan Forestry Association, has returned from a month's pleasure trip to Boston and its environs.

The forestry exhibit in the Kent Scientific Museum in this city is to be entirely rearranged and given the space and prominence that it deserves. Another feature to be added at the museum will be a display of the different woods that are being manufactured into furniture here.

B. L. Scott, manager of the Scott-Lugers Lumber Company at Holland, and well known in this city, was quietly married July 30 to Miss Mabel A. Rhodes of St. Joseph, the ceremony taking place at Elkhart, Ind. Mr. Scott is one of the leading business men of Holland.

Lickory shows no material deviation one way or the other; one large car builder company, however, has placed a large order with a local branch of a southern concern for immediate shipment. The upper grades of both these woods are in satisfactory demand considering the season of the year.

Gum is in fair consumption and seems to continue uninterruptedly its steady advance into popularity in all lines. It is being increasingly used and in all lines where it has been tried out it has not only proven its worth but has demonstrated that it is here to stay.

Lower grades of poplar and cottonwood are being taken in fair quantities by the box manufacturer though the demand is anything but steady. Upper grades as usual are selling about as fast as manufactured.

The cypress people are having to contend to a certain extent with the competition of pine, and in a good many instances the first named wood seems to have demonstrated that it will fulfill requirements at a less cost than the pine for which it is gradually being substituted. Stocks at the mills, while not long in any special line, are ample to supply all the demand. The mills are holding prices firmly.

Northern maple and birch are being taken in good quantities, and trade in elm is satisfactory for this month. Thick maple and flooring stock are especially active sellers. Prices are being maintained at as high a level as ever before.

In general it is safe to say that, all things considered, there is nothing really serious about the outlook, and the spotted buying seems to be merely an indication that trade is beginning to awaken and will be normal by fall.

NEW YORK

The hardwood market at New York continues firm, although the volume of business has of late shown the effects of the usual midsummer dullness. This condition, however, is always expected, and the outlook is certainly bright for a very fair fall trade. Prices are well main-

tained on good grade lumber, but on low grade stock there is more or less competition, by reason of its more plentiful supply. Taken as a whole the general situation in hardwoods calls for no anxiety and the opening of the fall trade is expected to give a material impetus to both buying and consumption. Oak, poplar, ash, birch and chestnut are particularly strong.

BUFFALO

Local lumbermen generally are looking forward to an active period as soon as the fall season opens up, although, as one of the most wide-awake lumbermen of the city said recently, it is not possible to say with any certainty whether the present slack period usual in midsummer will be followed by an active one or not. However, lumbermen are generally optimistic and are preparing for a good trade. Consumption seems to be about as heavy as could be expected at this time, which would seem to be all that is necessary to force buyers into the field early in the fall. Stocks are not well assorted, although as to quantity they are quite satisfactory. Low grade stock is plentiful, and unless some of the consuming lines absorb considerable of this class of material there it is going to become a drug on the market.

Again is heard the report that gum is taking the place of some of the better hardwoods, and it may force its way into this section, although it has never been popular here. There is a fair amount of plain oak to be had, but neither birch nor chestnut are in large supply.

Maple finds a ready market and beech is being sold to take its place in certain lines. Poplar is more quiet than usual, and there is a strong effort to keep cypress and yellow pine in the foreground of southern woods, yellow pine being dull and low in price.

PHILADELPHIA

The hardwood situation remains practically unchanged, but conditions are evidently shaping for increased business in the fall, in proof of which, building operations show an advance in permits applied for. Seventeen garages are on the list for immediate construction and considerable alteration and construction work in apartment and commercial houses is being pushed. Stocks in yards show vacant spots, and furniture manufacturers, interior finish and sash and door works are more active, consequently buying becomes imperative. The pile in the higher grades of hardwood keeps low, but the lower grades, of which there is considerable accumulation, move slowly. Reports from the different firms show a lack of snap in buying, but there is a fair volume of business going, and an optimistic disposition as to outlook is shown.

PITTSBURG

A marked improvement has taken place in the lumber market here within the past two weeks and especially since August 1. Reports indicate a better feeling among wholesalers and yardmen and more orders and inquiries. Coming just at the height of the vacation season when very little activity is expected seems especially good, and many believe that the gain will continue right along now on a gradual scale. That the bottom of not only the stock market but general business has been touched here is the belief of the majority of manufacturers and wholesalers in this district. Hardwood buying has been resumed this week on a larger scale and by more determined purchasers. They do not want any deliveries in August, but orders now being taken for shipments to start in September and October indicate that many concerns have started to replenish or to increase their manufacturing operations and will want long

ber right along in the fall. Yards are notably active in this respect compared with the past few months. Their stocks in most cases are down to the minimum and the outdrawback now to more extensive buying is the fact that yard owners have not the money to pay for the lumber. Building operations have been so slow here all summer and banks so tight in their loans to builders that retailers are having very hard work to collect their accounts. Orders being placed by manufacturing concerns for the best grades of lumber are very satisfactory considering the season. Most of them are for mixed car lots, but buyers seem disposed to pay the prices asked in most instances. Stocks of first-class hardwood, notably oak and poplar, are low at all the mills and the shutting down of many plants for the harvest season has added to the uplifting tendency in prices also. July with most firms was somewhat worse than June. Very little improvement if any is expected this month in shipments or collections, but from the present outlook a gain in new business, the lack of which has been the most serious drawback to the market all summer, seems sure.

BALTIMORE

Quiet is the report about trade conditions among the hardwood men here. Though stocks are moving in considerable quantities, greater effort is required to get orders, and the prevailing situation is best reflected in the quickness of the delivery of shipments by rail. In times of a heavy freight movement it would take ten days or two weeks to get a shipment, while at present delivery is said to be about as prompt as though the shipment was made by express. This, of course, suggests rather more a falling off in the general freight offerings than a decline in the lumber business, but it indicates also that the lumber movement does not exceed moderate proportions. The yards as a rule carry large assortments to meet immediate requirements.

Under the uneventfulness of the summer the quotations have eased off somewhat, and the common grades of oak, chestnut and poplar in particular are down. Oak has declined less than the others, but it does not move with much freedom. Furniture manufacturers and other consumers of hardwoods continue fairly busy.

Poplar of good grade, especially the wide lumber, is still in active demand, excellent prices being paid. The mill men would consider that they were doing well if they could get more for the low-grade stocks, but here is where the shoe pinches. When an average is struck it is decidedly below what the manufacturer may reasonably expect. Chestnut is also down on the low grades, while the upper assortments are in fair request, with prices remunerative. The exporters continue to state that foreign buyers display no pronounced eagerness to place orders, and that extensive consigning of wagon oak planks has kept up the stocks on the other side to proportions which depress prices and render the trade unprofitable. No extraordinary developments have taken place in any division.

CLEVELAND

Considering the season trade in hardwoods here is quite fair. Building is holding up well, under the circumstances, permits for about a quarter of a million dollars being issued each week. The local hardwood companies which sell largely to the automobile companies report a slowing down in the call for poplar for body making.

Maple flooring is showing considerable strength and is one of the most active items on the list. The call for both quartered and plain oak is quite firm, while beech, birch and chestnut are moving well.

There promises to be quite a heavy movement of lumber to Cleveland from the upper lakes district and the Canadian shores within the next two months. As Cleveland is the lumber distributing point for Ohio many cargoes are being ordered, for storage for winter use.

COLUMBUS

While there is a slight weakening in the better grades of oak, the higher grades of hardwoods are in fair demand. On the whole the market is in good condition and manufacturers as well as shippers look for a big improvement as soon as the midsummer dullness is over.

One of the worst features at present is the street car strike here, which appears as if it will continue for some time. This fact has almost stopped building operations and all trade is affected. With the settlement of the strike and an improvement in general business conditions the hardwood market is expected to improve at once.

The lower grades are moving a little more freely and prices are holding their own. The higher grades, with the exception of a few varieties, are in good demand, and the supply is limited. Railroads have been able to handle all lumber shipments promptly.

Furniture factories are not yet in the market for their stock, although contracts in that line are expected soon. The furniture exhibitions are still on and sales up to date have been very satisfactory. Implement and vehicle factories are also expected to purchase more liberally.

Quartered oak is strong and quotations for Firsts and Seconds at the Ohio river range from \$82 to \$46. Plain oak quotations are: Firsts and Seconds, \$49 to \$50; No. 1 Common, \$32; No. 2 Common, \$20. Poplar prices are: Firsts and Seconds, \$58; No. 1 Common, \$35; No. 2 Common, \$25; No. 3 Common, \$16. Chestnut is strong in every grade, quotations being: Firsts and Seconds, \$50; No. 1 Common, \$34; sound wormy, \$16. Ash is slow and prices are quite weak. Basswood is also a little weak. Hickory is in good demand and the same is true of walnut. Other hardwoods are unchanged.

CINCINNATI

Summer dullness prevails in the hardwood market at this point. There is sufficient business stirring to keep the office forces at work, while they alternate in taking vacations. There is a disposition among the hardwood men to complain of the slow movement of all classes of low-grade lumber, while the sales which are now being made call almost entirely for the upper grades. There is a movement of white oak, especially quarter sawed, but the grades asked for are wide and good figured stuff, which is scarce. Plain white oak is in fair supply, with a light volume of trade. The manufacturing consumers complain that prices are too high and continue to be light buyers. Red oak and mixed white and red for heavy car and bridge stock is moving fairly well, with a light demand from the furniture and manufacturing industries. Oak for general building materials is in fair demand. Chestnut is not receiving much attention for the upper grades and the stocks on hand are good and increasing. The building trade demand from the East did not show to any advantage in this market this season. Sound wormy is in good supply with only a light demand. Poplar is in fair request only, having fallen from the heavy demand which made this wood the feature of the hardwood market during the first half of the year. The temporary suspension of the buying demand for the automobile industry has weakened the demand for wide, clear stock, and there is a lull noticeable in the demand. Box boards are in fair demand for the wagon trade, with the supply light. Medium grades of poplar are receiving fair attention,

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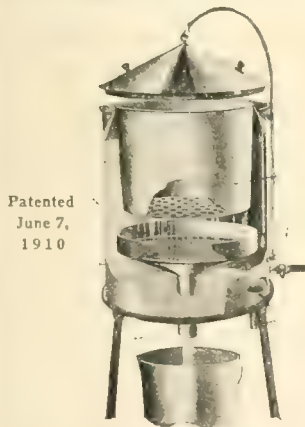
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with but a very moderate movement of low-grade stuff. Buckeye and basswood are in good supply, with but a light movement. Ash is in fair call from the carriage and wagon manufacturing industry. Hickory is moving steadily, with the supply fully equal to the wants of the market. Red gum is moving slowly, with a noticeably improved inquiry from the furniture industry; the manufacturers of siding and flooring and interior trim have been noted as good buyers of red gum. It is stated that there is a feeling among the handlers of red gum that better prices should be obtained. Furniture manufacturers and other consumers of oak and poplar express the opinion that the prices of hardwoods are high, while the dealers in lumber are equally firm in the opinion that prices are as low as is consistent with a living profit.

The building commissioner reports the heaviest volume of business in building permits during the month of July in many years. This has given an impetus to the trade catering to building lumber. Heavy timbers and thick stock have been moving freely, while building material has been active, especially for interior work and flooring.

Cypress has been fairly active all summer, with a good demand for siding and flooring. The demand for thick tank stock has not been very active, though there is a prospect for good buying in the fall. Short stuff, for laundry machine manufacturers is meeting with ready sale for all offerings. Prices for cypress are very steady, with an inclination to go higher.

TOLEDO

There has been no falling off in prices of high-grade hardwoods here, and the movement has been all that was anticipated. It may be said generally that all upper grades are scarce and bringing top notch prices. Lower grade stuff is more plentiful and while the demand is not so rushing there is a normal trade and little weakness apparent. Box materials are more active and there has been a tendency toward more strength recently, due to increased operations of box and package consuming concerns. Chestnut has been in splendid demand and large quantities have left here for eastern points recently. Oak, especially quartered, is hard to get, and prices naturally have an upward tendency, while maple and good birch are also scarce. The call for various hardwoods for export purposes has been persistent, and a large amount has been shipped out, but the volume of this business has been somewhat curtailed by the inability to secure materials for the filling of orders. There has been an active movement of elm for crating, and the better grades of basswood have sold freely at firmer prices. Wide poplar suitable for automobile bodies is still in demand far above the supply, with fancy prices resulting. Trade is now on the increase and it is apparent that the fall business will exceed that of the earlier season. There is no indication of any cheaper hardwoods, the tendency all being the other way. Local stocks are in splendid shape.

INDIANAPOLIS

Business seems to be quite satisfactory with local hardwood men, although there is nothing out of the ordinary. Prices are firm and the demand is up to normal. During July the trade was not quite as active as it was during June, but there are some signs of improvement.

Automobile factories are now between seasons, but are placing orders for hardwood for the coming season, which will start about September 1. Vehicle factories are busy and expect to start on 1911 lines soon. Furniture factories are preparing for their fall runs, and altogether indications point to a good fall trade in hardwood lines.

MEMPHIS

There has been a slight increase in inquiries for hardwood lumber during the past few days and there is rather more business under way than a few weeks ago. Some members of the trade complain of the slowness of demand but practically everybody is shipping lumber and it is noted that prices are generally firm. There has been some increase in the demand for the lower grades of cottonwood and gum, largely as a result of the change that has taken place in the box situation. There is a good call for the upper grades of red gum and the better grades of cottonwood have also moved with increased freedom recently. The upper grades of sap gum, however, are slow of sale, although it is noted that there is slightly more inquiry therefor at present than a short time ago. Plain oak still sells without trouble and at good prices. There is no large amount of quarter-sawed oak on hand and some members of the trade say that they have sold all their stock as well as some of the cut for the fall season. Ash is rather spasmodic. There have been some good orders calling for delivery of ash for quite a period ahead booked here and this has caused a satisfactory demand in certain quarters. In fact, some firms here have sold their entire cut for a specified time to the company which has secured the orders in question. However, it may be stated that as a general proposition there is not very marked activity in either ash or cypress. The amount of poplar offered for sale in this market is small, and there is no difficulty in disposing of this readily.

There has been very little rainfall in the Memphis territory during the past fortnight and the woods have dried out materially, making it possible to go ahead with logging operations on something like a normal scale. The logging problem promised to be serious a short time ago and some relief is felt by hardwood manufacturers over the change for the better which has taken place. There has been more hardwood lumber produced in the last fortnight than any similar period for some time.

LOUISVILLE

Although the demand for hardwoods has been quiet for several weeks, the seasonable dullness has not caused a weakening of the situation. The general belief is that the fall trade will be larger than in several years, because of reports from consuming interests regarding extensions of their plants and better prospects for the disposition of their output. The furniture factories are understood to have a heavy volume of orders as the result of their recent exhibit, and manufacturers of farm implements also have had a good trade. The railroads are needing lumber and they will shortly, without doubt, come into the market. These facts being in mind, local hardwood interests are satisfied to continue the fair shipments which they have been making recently at the prices they have been quoting all along. With the heavier business of the fall it is expected that a stiff advance in quotations will be made. Quartered oak, plain oak and poplar are selling best. Cottonwood is dull. Mahogany is moving freely.

ST. LOUIS

There has not been much of a change in the hardwood situation during the past couple of weeks. Buying by manufacturers is being done probably a trifle more and box men and several other consuming lines are taking lumber a little more freely because of the favorable outlook. This is particularly true of the furniture manufacturers, for they are anticipating a big trade this fall. The better grades of plain and quartered oak, Firsts and Seconds and No. 1 Com-

men red gum and wide poplar seem to be the best in request, and there is a pretty fair movement in them. Prices are being fairly well maintained. Some of the items are reported a little weak, but this cannot be substantiated. The cypress situation is a little better and the lumbermen who are big handlers of this item are feeling more encouraged over the future prospects than they were a short time ago. The improvement in yellow pine causes the belief that there will be better prices obtained in cypress in the near future. The best selling items on the cypress list are shops and selects. Thick stock is in particularly good demand. In fact, all items are being called for except low-grade stock.

MILWAUKEE

While trade is still imbued with the usual summer dullness, there are indications that certain buyers are taking advantage of existing conditions to get into the market and replenish their stocks. There is every indication that prices will be higher this fall.

Some of the factories are buying well, but the orders are not as large as might be expected. Most of the plants are running at a low stage just at this time, although it is expected that they will take on new life soon. The furniture factories are not buying quite so heavily and the railroads are ordering but little. The box factory trade is fairly good, although local wholesalers are complaining that so many of the manufacturers are buying their stocks direct.

Low-grade basswood is in better demand as a result of the improved box factory trade. Prices on all basswood lines are a fraction lower. Hardwood flooring, maple and birch seem to be the leaders with the factory trade. Oak is in fair demand. General lines of dry stocks are rather light at various points about the state.

MINNEAPOLIS

The twin city wholesalers are taking on little new business, but the quiet condition is expected at this time, and the prospects are good for trade early in September. There is more or less blue talk based on the damage to crops, but factories have a good line of orders in sight or on their books, and they are almost all running short on material. The furniture factories need lumber, and the sash and door concerns have very little hardwood on hand or contracted for.

Northern hardwoods continue strong. Maple is reported scarce and is better property than it has ever been. Birch also is firm and first and second clears are quoted here at \$38. All purchasers are required to take a certain percentage of No. 1 common, which is quoted at \$22 to \$23. The culls have been a drag on the market and weak in price, but are selling more freely in the last two weeks. The local building movement continues heavy, and the sash and door factories are using up birch, maple and oak rapidly. The offerings of oak are not heavy, but on account of the light demand there is a slight weakness reported in the market. Most dealers, however, are simply sitting tight and waiting for the fall trade, confident that they can get their price by waiting.

Country yards are not buying hardwood at this time, as the farmers are in the midst of the harvest and threshing work, and there is nothing doing except for small factory supplies outside the larger centers.

SAGINAW VALLEY

There has been a heavy run on maple all the season. Trade has not been able to get enough of it, and there is very little dry stock that is unsold in manufacturers' hands. Although the

price has been marked up \$2 to \$5, there isn't enough stock available for the demands. Birch is also strong for the advance and the supply is short, as not much of this commodity is manufactured. Ash has been in limited supply some years and it finds a ready sale at \$30 and up. It is reported there is little basswood stock in this part of the state available, it having all been contracted for. It is quoted at \$35 to \$43, and real clear stock has been sold at much better figures. There has been an increased demand for beech and it is bringing \$16 and \$17 for No. 2 and better. Soft elm is moving well, and in fact there is scarcely anything in dry hardwood that has not been hunted. Business in hardwood has been better than in either pine or hemlock in this part of the state during the spring and summer. During the last two weeks there has been a slight easing up incident to the usual summer season. Prospects, however, are fine for the fall.

GRAND RAPIDS

While the lumber traffic is generally quiet, hardwoods for the most part are holding up well. Some dealers report that maple is not quite as stiff as it has been, but others do not agree on this point. All agree that birch is holding its own, and that the outlook for business this fall in practically all lines is excellent. Last winter's stock of lumber is beginning to move now and it will be all cleaned up during the next four or five months.

LIVERPOOL

The business passing during the past fortnight was not of large dimensions and prices are becoming less firm than has been the case for some time. Probably the approach of the holiday spirit has a tendency to produce a weaker turn. August is a big holiday month all over England, and especially in the Lancashire textile towns. Each of these towns go away for a whole week, shutting down all factories, yards and shops. It can readily be understood that such a practice, admirable though it may be, in many ways affects a big port like Liverpool. The turnover during August must be necessarily of a restricted character. Two mahogany sales were held last week, when the prices realized were again of a firm character. Though the stock, however, is still small, there are ample signs that prices are shortly going to ease off. One writer in the local press refers to present prices as representing the "top of the market," and this certainly seems to be the case. At any rate we cannot see prices going much higher, and we advise American buyers to hold off purchases as long as possible. Present prices are bound to tempt stock forward, and their unnatural height can only be termed as quite temporary. Hickory keeps a firm front and some good prices have been obtained by shippers. Wood is still required, as consumption is daily increasing and buyers are anxiously awaiting further supplies. The ash market is also much firmer and stock is being anxiously awaited by several large buyers. Several inquiries have come forward of late from quarters where no orders have been placed for some time. A big rise in the value of ash is anticipated in the next few months; these remarks refer to first and second growth wood. Ash planks are also in demand, especially No. 1 common. Oak logs are fairly good, while poplar stocks are going strong, especially log stuff. Birch and maple lumber is rather weak, as also are many items in oak and walnut lumber. Pitch pine has not many good points in its favor at the moment, but is a little better than recently. Cheaper hardwoods are not in favor at the moment. Cottonwood, pine, satin walnut and gum should not be shipped to this port. The stock is more than ample for present inquiries.

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Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Headings count as two lines. No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

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FOREMAN IN DOOR AND SASH

factory wanted. Give references. Address "BB," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOREMAN FOR PLANING MILL

wanted, running Hardwood Trim. Give references. Address "B," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED, SALESMAN

for Eastern Pennsylvania and Southeastern New York. Stocks handled principally Hardwoods, White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock. State salary expected and name references. Address "BOX 78," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED

Young man, position as superintendent of one or more band mills, or to take charge of home office. Possess excellent references. Address "BOX 80," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Full set of Circular Saw Mill Machinery in good condition. Also full outfit Slack Barrel Stave Machinery. Will sell cheap or will trade for improved or unimproved or cut-over lands. Address the owner,
EUGENE R. HARDENDORF, Ray, Ind.

Corliss Engines and Generators equal to new. Send for our list and prices.
THE DORNER RAILWAY EQUIPMENT CO.,
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Timber Sizer, Atlantic Works, 28"x14", good condition, now in the South.
HERMANE MACHINE CO., Williamsport, Pa.

FOR SALE—SELF-FEED RIP SAWS,

Bolting Saws, Quick acting Saw Gauges and special machinery. Prices right. Write for particulars.

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Following machinery for sale at a bargain. All in excellent condition:

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- 1—100" Coe Veneer Clipper.
- 1—88" Coe Veneer Clipper.
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- 1—3-sided Matcher.
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- 1—Veneer Taping Machine.
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- 2—Smith-Cut-off Saws, wood frame.
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 - 2—30 gal. Glue Heaters, Towsley.
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Try our Timber Department to buy or sell in the southern states and Mexico.
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100,000,000 feet hardwood timber located north Alabama. Fifty per cent White Oak. For particulars address

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From 8-pound to 45-pound sections, with joints and spikes. Also standard sections, relaying rail. CHARLES A. RIDGELY & CO.,

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We have the following stocks of Hardwood for sale, and would be glad to quote prices on application. It is all band sawed, cut from virgin timber, and the widths are unusually good:

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- 1 car 12/4 1st and 2nd Basswood
- 3 cars 8/4 No. 1 Com. & Better Basswood
- 2 cars 6/4 1sts and 2nds Basswood
- 3 cars 6/4 No. 1 Com. Basswood
- 2 cars 6/4 No. 2 Com. Basswood
- 5 cars 6/4 No. 3 Com. Basswood
- 3 cars 5/4 1sts and 2nds Basswood
- 2 cars 5/4 No. 1 Com. Basswood
- 1 car 5/4 No. 2 Com. Basswood
- 8 cars 5/4 No. 3 Com. Basswood
- 3 cars 4/4 8" to 11" 1sts & 2nds Basswood
- 1 car 4/4 11" & wider No. 1 Com. Basswood
- 3 cars 4/4 A. W. No. 1 Com. Basswood
- 1 car 12/4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
- 3 cars 8/4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
- 2 cars 6/4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
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30,000 ft. 1x10" and wider Indiana Quartered White Oak, band sawn and trimmed, three years dry.

100,000 ft. 1x8x10" White Pine, No. 2 barn, Tonawanda grading.

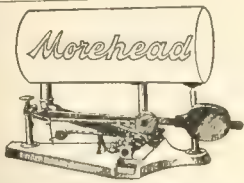
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We must move the above quick to make room. Will quote special prices.

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10,000,000 feet Oak;
15,000,000 feet short leaf pine;
300,000 railroad ties and several thousand cords hickory. Address
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MORE POWER PER POUND OF COAL

Cost of fuel is one of the greatest problems connected with the operation of every wood-working plant. The question of how to keep down coal bills is always under consideration.

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All kinds of sawn and hewn Ties, Piling, Poles and Posts. Let us have your inquiries. We make prompt shipment.

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WANTED.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Red and White Oak.
4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Basswood.

Delivery New York city, lighterage limits.

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200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.

200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.

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WANTED.

100,000 feet first and seconds sap gum, 90% 12' and 10% 10'. Quote delivered Chicago.

200,000 No. 1, 6x8—8' red oak cross ties Quote delivered Louisville.

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3 and 4 inch White Oak; also mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.

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WANTED.

To hear from suppliers of clear second-growth Small Hickory Dimension Stock.

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An up-to-date Bending Factory, located on trunk line railroad close to New York. Have established a good business in the manufacture of Rims, Shafts, Poles, Whiffletrees and other wagon and automobile stock. Can get plenty of Oak and Hickory to keep the plant in operation, and no trouble to sell the output. Factory is in good running order and can be seen in daily operation.

Also 1,000 acres of good Oak and Hickory timber. Will sell separate or together.

If interested, address

"BENDING," care HARDWOOD RECORD

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One new 9 ft. band mill, latest equipped, 20,000 to 30,000 ft. quartered oak per day. Fine location in Indiana. Address

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Do you want to get in touch with the best buyers of hardwood lumber? We have a list, showing the annual requirements in lumber, dimension stock and veneers and panels of consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. The service is free to advertisers in the Record. It will interest you. Write us for further information about our "Selling Lumber by Mail System."

Hardwood Record, Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago.

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WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM 30 TO 75%

1 Iron Double Circular Saw Table
1 44-in. McDonough Band Resaw
2 9x16 Baldwin 36 in. Locomotives
1 Houston Mortising and Boring Machine
1 Daniel Timber Planer
1 36-in. American Band Saw
60 miles relaying rails

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are frequent
except where
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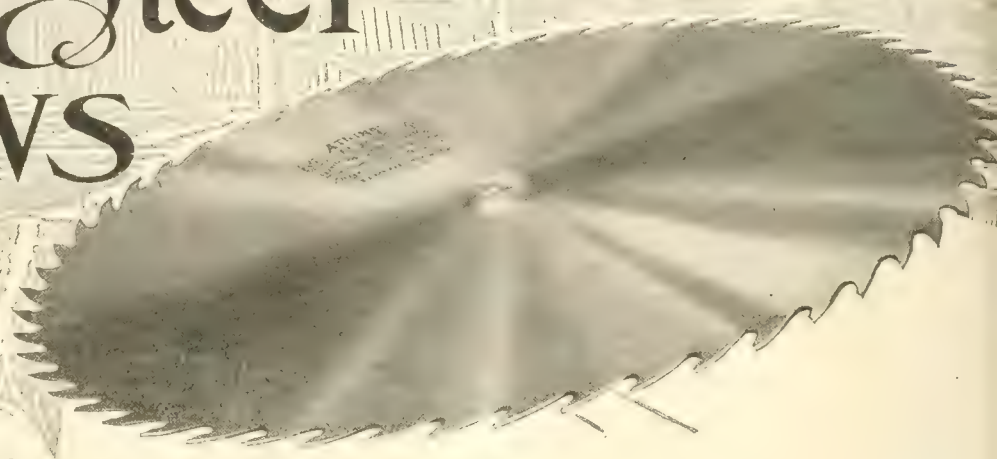
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Stencils and
Log Hammers.



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There is a distinctive quality about ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS—A Fineness of Material—a “Twist of the Wrist” in Making—a “Know How” back of them—that produces

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E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

The Silver Steel Saw People

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ILLINOIS, CHICAGO: Steger & Sons Piano Mfg. Co.; factory office at Steger, Ill.; 50,000 feet 4/4 white ash; 100,000 feet 4/4 brown ash; 500,000 feet 4/4 basswood; 150,000 feet 6/4 and 8/4 beech; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 red birch; 100,000 feet 4/4, 8/4 and 12/4 butternut; 50,000 feet 4/4 and 6/4 cherry; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 chestnut; 100,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 cottonwood; 600,000 feet 12/4 gray elm; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 red gum; 100,000 feet 12/4 tupelo gum; 50,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4 mahogany shorts; 250,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 hard maple; 100,000 feet 4/4 soft maple; 100,000 feet 4/4, 8/4 and 10/4 plain red oak; 125,000 feet 4/4 and 6/4 black walnut; 400,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 poplar. Veneers: 2,000,000 feet 1/20 and 1/22 clear rotary cut poplar; 600,000 feet 3/16 quartered maple; 200,000 feet 1/22 and 1/16 quartered white oak; 200,000 feet 1/22, 1/28 rotary cut ash; 100,000 feet 1/22 fancy black walnut; 800,000 feet 1/22 fancy and plain mahogany; 600,000 feet 1/22 birdseye maple.

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SPECIMEN INDEX CARD

ILLINOIS

Key

1	Ash	12	Hickory
2	Basswood	13	Mahogany
3	Beech	14	Maple
4	Birch	15	Oak
5	Butternut	16	Walnut
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8	Cottonwood		Dogwood, Holly, Locust,
9	Cypress		Persimmon, Sycamore.
10	Elm	19	Dimension stock
11	Gum	20	Veneers and panel stock

SPECIMEN STATE GUIDE CARD

The HARDWOOD RECORD Supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of wholesale consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town
Name of concern
Name of buyer
Line manufactured
Kinds, grades and thicknesses of lumber
Kinds and sizes of dimension stock
Kinds and thicknesses of veneers
Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber NOT used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order by towns between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete and

quick reference roster of the hardwood requirements of the country, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber. This service is free to all advertisers, save the cards, the cost of which is nominal. The RECORD system is now used by more than 150 manufacturers and jobbers. Let us put you next to a good thing.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

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PACIFIC COAST

We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the **world**. We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer to **verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time**. Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

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HARDWOOD RECORD

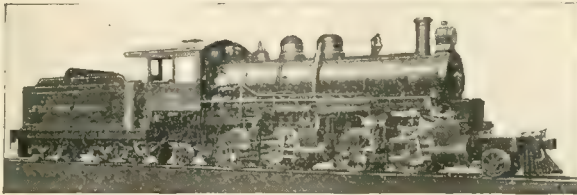
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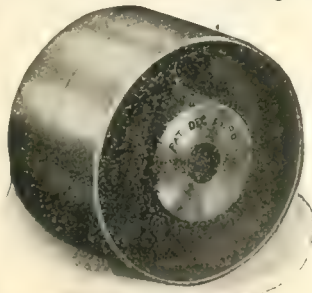
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Loose Pulleys

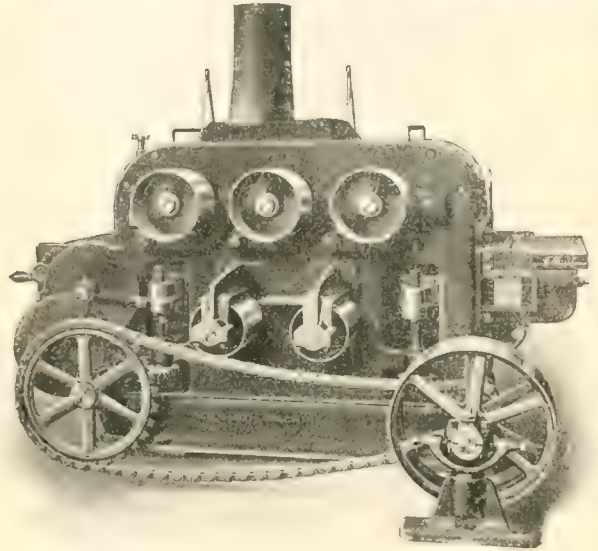
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No. 400-C TRIPLE DRUM SANDER

A SANDER that produces a volume of output from 200 to 600% more than any other sander now built.

What a recent purchaser in Muskegon states:

"The Smith Sander will do the work of three sanders and the operator will have time to take a nap between times."

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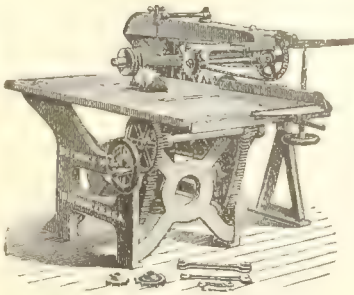
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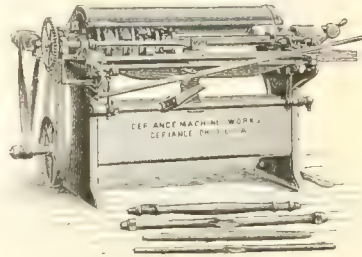
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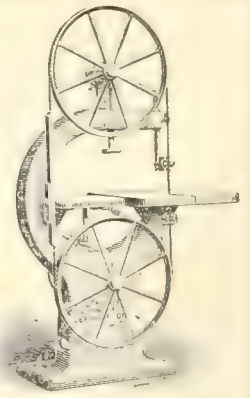


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Joshua Oldham & Sons

NEW YORK SAW WORKS

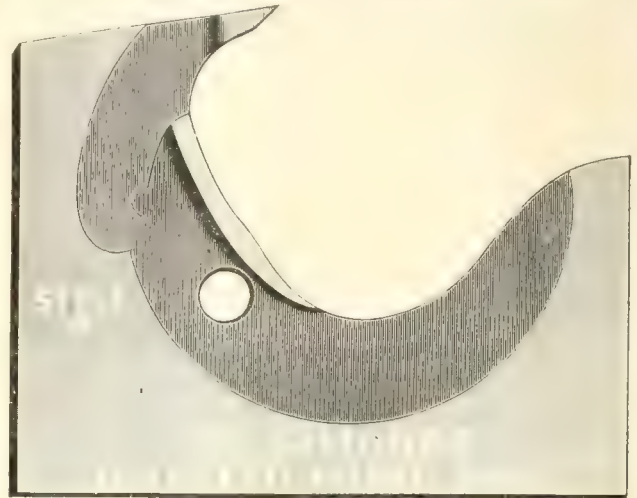
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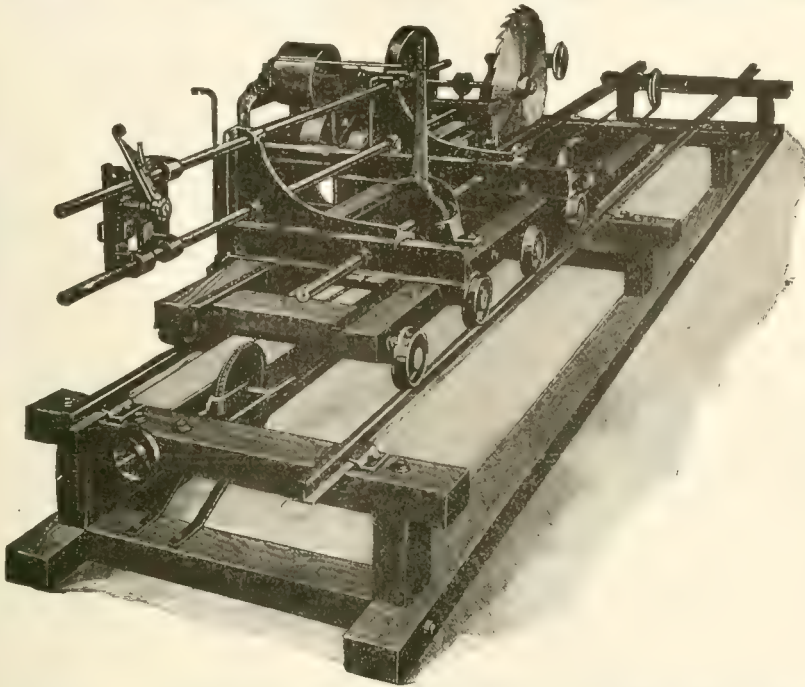
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Made especially for sawing veneer cores and small logs, up to 20 inches diameter and from 2 to 12 feet long.

The machine is built with a heavy cast iron husk frame that carries the feed works and mandrel which runs in self-oiling boxes. It is equipped with a variable friction feed, with cable attachment to carriage. Feed is strong and rapid.

The dogs are of an entirely new style, and dog the log, or piece to be sawed, in the end instead of top and bottom, and can be instantly changed to grip any length log that the carriage will accommodate.

The machine consists of but three pieces, the husk frame, track frame and carriage. It can be quickly and easily moved, and can be operated with a 10 H.P. engine. The machine will saw from 3,000 to 6,000 feet per day and weighs 3,500 lbs.

The largest saw that can be used is a 48-in. diameter.

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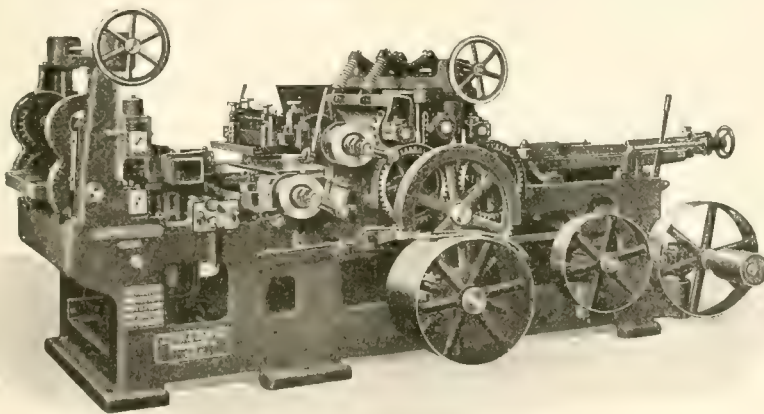
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You get this with our No. 275 DOUBLE CYLINDER PLANER AND MATCHER where the two upper in-feeding rolls are raised and lowered simultaneously by hand wheel, giving neither roll a chance to get out of line.

This patented feature, together with many others, enable our No. 275 to meet the highest requirements of planing mills and other woodworking plants for working in either hard or soft wood.

It will be found a most excellent tool for all such work as patent drop siding, carpenter's moldings, baseboards, casing, flooring, etc.

Capacity for material 10, 16, 20 and 24 in. wide and 8 in. thick.



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The Clyde Self-propelling Steam Skidder is absolutely independent of loading and is never held back nor its full capacity interfered with by any loading conditions that may exist. Full capacity is therefore possible when conditions are favorable and the hauls are short thus insuring a surplus of logs to compensate for those days when conditions are unfavorable and the hauls are long.

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Send for our descriptive catalogue, also testimonial booklet.

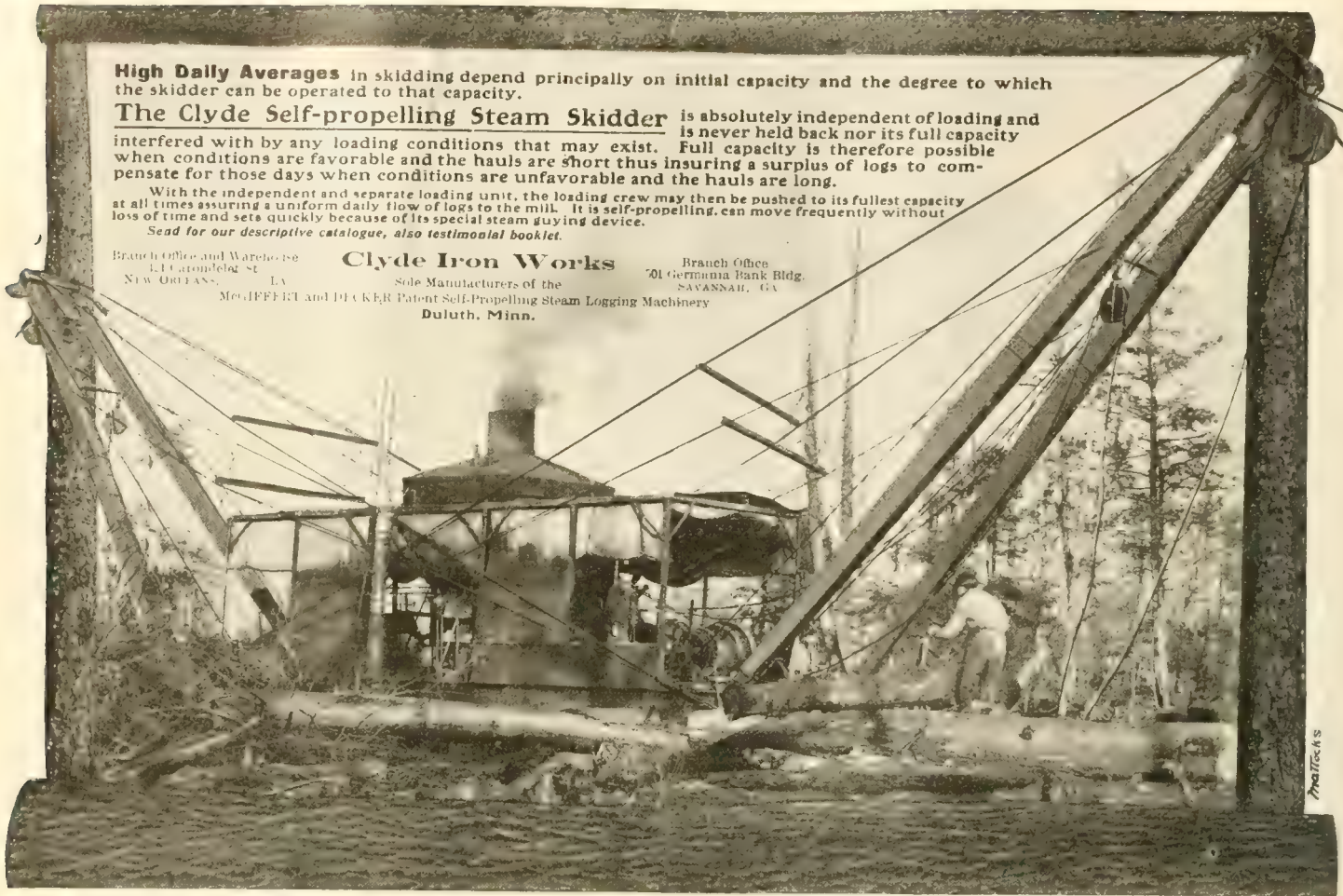
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An all-steel machine which has special features that absorb all

shocks and strains. Rapid in operation and setting. Swinging boom easily controlled by one lever. The machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented geared jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines. A machine that will interest you; because it is the fastest and strongest of the day.

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POPLAR PANEL STOCK

NOW READY FOR SHIPMENT

2 cars 4-4 Panel and No. 1, 18 and 19 inches
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 1 car 4-4 Panel and No. 1, 28 and up

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 2 cars 6-4 1s and 2s 7 to 17 inches
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A good assortment of 4-4 to 8-4 selects and No. 1 common.

We make a specialty of furnishing manufacturing plants with special stock. First-class resawing and surfacing facilities.

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Plain Red Oak

We have—

60,000 feet 5/4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak
 30,000 " 8/4 " " " " " "

Very Choice, Good Widths and Lengths.

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We have one million feet of Dry Hickory 4/4
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Extra Fine Quality.

We also have ten million feet of other Southern Hardwoods ready for immediate shipment

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Oak, Ash, Poplar,
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Hardwoods

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Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our city and country mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points, we are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

For material difficult to secure write us. We can supply you, if any one can. Write for specimen copy of our monthly Stock and Price List. Can we place your name on our mailing list?

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"The Product de Luxe"

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Delivered Anywhere

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Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Co.

We are now in position to supply single ply veneers of native woods, from our Birchwood mill.

Twenty-two years' experience in high-grade built up work assures our familiarity with all its special requirements. We produce stock THAT IS IN SHAPE TO GLUE.

OUR ALGOMA FACTORY, for the past seventeen years, has made a specialty of high-grade glued up work only. We manufacture panels of all sizes, either flat or bent to shape in all woods. Mahogany and Quarter-Sawed Oak a specialty.

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We offer some attractive bargains in $\frac{1}{8}$ inch Red Oak and Birch in small dimensions

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It contains a carefully prepared list of the buyers of lumber in car lots, both among the dealers and manufacturers.

The book indicates their financial standing and manner of meeting obligations. Covers the United States, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The trade recognizes this book as the authority on the lines it covers.

A well organized Collection Department is also operated and the same is open to you. Write for terms.

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5 Cars 4-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

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Quartered White Oak			
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5-8	60.705	7.985
3-4	3.490
4-4	232.107	617.027	107.645
5-4	22.512	50.238	1.145
6-4	35.035	32.947
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4-4	Fas Strips 2 1/4 up	65.300
4-4	Com. Strips	23.000

Also
Plain Oak,
Poplar, Ash
and Other
Hardwoods

Send Us
Your
Inquiries

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1-2	570	270
5-8	18.340	6.180
3-4	10.000	3.520
4-4	80.155	234.273	5.290
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COMMON PLAIN OAK FLOORING AT \$23 F.O.B. SALT LICK, KY.

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Marshfield, Wis.

Will quote close prices on the following stock:

400,000 ft. 1 in.	No. 1 Common and Better Birch
100,000 ft. 1 1/4 in.	No. 1 Common and Better Birch
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100,000 ft. 2 in.	No. 1 Common and Better Birch
300,000 ft. 1 in.	No. 1 Common and Better Basswood
400,000 ft. 1 in.	No. 2 and No. 3 Common Basswood
175,000 ft. 1 in.	No. 1 Common and Better Soft Elm
200,000 ft. 1 in.	No. 2 and No. 3 Common Soft Elm
150,000 ft. 1 in.	No. 2 Common and Better Hard Maple
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Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

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100,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 in.	Hard Maple, mostly No. 1 Common and Better
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Birch, Basswood, Brown Ash, Soft and Rock Elm, Hard and Soft Maple, Birch and Maple Flooring

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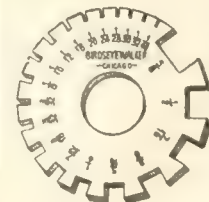
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99 000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Ash	15 000 ft. 6-4 Mill Cull Ash
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1 500 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull	7 000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Ash
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NOW, IS
SYCAMORE—**

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ALL GRADES RED GUM

YOUR INQUIRIES WILL RECEIVE
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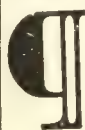
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1 Car 5, 6, 8-4 No. 2 Common Walnut
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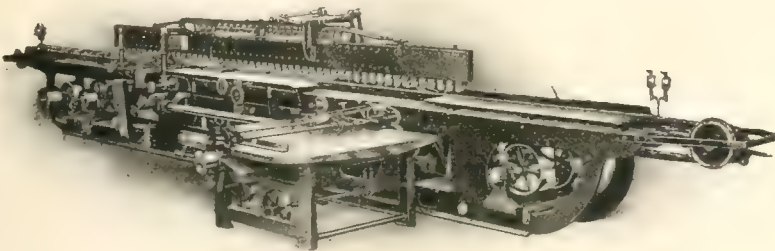
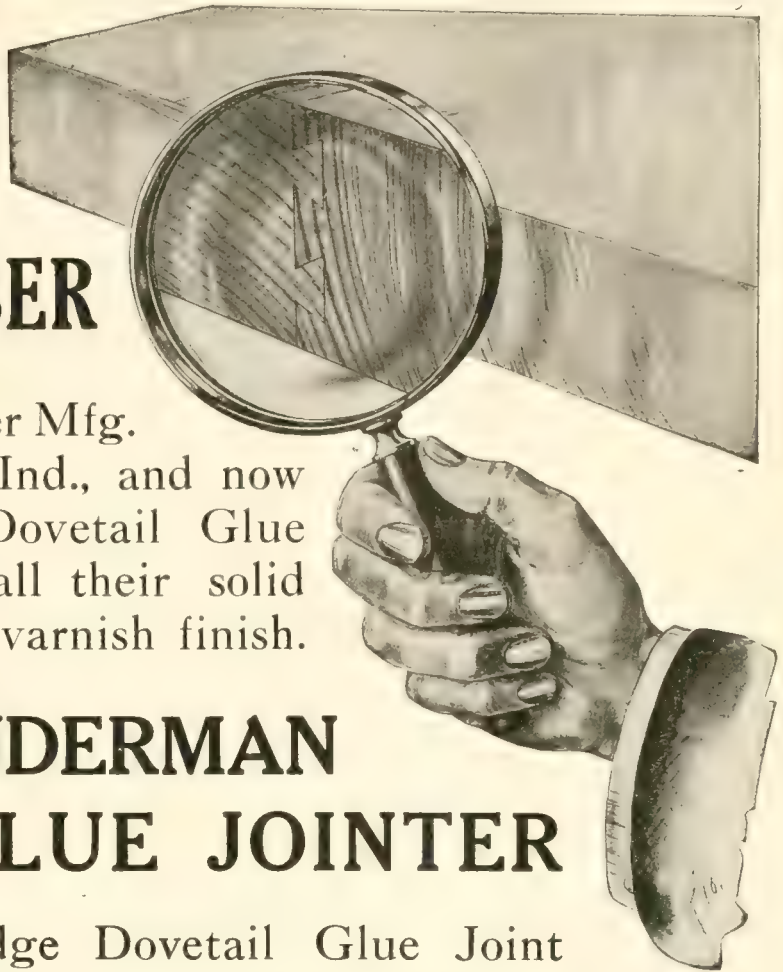
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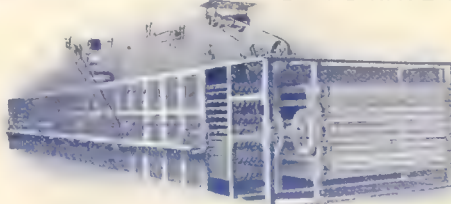
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Get your order in early for
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2 cars 5-4 Common and Better.

Ask us for prices on 150,000 feet 5-4 and 8-4
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good widths and lengths, ready for immediate
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We have just received a large consignment of
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200,000 feet, manufactured from choice logs,
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Also same amount of Soft Maple.
Ask us for prices.

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200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, plain,
dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

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150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better stock,
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we have 50,000 feet No. 2 Common and Better,
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We have a large block of 4-4 in the above.

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Write us for prices. 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 16-4
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Can ship separate or mixed cars.

What about
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We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4; also 5
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You can get a good price on this No. 1
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1 in. Wagon Box Boards 11 in. to 23 in. wide, 12 ft., 14 ft., 16 ft. long
1 car 1½ x 16 in., 10 ft. and 12 ft. Box Boards.
1 car 1½ x 16 in. and up 1 and 2 grade.
2 cars 2 x 14 in. to 16 in., 1 and 2 grade Sign Boards, 14 ft., 16 ft., and 18 ft. long.
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WE WISH TO SELL

2 or 3 cars 2 in., 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash Standard Lengths.

We want to sell car or cargo lots of any kind of lumber. If we accept your order, will produce the goods. Write us.

1 car 2½ in. and 3 in. 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.
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FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

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2 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
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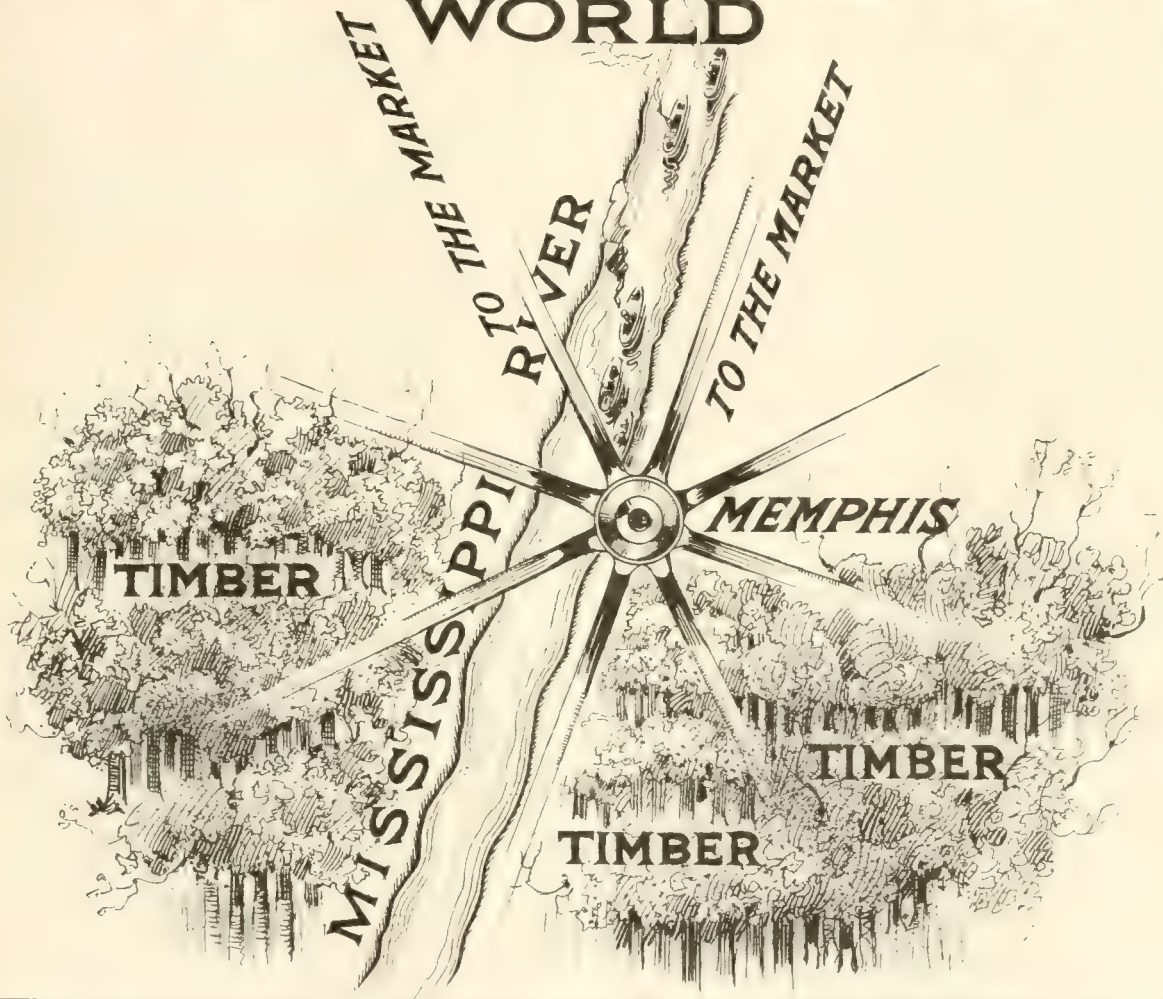
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LARGEST PRODUCERS OF SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

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| 50,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up. | 15,000 ft. 6-4 in. No. 2 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up. |
| 25,000 ft. 8-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up. | 100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 3 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up. |
| 50,000 ft. 3-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak 4 in. and up. | 25,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 3 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up. |
| 100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak 4 in. and up. | 30,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds White Ash 6 in. and up. |
| 15,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak 4 in. and up. | 11,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds White Ash 6 in. and up. |
| 100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 3 Com. Oak 3 in. and up. | 15,000 ft. 8-4 in. 1st and 2ds White Ash 6 in. and up. |
| 100,000 ft. 4-4 in. Sound Wormy Oak 4 in. and up. | 30,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. White Ash 4 in. and up. |
| 25,000 ft. 3-8 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up. | 12,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 1 Com. White Ash 4 in. and up. |
| 25,000 ft. 1-2 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up. | 12,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Yellow Cypress 8 in. and up. |
| 100,000 ft. 5-8 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up. | 15,000 ft. 4-4 in. Selects Yellow Cypress 7 in. and up. |
| 100,000 ft. 3-4 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up. | 10,000 ft. 6-4 in. Selects Yellow Cypress 7 in. and up. |
| 50,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up. | 25,000 ft. 4-4 in. Shop Yellow Cypress 5 in. and up. |
| 25,000 ft. 3-8 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up. | 35,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Yellow Cypress 3 in. and up. |
| 50,000 ft. 1-2 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up. | 50,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 1 Com. Yellow Cypress 3 in. and up. |
| 100,000 ft. 5-8 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up. | 25,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 2 Com. Yellow Cypress 3 in. and up. |
| 100,000 ft. 3-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up. | 30,000 ft. 4-4 in. Log Run Tupelo Gum |
| 100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up. | 14,000 ft. 4-4 in. Log Run Cottonwood |
| 30,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up. | |

QUALITY FIRST CONSIDERATION

Florence Pump & Lumber Co.

INCORPORATED

Memphis, Tennessee

THE OLD RELIABLE—TWENTY YEARS BEFORE THE TRADE

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Hardwood Lumber, Crating Stock cut to lengths, Hardwood Furniture Stock, Ceiling, Siding, Flooring, Mouldings, Exterior and Interior Hardwood Trim and Finish, Baluster Rail built up, and Solid Bored Colonial Columns, Wood Pumps, Well Curbs, Farm and Supply Tanks, Etc.

WE are now prepared to ship Solid Bored Columns from our Crews, Alabama, plant, especially equipped for making solid bored columns exclusively, or we can ship in mixed cars from our manufacturing plant.

Send us your inquiries for anything in Mill Work. You take no chance buying from the Old Reliable.



The Florence Pump & Lumber Company started its existence at Florence, Ala., twenty years ago, making wood pumps and columns and supplying its owners, the Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company, of Beatrice, Neb., with woodwork for their mammoth wind mill and farm implement plant.

The company's reputation for high class work and honest dealing soon became world-wide, and demands for goods from customers in other lines soon made it necessary to take on new lines, until the plant at Florence, Ala., could not, on account of lack of space, be enlarged to take care of the fast increasing trade.

The president of the company, C. B. Dempster, of Beatrice, Neb., saw the necessity for larger quarters and began a search for a location adapted to the requirements of the fast increasing business. After searching the country over, the present location at Memphis was finally decided on, and the mammoth plant covering 15 acres was built, giving employment regularly to 250 men the year round. The company recently equipped a plant at Crews, Ala., to manufacture solid bored columns. It owns large tracts of timber lands at Dubbs, Miss., and now has in operation a sawmill to supply its requirements in oak lumber.

The manager, T. L. Green, began his career in the lumber business twenty years ago with Harris & Cole Bros., of Cedar Falls, Ia., where he remained nine years, leaving to engage with the Florence Pump & Lumber Company, at Florence, Ala., eleven years ago.

E. Sondheimer & Co.

Memphis, Tennessee

Write us for special bargain prices on the following items of stock, for quick shipment:

434 M. 1 in. No. 1 Common plain White Oak

147 M. 1 in. No. 2 Common plain Red and White Oak

190 M. 1 in. No. 1 Common White Ash

279 M. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. No. 1 Common White Ash

190 M. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Firsts and Seconds Cypress

226 M. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Select Cypress

377 M. 1 in. No. 1 Common Cypress

160 M. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. No. 1 Common Cypress

75 M. 1x8 to 10 in. Cottonwood box boards

220 M. 1 in. Firsts and Seconds Sap Gum

100 M. 1x13 to 17 in. Gum box boards

If you can use any part of the above stock, you will have no difficulty in doing business with us

**Main Distributing Yard
CAIRO, ILL.**

Mills in Mississippi, Arkansas
and Louisiana

**General Sales Office
Tennessee Trust Building
MEMPHIS, TENN.**

HEADQUARTERS FOR LUMBERMEN

HOTEL GAYOSO

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

**ENTIRELY
FIRE-PROOF**

HOT AND COLD WATER IN
EVERY ROOM

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED

SPLENDID CAFE SERVICE

THE LEADING HOTEL OF
THE CITY

REASONABLE RATES



**COMPLETELY REMODELED
AND REFURNISHED**

HOT AND COLD WATER IN EVERY ROOM

FIRE-PROOF ANNEX

200 ROOMS WITH BATH ADDED

LOCATED IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

REASONABLE RATES

PEABODY HOTEL

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR LUMBERMEN

W. A. RANSOM, PRES.

C. R. RANSOM, SEC. AND TREAS.

Gayoso Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF Hardwood Lumber

Oak, Ash, Poplar, Gum, Cottonwood, Cypress, Hickory

SPECIALTY: SOFT ELM

Memphis, Tennessee

George C. Brown & Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Southern Hardwoods

We Make a Specialty of Tennessee Red Cedar

MILLS:

Franklin, N. C., and
Watson, Ark.

HOME OFFICE:

Memphis, Tenn.

DISTRIBUTING YARDS:

Memphis, Tenn., and
Cincinnati, Ohio

*W. E. Mossman, Pres.**W. C. Douglass, Vice-Pres.**F. G. Smith, Sec. and Treas.*

The Mossman Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of all Kinds of
Hardwood Lumber

QUARTERED WHITE OAK AND
YELLOW POPLAR SPECIALTIES

Office:
Cor. Moorehead Ave. and Belt Ry.

Memphis, Tennessee

Owen Moffett

Wm. H. Bowman

James V. Rush

MOFFETT, BOWMAN & RUSH

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM, CYPRESS, Etc.

YARDS:
Florida St. and Fay Ave.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MILL:
Fay Ave. and Y. & M. V. R. R.

WE CUT SOME FIGURE IN
QUARTERED OAK

Our line-- OAK, ASH, CYPRESS, COTTONWOOD, GUM
 Our stock -- All our own manufacture, band sawed.
 Our capacity — Seven million feet per year.
 Our policy — Fair treatment, prompt shipments.

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES

MILLS AT MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS SAW MILL COMPANY
 MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE



**Are You In
 The Market —**

**We Want
 Your
 Business**

STOCK LIST.

Quartered White Oak

289,000 ft. 4-4, All Grades.
 13,000 ft. 4-4, 10 in. and up, FAS.
 10,000 ft. 4-4, 10 in. and up, No. 1 Common.
 36,000 ft. 5-4, Common and Better.
 10,000 ft. 5-4, 10 in. and up, FAS.
 7,500 ft. 6-4, Common and Better.
 24,000 ft. 8 to 12-4, Common and Better
 17,000 ft. 4-4, 2½ in. to 5½ in. Strips.

Quartered Red Oak

19,000 ft. 4-4, to 12-4, All Grades.

Plain Red Oak

105,000 ft. 4-4, All Grades.
 14,000 ft. 5 and 6-4 Common and Better.
 1,000 ft. 10-4, Common and Better.

Plain White Oak

15,000 ft. 4-4, Common and Better.
 6,000 ft. 6-4, Common and Better.

Ash

30,000 ft. 4-4, Common and Better.
 77,000 ft. 5-4, Common and Better.
 5,000 ft. 6-4, Common and Better.
 20,000 ft. 10 to 12-4 Common and
 Better, 85% FAS.
 20,000 ft. 16-4, Common and
 Better, 85% FAS.
 1 Car 4-4, No. 3 Common, Very Dry.

**Surfaced Resawed Kiln-Dried Whole
 or Mixed Cars.**

Vanden Boom-Stimson Lumber Company

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

MEMPHIS,

TENNESSEE

James E. Stark & Co.

M E M P H I S, T E N N E S S E E

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber Oak Flooring Sawed Veneers

We carry a large assorted stock of Dry Oak, Ash, Poplar, Cypress, Cottonwood and Gum Lumber for shipment in straight or mixed car load lots.

We can ship Oak Flooring and Plain and Quarter-Sawed Oak Veneers in mixed cars with lumber or in straight cars when desired

We Solicit Your Inquiries for Quotations

Russe & Burgess

INCORPORATED

Memphis, Tennessee

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

We have a daily capacity of over one hundred thousand feet.

We carry a stock of between ten and fifteen million feet of HARDWOOD LUMBER—all band sawn and equalized.

Get our quotations on Quartered White Oak—Plain White Oak—Plain Red Oak—Poplar—Ash—Gum and Magnolia.

Note: We make a specialty of Thin Oak—1-4 in. to 3-4 in.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT

PLAIN AND QUARTERSAWN RED AND WHITE OAK FLOORING

in $\frac{3}{8}$ and 13-16 thicknesses. Finely manufactured stock.

QUARTERSAWN RED AND WHITE OAK LUMBER

in 4-4 thickness, 1s and 2s and No. 1 Common grades, running strongly to 14 and 16 foot lengths, containing a good average width and showing a beautiful figure.

RED GUM LUMBER

in 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 thicknesses, in 1s and 2s and No. 1 Common grades, running wide and long and nicely manufactured.

SAP GUM LUMBER

in 4-4 thickness, 1s and 2s grade, 8 inches and up wide, 75% of 14 and 16 foot lengths, well manufactured and in good dry shipping condition.

WHITE CANE ASH

in 4-4 and 10-4 thicknesses and 1s and 2s and No. 1 Common grades. Running wide and long.

WRITE FOR PRICES



THREE STATES LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonwood and Southern Hardwoods

MAIN OFFICE: 1406 TENNESSEE TRUST BLDG.

MEMPHIS, TENN.



MEMPHIS SAW MILL AND VENEER PLANT

C. L. WILLEY

Manufacturer of

HARDWOODS MAHOGANY VENEERS

CHICAGO and MEMPHIS

At our Memphis plant we have a very complete assortment of all grades and thicknesses of **Ash, Cottonwood, Cypress, Red and Sap Gum, Plain and Quartered Red Oak, Plain and Quartered White Oak and Poplar.**

At our Chicago plant we have a complete stock of Mahogany Lumber and an exceptionally fine array of all varieties of Mahogany and other figured Veneers.

We are particularly anxious to move at the present time from our Memphis plant 5-8 common and better Sap Gum in 12, 14 and 16 ft. lengths, of which a large proportion is 16 ft.

We specialize in the production of all thicknesses of Quartered Red Gum.

We have a large stock of Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak.

General Sales Office
CHICAGO

Branch Sales Office
MEMPHIS

Dooley - Stern Lumber Company

W. R. Barksdale, Pres.
H. L. Stern, Vice-Pres.
F. T. Dooley, Mgr.
C. M. Kellogg, Sec'y and Treas.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Quartered Red and
White Oak, Our
Specialties

Memphis Tennessee

BUY FROM THE MANUFACTURER

We Manufacture Our Own Lumber
Band Sawn and Equalized Our Grades Are Right

HERE ARE A FEW ITEMS WE WOULD LIKE TO MOVE

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Car 4-4 Clear Ash Strips, 2½ to 5½" | 6 Cars 6-4 1st and 2d Sap Gum, 6" and up |
| 3 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 6" and up | 10 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Plain Red Oak, 6" and up |
| 4 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 6 to 12" | 20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak, 4" and up |
| 10 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 6 to 12" | 20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak, 4" and up |
| 5 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 13 to 17" | 5 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Qtd. White Oak, 6" and up |
| 4 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 16 and 17" | 7 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Qtd. White Oak, 4" and up |
| 4 Cars 4-4 No. 1 and Panel Gum, 22" and up | 6 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Poplar, 4" and up |
| 7 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Sap Gum, 6" and up | 7 Cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar, 3" and up |

Send Us Your Inquiries

ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY

HARDWOOD LUMBER
MEMPHIS - TENNESSEE

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

Dry Stocks

Quick Shipments

COTTONWOOD

- 100,000 ft. 4-4 Box Boards, 13-17 in.
250,000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2ds, 6-12 in.
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common, 4 in. & up.
150,000 ft. 5-4 1st and 2ds, 6 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 6-4 1st and 2ds, 6 in. and up.

CYPRESS

- 16,000 ft. 6-4 1st and 2ds.
30,000 ft. 6-4 Selects.

SOFT ELM

- 25,000 ft. 6-4 Log Run.
20,000 ft. 8-4 Log Run.

PLAIN RED OAK

- 32,000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2ds.
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common.
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 Common.
26,000 ft. 5-4 1st and 2ds.
25,000 ft. 6-4 1st and 2ds.
30,000 ft. 6-4 No. 1 Common.

PLAIN RED AND WHITE OAK MIXED

- 100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 3 Common.

SAP GUM

- 250,000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2ds.
250,000 ft. 5-4 1st and 2ds.
100,000 ft. 6-4 1st and 2ds.
25,000 ft. 4-4 Box Boards.
40,000 ft. 4-4 Panel, 21 in. and up.

RED GUM

- 25,000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2ds.
15,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common.
15,000 ft. 5-4 1st and 2ds.
100,000 ft. 5-4 No. 1 Common.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

- 2,000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2ds.
30,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common.
30,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 Common.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

- 20,000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2ds.
125,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common.
30,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 Common.

PLAIN SYCAMORE

- 20,000 ft. 6-4 Log Run.

COTTONWOOD A SPECIALTY

BRANCH OFFICE:
MEMPHIS, TENN.

GENERAL OFFICE:
CHICAGO, ILL.

W. L. CRENSHAW, Pres.

T. M. CATHEY, V.-Pres.

J. W. McCURE, Sec.-Treas.

BELLGRADE LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of

Hardwood Lumber**BAND SAWED RED GUM A SPECIALTY**

Also Quartered and Plain Oak, Elm, Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

HIGH-CLASS STOCK :: GOOD GRADES :: PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Offices: 476-478-480 Randolph Building
MEMPHIS, TENN.Band Mill:
BELLGRADE, MISS.**S. C. MAJOR
LUMBER CO.***W. H. Steelz, President.
Geo. E. Hibbard, Vice Pres.
S. C. Major, Sec. and Treas.***WHOLESALE
HARDWOOD
L U M B E R**OFFICES: 560-562 RANDOLPH BLDG.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEEYARDS: MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. MILLS:
YAZOO CITY AND JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI**SPECIALTIES****PLAIN AND
QUARTERED
OAK, ASH
AND POPLAR**

FRANK MAY

RALPH MAY

MAY BROTHERS

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

MAIN OFFICE:
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

MILLS: { MEMPHIS, TENN.
DUMAS, ARK.

DARNELL-TAENZER LUMBER COMPANY

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Manufacturers of High Grade Hardwood Lumber

Our Specialty: 1-4 inch, 3-8 inch, 1-2 inch, 5-8 inch and 3-4 inch Oak and Gum

We want to sell the following stock:

50,000 ft. 1 1/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak, 6" to 10".	20,000 ft. 1 1/2" No. 1 Common Plain White Oak, 4" & Wider.	3,000 ft. 1 1/4" No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak, 4" & Wider.
80,000 ft. 3/8" 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak, 6" to 10".	20,000 ft. 5/8" No. 1 Common Plain White Oak, 4" & Wider.	6,000 ft. 3/8" No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak, 4" & Wider.
10,000 ft. 1/2" 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak, 6" to 10".	9,000 ft. 3/4" 1st & 2nd Plain White Oak, 12" & Wider.	30,000 ft. 1/2" No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak, 4" & Wider.
30,000 ft. 5/8" 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak, 6" to 10".	9,000 ft. 4/4" 1st & 2nd Plain White Oak, 12" & Wider.	18,000 ft. 5/8" No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak, 4" & Wider.
1,000 ft. 3/16" 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak, 10" & Wider.	1,000 ft. 5/4" 1st & 2nd Plain White Oak, 12" & Wider.	25,000 ft. 3/4" No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak, 4" & Wider.
5,000 ft. 1 1/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak, 10" & Wider.	11,000 ft. 1/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 6" to 10".	15,000 ft. 4/4" No. 2 Common Quartered Red Oak, 3" & Wider.
10,000 ft. 3/8" 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak, 10" & Wider.	2,000 ft. 3/8" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 6" to 10".	15,000 ft. 3/8" 1st & 2nd Plain Red Oak, 6" & Wider.
30,000 ft. 1/2" 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak, 10" & Wider.	25,000 ft. 1/2" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 6" to 10".	18,000 ft. 5/8" 1st & 2nd Plain Red Oak, 6" & Wider.
6,000 ft. 1 1/8" 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak, 10" & Wider.	16,000 ft. 5/8" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 6" to 10".	40,000 ft. 3/4" 1st & 2nd Plain Red Oak, 6" & Wider.
20,000 ft. 3/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak, 10" & Wider.	24,000 ft. 3/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 6" to 10".	50,000 ft. 5/8" 1st & 2nd Plain Red Oak, 12" & Up; 10 & 12 ft.
3,000 ft. 4/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak, 10" & Wider.	11,000 ft. 4/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 6" to 10".	40,000 ft. 3/4" 1st & 2nd Plain Red Oak, 12" & Up; 10 & 12 ft.
8,000 ft. 1 1/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak, 10" & Wider.	4,500 ft. 5/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 10" & Wider.	20,000 ft. 4/4" 1st & 2nd Plain Red Oak, 12" & Wider; 10 & 12 ft.
1,500 ft. 8/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered White Oak, 10" & Wider.	19,000 ft. 6/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 6" to 10".	4,500 ft. 6/4" 1st & 2nd Plain Red Oak, 12" & Wider; 10 & 12 ft.
70,000 ft. 1 1/4" No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak, 4" & Wider.	4,500 ft. 8/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 6" to 10".	8,000 ft. 1 1/4" No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak, 4" & Wider.
70,000 ft. 3/8" No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak, 4" & Wider.	2,000 ft. 1 1/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 10" & Wider.	170,000 ft. 3/8" No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak, 4" & Wider.
30,000 ft. 3/4" No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak, 4" & Wider.	7,500 ft. 3/8" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 10" & Wider.	75,000 ft. 3/4" No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak, 4" & Wider.
15,000 ft. 1 1/4" 1st & 2nd Plain White Oak, 6" & Wider.	45,000 ft. 1 1/2" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 10" & Wider.	100,000 ft. 1 1/4" No. 3 Common Plain Oak.
12,000 ft. 1/2" 1st & 2nd Plain White Oak, 6" & Wider.	35,000 ft. 5/8" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 10" & Wider.	70,000 ft. 5/8" No. 3 Common Plain Oak.
50,000 ft. 1 1/8" 1st & 2nd Plain White Oak, 6" & Wider.	10,000 ft. 3/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 10" & Wider.	100,000 ft. 4/4" No. 3 Common Plain Oak.
4,500 ft. 1 1/4" No. 1 Common Plain White Oak, 4" & Wider.	23,000 ft. 4/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 10" & Wider.	20,000 ft. 3/4" 1st & 2nd Poplar, 18" to 21".
50,000 ft. 3/8" No. 1 Common Plain White Oak, 4" & Wider.	500 ft. 5/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 10" & Wider.	4,000 ft. 5/4" 1st & 2nd Poplar, 18" to 21".
	9,000 ft. 6/4" 1st & 2nd Quartered Red Oak, 10" & Wider.	5,000 ft. 8/4" 1st & 2nd Poplar, 18" to 21".
		80,000 ft. 5/8" 1st & 2nd Sap Gum, 6" & Wider.
		60,000 ft. 3/4" 1st & 2nd Sap Gum, 6" & Wider.
		60,000 ft. 4/4" 1st & 2nd Sap Gum, 6" & Wider.
		20,000 ft. 4/4" 1st & 2nd Sap Gum, 18" to 21".
		3,000 ft. 4/4" 1st & 2nd Sap Gum, all 21".

DAILY CAPACITY, 50,000 FEET

Miller Lumber Co.

Marianna, Arkansas

Manufacturers of Southern Hardwoods

Specialty: St. Francis Basin Red Gum

LET US QUOTE YOU

Veneers and Hardwood Lumber

We can furnish anything you want in

**SAWED VENEER, HARDWOOD
LUMBER or DIMENSION STOCK**

Memphis Veneer & Lumber Co.

Memphis, Tennessee

MEMPHIS

THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

PHILIP A. RYAN, Pres. and Manager

J. V. STIMSON, Sec. and Treasurer

RYAN-STIMSON LUMBER COMPANY

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Hardwood Lumber

OAK, ASH, HICKORY, POPLAR

OUR SPECIALTIES: 5-4 AND 6-4 QUARTER-SAWED OAK. WRITE US.

J. W. THOMPSON LUMBER COMPANY

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We are making a specialty at our Brasfield Mill of

QUARTERED RED GUM

in 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2 and 2 inch thicknesses.

Good stock of Ash, Oak and Plain Red and Sap Gum.

SAMUEL M. NICKEY, President
ADDISON B. NICKEY, Vice-PresidentWILLIAM E. NICKEY, Secretary
J. D. CISNEY, Manager

E. L. McLALLEN, Treasurer



Nickey Brothers Hardwood Lumber Co.

(Incorporated)
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Quartered Oak Our Specialty

Band Mills at Memphis, Tenn.

STOCK LIST

TALLAHATCHIE LUMBER CO., Philipp, Miss., U. S. A.

GUM

4-4 1s and 2s Red.....15,171 Feet
 4-4 No. 1 Common Red.....13,400 Feet
 5-4 No. 1 Common Red.....31,907 Feet
 4-4 Wide Box Boards.....13,153 Feet
 4-4 1s and 2s Sap.....94,159 Feet
 5-4 1s and 2s Sap.....17,840 Feet
 4-4 No. 1 Common Sap.....110,897 Feet
 4-4 No. 2 Common Sap.....69,350 Feet
 4-4 No. 3 Common Sap.....10,500 Feet

PLAIN WHITE OAK

4-4 1s and 2s.....26,323 Feet
 7-4 1s and 2s.....1,390 Feet
 8-4 1s and 2s.....890 Feet

10-4 1s and 2s.....1,500 Feet
 15-4 1s and 2s.....2,500 Feet
 4-4 No. 1 Common.....46,323 Feet
 4-4 No. 2 Common.....18,542 Feet

PLAIN RED OAK

4-4 1s and 2s.....54,672 Feet
 4-4 No. 1 Common.....34,592 Feet
 4-4 No. 2 Common.....19,156 Feet
 4-4 Sound Wormy.....1,500 Feet

PLAIN RED AND WHITE OAK

4-4 No. 3 Common.....167,895 Feet

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

4-4 1s and 2s.....12,880 Feet
 4-4 Clear Face Strips.....17,500 Feet
 4-4 No. 1 Common.....13,460 Feet
 4-4 No. 2 Common.....14,165 Feet
 5-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.
 and up wide, 19 in. long 15,742 Feet
 6-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.
 and up wide, 19 in. long 14,593 Feet

QUARTERED RED OAK

4-4 1s and 2s.....13,682 Feet
 4-4 Clear Face Strips.....12,192 Feet
 4-4 No. 1 Common.....14,569 Feet
 6-4 No. 2 Common.....12,475 Feet

4-4 No. 2 Common.....13,263 Feet
 5-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.
 and up wide, 18 in. long 16,142 Feet
 6-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.
 and up wide, 18 in. long 17,262 Feet

ASH

4-4 No. 1 Common.....14,238 Feet
 4-4 Log Run.....12,326 Feet
 6-4 Log Run.....11,182 Feet

MISCELLANEOUS

6-4 Log Run Soft Elm.....56,986 Feet
 4-4 Log Run Cypress.....12,167 Feet
 4-4 Log Run Maple.....11,534 Feet

MEMPHIS

THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

POPLAR

OAK

HICKORY

ASH

AND OTHER SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

We make a specialty of MIXED CARS

Send us your inquiries

GREEN RIVER LUMBER COMPANY

Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers

Quartered White Oak				Also Plain Oak, Poplar, Ash and Other Hardwoods				Quartered Red Oak			
	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2						1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2
		Com.	Com.							Com.	Com.
1-2	26.760	6.320	.....					1-2	570	270	.....
5-8	60.705	7.985	.....					5-8	18.340	6.080	.....
3-4	.....	3.490	.....					3-4	10.000	3.520	.....
4-4	232.107	617.027	107.645					4-4	80.155	234.273	5.290
5-4	22.512	50.238	1.145					5-4	39.773	56.060	5.459
6-4	35.035	32.947	.....					6-4	37.510	16.445	2.880
8-4	15.010	16.425	2.885					8-4	9.000	2.080	.....
4-4	Fas Strips 2 1/2 up	65.300					4-4	Fas Strips 2 1/2 up	56.975
	Com.	Strips	23.000						Com.	Strips	20.295

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Inquiries

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Otis Manufacturing Company

Importers and Manufacturers of

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NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co.

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OAK FLOORING

A GUARANTEE OF PERFECTION

WE ARE PIONEERS AND SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF:

GUM

WRITE US FOR PRICES ON

QUARTERED GUM, ALL RED

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Special Widths in Plain Sawn Stock, $\frac{3}{8}$ or Thicker

OR FOR

QUARTERED GUM, SAP NO DEFECT

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OAK, ASH, CYPRESS, POPLAR, ELM, RED GUM, SAP GUM, COTTONWOOD

Memphis, Tennessee**Wm. Whitmer & Sons**

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers of All Kinds of

**"If Anybody Can,
We Can"****HARDWOODS****Franklin Bank Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA****West Virginia Spruce and Hemlock : Long and
Short Leaf Pine : Virginia Framing****Thomas Forman Company
DETROIT**

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**Forman's Famous Flooring
OAK AND MAPLE****Faultless Grades, Perfect Milling, Quick Shipment
and Reasonable Prices****Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.
HERMANVILLE, MICH.**

Our slow method of air-seasoning and kiln-drying enables us to offer you a superior product—one which has stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century.

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The Hardwood Lumber Gateway

In the center of the producing
and consuming territory.

A “SQUARE DEAL” IS OUR MOTTO

Cincinnati Lumbermen can and will
gladly take care of your requirements.

WHY GO BEYOND!=====STOP HERE!

Cincinnati manufacturers and dealers
solicit your inquiries. See their “ads”
on following pages of this paper.

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DRY SURPLUS STOCK

For Immediate Delivery

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI

2 cars 13-17 inches Gum Box Boards
 2 cars 4-4 1s and 2s Red Gum
 5 cars 4-4 1s and 2s Sap Gum
 1 car 5-4 1s and 2s Sap Gum
 8 cars 6-4 1s and 2s Sap Gum
 10 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Sap Gum
 3 cars 5-4 No. 1 Common Sap Gum
 2 cars 6-4 No. 1 Common Sap Gum
 2 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Gum
 1 car 5-4 No. 2 Common Gum
 2 cars 4-4 1s and 2s Tupelo Gum
 5 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Tupelo Gum
 3 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Tupelo Gum
 500 M feet 4-4 Log Run White Pine
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 80 M feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Selected Poplar
 100 M feet 4-4 1s and 2s Poplar
 50 M feet 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better Poplar
 80 M feet 6-4 No. 1 Common and Better Poplar
 500 M feet all thicknesses No. 2 Common Poplar
 30 M feet 4-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
 300 M feet 4-4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
 60 M feet 5-4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
 20 M feet 6-4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
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 200 M feet Oak Timbers

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 L U M B E R**
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Direct Shipment from our yards
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Following is list of special stock which we are anxious to move promptly.

2 cars 2½ in., 3 in. and 4 in. Ash
 1 car 5-8 in., Clear Strips Quartered White Oak, 2½ in. to 5½ in.
 ½ car 10-4 in., 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak
 1 car 4-4 1s and 2s, 12 in. and up Plain White Oak

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 & MOFFETT CO.**

**Veneers, Mahogany and
 Hardwood Lumber**

Largest Stocks

Best Selections

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Both Ends and the Middle

HARDWOOD RECORD reaches most everybody who produces markets and consumes Hardwoods.

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Rough and Dressed Lumber

Ties, Staves and Box Shooks

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

BAND SAW HARDWOODS

THE T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

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Hardwoods
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Yellow Pine

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Annual Capacity, 100,000,000 Ft.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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QUARTERED OAK and WALNUT

LUMBER

SLICED AND SAWN VENEERS

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The Roy Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

HARDWOODS

POPLAR A SPECIALTY

504 PROVIDENT BANK BLDG. CINCINNATI, O.

OHIO VENEER CO.

Manufacturers of

VENEERS and thin lumber of every description

Importers of **MAHOGANY** and

FOREIGN WOODS

Write us when you want Figured Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, English Brown Oak, Curly Birch, Birds-Eye Maple, Rosewood, White Holly. We have complete stocks of everything in Veneers and Thin Lumber.

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J. H. P. SMITH, Pres. W. E. HEYSER, V.-P.-Treas. K. F. WILLIAMS, Secy.

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Wholesalers Southern Hardwoods

**OAK, ASH, POPLAR, CHESTNUT
COTTONWOOD and GUM**

Write for Prices

We are the lumber purchasing department of the Buick Motor Co., and are always in the market for 18-inch and wider No. 1 and panel poplar.

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HARDWOOD DEPARTMENT

Wholesale Lumber and Ties

Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

We are in the market for 7x9 White Oak Switch Ties; 6x8-8 White Oak and Chestnut Ties and Oak Car material.

WE HAVE FOR SALE,

10 cars 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Red Oak
5 cars 5-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
2 cars 4-4 1s and 2s Red Oak
5 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
5 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar
2 cars 4-4 Clear Sap Poplar

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HARDWOODS**

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MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

SPECIALISTS IN

OAK--ASH--POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

OFFICE AND YARDS
SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

CINCINNATI

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PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK
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CHESTNUT MAPLE
BASSWOOD

BAND SAWED, WIDE AND GOOD LENGTHS
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MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Poplar, Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, Chestnut,
Ash, Maple, Elm, Walnut and Cypress

We cater to the trade of those who inspect and measure their Lumber. We Ship all over the Globe
 Delivered prices quoted to any point in North America, or to any Seaport of the world. Cable address Bennett

Wire or Write to either
 Branch **Memphis, Tenn.** Main Office **Cincinnati, Ohio**
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Plain and Quartered

Oak, Ash and Chestnut
Mixed Cars a Specialty

OFFICE AND YARDS:

Summer and Gest Streets,
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THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER CO.

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WE WANT TO BUY

3-8 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
 4-4 No. 1 " " " "
 4-4 No. 1 " Plain " "
 4-4 1s and 2s Red Gum
 4-4 No. 1 Common Red Gum
 5-4 1s and 2s Sap Gum

Stock must be well manufactured, good width and length, thoroughly dry. Quote us delivered Cincinnati.

SHAWNEE LUMBER CO.

1406 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

HARDWOODS and YELLOW PINE
RAILROAD TIES

Also Manufacture White Pine and Hemlock
 Poplar Bevel and Drop Siding-Ceiling and Flooring

BAND MILL — PLANING MILL — CIRCULAR MILLS
UNIFORM GRADES — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

FRANCKE LUMBER COMPANY

WE SELL

ASH

OAK

CHERRY

THIN WALNUT

and

QUARTERED OAK

a SPECIALTY

WE BUY

WALNUT

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BAND MILL AT ST. BERNARD, OHIO

MORE THAN 200 LUMBERMEN

are using the new Gibson Tally Book with its duplicate or triplicate tally tickets. If you haven't seen it, let us send you one with specimen tickets on approval. They solve your shortage and inspection troubles.

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We are Specialists in

RED GUM

Plain and Quartered

Bayou Land & Lumber Co.

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DEALERS IN

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HARDWOODS

CINCINNATI : : OHIO

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ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
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MILLS:

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BAND SAWED, WIDE AND GOOD LENGTHS
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MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

**Poplar, Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, Chestnut,
 Ash, Maple, Elm, Walnut and Cypress**

We cater to the trade of those who inspect and Measure
 their Lumber. We Ship all over the Globe
 Delivered prices quoted to any point in North America, or to any Seaport
 of the world. Cable address Bennett

Wire or Write to either
 Branch Main Office
Memphis, Tenn. Cincinnati, Ohio
 222 W. 4th St.

RIEMEIER LUMBER CO.

Plain and Quartered

Oak, Ash and Chestnut
Mixed Cars a Specialty

OFFICE AND YARDS: Eastern Branch:
 Summer and Gest Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Cincinnati, Ohio



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WE WANT TO BUY

3-8 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
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Stock must be well manufactured, good width and length, thoroughly
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HARDWOODS and YELLOW PINE
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Also Manufacture White Pine and Hemlock
 Poplar Bevel and Drop Siding-Ceiling and Flooring

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WE SELL ASH THIN WALNUT WE BUY WALNUT EXPORT LOGS
 OAK and QUARTERED OAK a SPECIALTY
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We are Specialists in

RED GUM

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DEALERS IN

POPLAR AND
HARDWOODS

CINCINNATI : : OHIO

Our specialty is quartered white oak in lumber and sawed veneers. We have a well rounded out stock of oak, ash, poplar, walnut, hickory, etc., and give particular attention to mixed carload shipments.

At present we would call attention particularly to 150,000 ft. of 6-4 bone dry quartered white oak, 100,000 ft. 8-4 good ash, 50,000 ft. 16-4 good ash.

If you want special sizes in thin quartered white oak, write us for quotations.

WOOD-MOSAIC COMPANY

New Albany, Indiana

"Ideal" Steel Burn- ished Rock Maple Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

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CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

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"St. Francis Basin Red Gum Our Specialty"

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING DRY SPECIALS:

150,000 Feet 1½ inch 1st and 2d Clear Red Gum

150,000 Feet 1½ inch No. 1 Common Red Gum

200,000 Feet 1½ inch No. 1 Common Red Gum

Bone Dry

Two years old and older.

Write Us for Prices on Anything in Hardwood Lumber
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Lumber Fire Insurance

66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

*Reduced Rates
Standard Policy*

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FOR LUMBERMEN

BY LUMBERMEN



**WARD BROTHERS
MAPLE FLOORING**
BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
WE GUARANTEE OUR GRADES AND
MANUFACTURE ARE UNEXCELLED

OAK FLOORING

Kiln=
Dried
Bored
Polished



Hollow
Backed
and
Bundled

POPLAR BOX BOARDS

100,000' 13" to 17" wide

50,000' 8" to 12" wide

PLAIN RED OAK

250,000' 3/4" 1sts and 2nds

200,000' 3/4" No. 1 Common

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Incorporated

TENN.

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XXX.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 25, 1910.

No. 9.

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month by

THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIBSON, President

LOUIS L. JACQUES, Sec'y and Treas.

Sixth Floor, Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Telephones Harrison 8086-8087-8088

REPRESENTATIVES

Eastern Territory - - - Jacob Holtzman, 5254 Larchwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Northern Territory - - - C. F. Dedekam, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago
Southern Territory - - - H. C. Haner, Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

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Subscriptions are payable in advance, and in default of written orders to the contrary are continued at our option.

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Advertising copy must be received five days in advance of publication date. Advertising rates on application.

Coming Association Meetings

HOO-HOO ANNUAL.

The annual meeting of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo will be held at San Francisco, Cal., September 9-12.

J. H. BAIRD, Scrivenoter. W. A. HADLEY,
Snark of the Universe.

NORTHERN HEMLOCK & HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting of this association will be held on Wednesday, September 14, at 10 a. m., in the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee. This will be a very important meeting and every member is urged to attend.

W. C. LANDON, President.

R. S. KELLOGG, Secretary.

General Market Conditions

The general trend of hardwood market conditions is improving daily. During the past fortnight the RECORD has had advices to the effect that more than a score of orders, involving a million feet and upwards of lumber, have been placed by leading wholesale consumers. This trade has come from the flooring, interior finish and furniture people quite largely, although the railroads and other large corporations are becoming quite liberal buyers.

Every manufacturer and dealer reports an immense increase in inquiries, indicative that buyers have now awakened to the necessity of replenishing their stocks. Everything points to a full resumption of sales and shipments during the next month.

Outside of lumber the general trade situation on the whole is

good. Dry goods people report a large volume of business and this is duplicated in many other lines. About the only cloud on the horizon is a manifest overproduction in the iron industry, to which may be attributed considerable depression in the iron market. The iron people, based on advices from this trade recently received by a leading factor, assign a wide variety of causes for present conditions that may be enumerated as follows: General business depression; lack of confidence in business outlook; too much politics and political agitation; legislation adverse to railroads and large corporations and fear of further adverse legislation; uncertainty of actual crop conditions; general speculation; too high prices; overpurchases; inability of railroads to raise money on securities; railroads staying out of the market to influence legislation; automobile craze; concerted attack on motor industry; monopoly and special privileges; general dissatisfaction with the new tariff law; high wages and high cost of living; labor unions; shortage of reliable labor; personal extravagance; unsettled financial conditions; poor bond market, and competition from those who do not know true costs.

The majority of reasons above mentioned might apply to the lumber situation, but in spite of them even conservative operators are firm in their belief that the fall lumber trade is going to be excellent and it is simply a question of having the stock, to move it at satisfactory prices. Trade at the chief commercial centers of the country is certainly improving, and this condition will surely be reflected in other sections of the country early in September.

The Box Situation

During the last few years there has been a decadence in the use of wooden boxes and crating that has reduced the consumption of wooden containers to a point slightly above half the high-water mark. The wooden package business seems to have received such a "black eye" that it is doubtful if it will ever attain its pristine magnitude.

This situation has come about by reason of the packing of a variety of merchandise that formerly was shipped in wooden boxes in fibre and paper boxes. In containers of this sort, a large proportion of food and other products are now being shipped.

A strenuous effort has been and is being made to convince the railroads that they should amend their classifications on goods packed in these comparatively friable and fragile containers by making a higher rate on goods packed therein or reduce the rate on merchandise packed in the stronger wooden boxes.

Regardless of the result of this agitation it is very doubtful if fibre boxes, which cost less and freight lighter than wooden packages, can be driven out of the market. Manufacturers of every line of goods that it is possible to pack in the paper box, in their eagerness to effect a low cost, are certainly bound to use the substitute package, even if the railroads should conclude to charge a premium on the freight.

In some sections of the country, notably in the South, there is a growing overstock of coarse lumber which was formerly employed in box and crate making. This overstock is likely to eventually become a menace to the profits in hardwood production, and it looks as though hardwood manufacturers should exercise their ingenuity in devising other means for the utilization of this stock, since the

general of the box and crate makers can no longer be depended upon. A cursory examination of nearly any box is prima facie evidence that the lumber originally sold for box making contains a large proportion of merchantable material. Even if the quantity which is suitable to be worked into furniture, flooring, or a variety of other uses, is not more than forty per cent it would seem logical that it should be kiln-dried and cut into usable lengths at points of production, and the net product shipped to remanufacturers.

The average sawmill man fights shy of dimension manufacture and has not made a success of the business. He insists that he has tried it. He says the buyer will not pay a just price for it. These very sawmill men, it is true, have made tentative efforts to produce dimension stock from mill refuse, slabs, and stick-rotted lumber, but very few of them have ever energetically engaged in solving the dimension problem.

It is true that the dimension business is a separate and distinct line of trade, but there is no reason why large plants should not be located where coarse lumber can be conveniently and economically grouped, the stock kiln-dried and a trade established for a variety of dimension sizes which would make the enterprises extremely profitable. The RECORD insists that the cutting of dimension stock is a good business if logically carried out.

"The Hub of the Hardwood World"

With this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD is combined a special exploitation of Memphis and the region of which it is the commercial center. The story, while far from complete, gives considerable detail of the commercial advantages of this great and rapidly growing metropolis of Tennessee, tells of its important timber and agricultural resources, its favorable and cheap shipping facilities, of its splendid business buildings, of its model sawmills and various other manufacturing industries.

An attempt is being made to place this issue in the hands of every wholesale buyer of hardwoods in the United States, that all may know of the surpassing advantages of Memphis as the chief hardwood producing market of the country, "the hub of the hardwood world."

Involved in this story are many pictures of men and institutions that have made and are making Memphis and its surrounding territory commercially and economically great. The article is worthy the perusal of every man interested in the distribution and consumption of hardwood lumber.

Situation in Wisconsin Hardwoods

Reports from sixty-four members of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, according to a circular from Secretary Kellogg, show that 15,571,000 feet of hardwoods were manufactured during the month of July, and that the shipments amounted to 14,198,000 feet. The hardwood cut for the first seven months in the year aggregated 125,610,000 feet, while the shipments were 71,560,000 feet. The hardwood cut during July was only about two-thirds of the June cut. The hardwood shipments in July were practically the same as the cut and one-fifth greater than in June. This showing indicates a paucity of all varieties of hardwoods in first hands in the Wisconsin district.

ESSE QUAM VIDERI

TO BE RATHER THAN TO
SEEM, TO RING TRUE AT
ALL TIMES, TO BE TAKEN
AT MY FACE VALUE WHAT-
EVER THAT MAY BE, TO DE-
CEIVE NO ONE LEAST OF ALL
MYSELF, THIS IS THE KIND OF
HONESTY THAT IS INDEED,
THE BEST POLICY.

—Edwin D. Grover.

The Money Market

The Chicago Tribune, an authority on financial affairs, says that ease in bank sentiments continues to develop, and now there is a general belief in New York as well as in the West, that the coming autumn will not witness any special money stringency. Since the western bankers themselves set forth their position and asserted their ability to handle in the usual way the autumn requirements, the rest of the country has come to believe that the western bankers were the best judges of the situation in their several communities.

Following this has come an early movement in wheat, which, with the grain bills presented at Chicago banks, has increased the balances of western institutions. Next it appears that not only is there a free movement of wheat, but, according to the packing interests, there is now an early run of cattle and sheep from western ranges. Range cattle and sheep which ordinarily come to the market about August 25 began to reach the Omaha yards as early as August 5, nearly three weeks earlier than usual. This movement has helped the position of the banks in the reserve centers. There is a material demonstration of the fact that money is moving freely and its position is working easier. New York banking sentiment has improved to the

extent that much more cheerfulness obtains in the securities market. With this turn for the better there may be expected to follow some improvement in business with a result of at least a temporary expansion.

Common Sense in Lumber Seasoning

The article in the last issue of HARDWOOD RECORD entitled "Common Sense as Applied to the Seasoning of Lumber" has attracted more attention among lumber manufacturers than any recent article which has appeared in this publication.

In this issue is printed a number of letters from leading manufacturers of dry-kilns, which should prove very interesting in enabling those contemplating improvements in their drying process to carefully study and analyze the advantages that

may be obtained by preparing lumber for prompt and logical drying.

From a long study of the air and kiln drying of lumber, and experiments covering more than a dozen years, the editor of the RECORD is a thorough believer in the value of treating lumber with steam under small pressure for a limited time as a preliminary process to drying.

The RECORD contends that both experiments and practical demonstration have given evidence beyond peradventure that wood thus treated dries more quickly and in a more satisfactory way either in the air or in the dry-kiln, and that an economy of time of 50 per cent or more is effected;

That the process eliminates all future staining and the work of borers;

That the color of the wood is uniformly distributed and rendered approximately alike;

That warping, twisting and buckling are practically eliminated;

That splitting and checking are minimized;

That the cost of the treatment is infinitesimal as compared with its value as an aid to lumber seasoning processes.

In this connection it is well to state that there is no doubt of an essential value in superficial steaming of lumber without pressure, as practiced in the process of several of the dry-kiln manufacturers, and

it is equally patent that excessive and long steaming under pressure deteriorates in strength and quality a good many varieties of woods.

However, it has been demonstrated that a small steam pressure and a short time exposure of lumber in no wise injures the wood fiber, and tends to improve both the texture and the distributing of the coloring matter.

A. Kraetzer, the inventor of the steaming cylinder and attachments, has shown in practical demonstration the results he has obtained in this system, covering a period of ten years, and his equipment in Chicago is open to the inspection of any lumberman interested.

On the Writing of Business Letters

There is no gainsaying the fact that, not considering the expense involved, the best method of making lumber sales is through a competent salesman, whether he be principal or traveling man, who comes in personal touch with the prospective buyer and thrashes out the proposed sale with him direct. There can be no disparagement offered to this well-established system of sales making.

It has come about that lumber from given points is going into wider and constantly widening fields of distribution, and it is becoming impractical for the average operator to cover the total field of sales possibilities with a corps of salesmen. The expense would preclude any possibility of profit. It therefore remains for the manufacturer of hardwood lumber to either confine his field of operations to a restricted territory, or to employ some other means than a close canvass by salesmen to reach this wide territory.

It thus transpires that the astute, and especially the larger lumber manufacturer and merchant, is utilizing the mails extensively in order to bring his commodities to the attention of prospective buyers. In addition to this he uses the trade papers freely to exploit his lumber products.

Letter writing and delivery is not an expensive proposition. Fifty prospective buyers can be reached by letter at identically the same cost that one individual can be personally visited. It is costly and burdensome to attempt to address individual and separately dictated letters to every prospective buyer, and hence it is that the form letter is coming into general vogue as an aid to lumber sales.

The form letter may be made a work of art. Words may be crystallized. A careful revision will eliminate the repetition of unnecessary paragraphs and phrases. Effective form letters can be written which will materially assist in the development of sales. A carefully prepared form letter is often more effective than a special note thoughtlessly dictated.

As a matter of fact, there is a growing sentiment that a good card index system, giving lists of actual purchases of buyers, with the frequent use of form letters addressed to these buyers, is an indispensable adjunct to lumber sales methods.

These form letters may be very catholic in character, but in some cases it is necessary to supplement them with direct and personal communications. Today there are on the market several high-class typewriting duplicating machines that produce letters that are very close imitations of those written on a typewriter.

Unfortunately many lumber sales managers, whose "talk" is particularly effective in making sales, are not adept at letter writing. Letter writing is really a science that needs careful study. There are certain specific rules to follow in the construction of a forceful, business-compelling letter. In general it is well to make each letter carry out an idea indicated by a suggestive opening and striking paragraph that will compel attention. The next paragraph should explain or describe the proposition in such a logical way as to arouse interest. Arguments and proof should follow to convince the reader. An element of persuasion with inducements may follow, but the crux of a letter should be its concluding paragraph. It should be so strong as to compel an answer from the reader. Another point: there should not be an unnecessary word in a letter of this sort: the matter should be concisely written. Short letters are read, while long letters are often merely scanned.

The form letter entails no traveling expenses, hotel bills, or enter-

tainment charges. A red stamp carries it the length of the land. It wastes no time in trying to obtain an interview. It patiently waits until the man to whom it is addressed is ready to receive it. Form letters are inexpensive, economical and effective when properly employed.

Dun's Report

Dun's weekly review of trade dated August 20 says that the developments affecting trade in general this week are encouraging for the future. The aggregate of payments through the banks shows a larger use of money, although the comparison with a year ago shows decrease. Most important was the beneficial effect of generous rainfall upon the growing corn and pastures. The promise of a record-breaking crop draws nearer fulfillment, and with sustained profitable returns for farm products the outlook brightens for the industries.

Furthermore, it is averred that transportation has become remarkably extended during the last few days, and that there are enormous forwardings of factory output, construction materials, live stock and general merchandise. Grain marketing has risen to exceptional proportions, while the demand for breadstuffs and provisions are gaining in both the domestic and foreign trade. Shipments from the wholesale districts have shown a satisfactory increase over those of this time last year, and the current demand for fall and winter lines is distinctly favorable in textiles, jewelry, clothing, footwear and food products.

Agricultural prosperity is virtually assured; new contracts in iron and steel branches are numerous, and the mills, forges, foundries and workshops remain very active. Improvement is manifest in shipbuilding, heavy machinery, hardware and electrical lines, and there is a heavy and well-sustained absorption in raw supplies and material, and in lumber products. Bradstreet's report is equally optimistic.

Building remains active at most trade centers, but it is noticeable that lumber is in better demand in the West than in the East.

The Conservation Congress

The National Conservation Congress, which convenes at St. Paul on Wednesday, September 7, will doubtless call out the leading lights in conservation measures in the country. Ex-President Roosevelt, President Taft, and ex-Chief Forester Pinchot will probably be the chief speakers, and it goes without saying that Mr. Ballinger will not be present. The regrettable object lesson that conservationists have before them in the loss of life and property in the last few weeks should certainly be a suitable text for advocating new laws and regulations covering timber conservation. Work along parallel lines covering coal, mineral, drainage and irrigation propositions also will receive considerable deserved attention.

The Mahogany Situation

The mahogany lumber situation in the United States is an enigma to every manufacturer and dealer. Apparently there is a manifest increase in the use of plain mahogany in interior finish and furniture work. Stocks are comparatively light in all mahogany centers in this country, and the English market is practically barren of mahogany logs of even a reasonable quality.

Based on the law of supply and demand, mahogany lumber should be commanding a premium over any price heretofore obtained in the United States, but unfortunately this is not the case. As a matter of fact, orders for plain mahogany of considerable size have been placed during the last fortnight at very nearly the lowest price on this wood that has been reached in years. It is certainly strange that a wood normally in limited supply, and now very scarce with no additional stock in sight for months, should be selling for less than good poplar, and only very little above the current price of quarter-sawn white oak. It looks as though one mahogany operator were being played against the other by astute buyers who are reaping the benefit of their cunning.

The trade in figured mahogany and other fancy wood veneers is good, and these commodities are commanding very satisfactory values.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent

If We But Knew

"If I knew you and you knew me,
And each of us could clearly see,
And by the inner light divine
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I think that we would differ less
And clasp our hands in friendliness—
If I knew you, and you knew me."

Success seems to require two kinds of ability—one to start something, and the other to finish it.

The Bachelor

Here's to the bachelor, so lonely and gay,
For it's not his fault he was born that way.
And here's to the spinster, so lonely and good,
For it's not her fault—she hath done what she could.

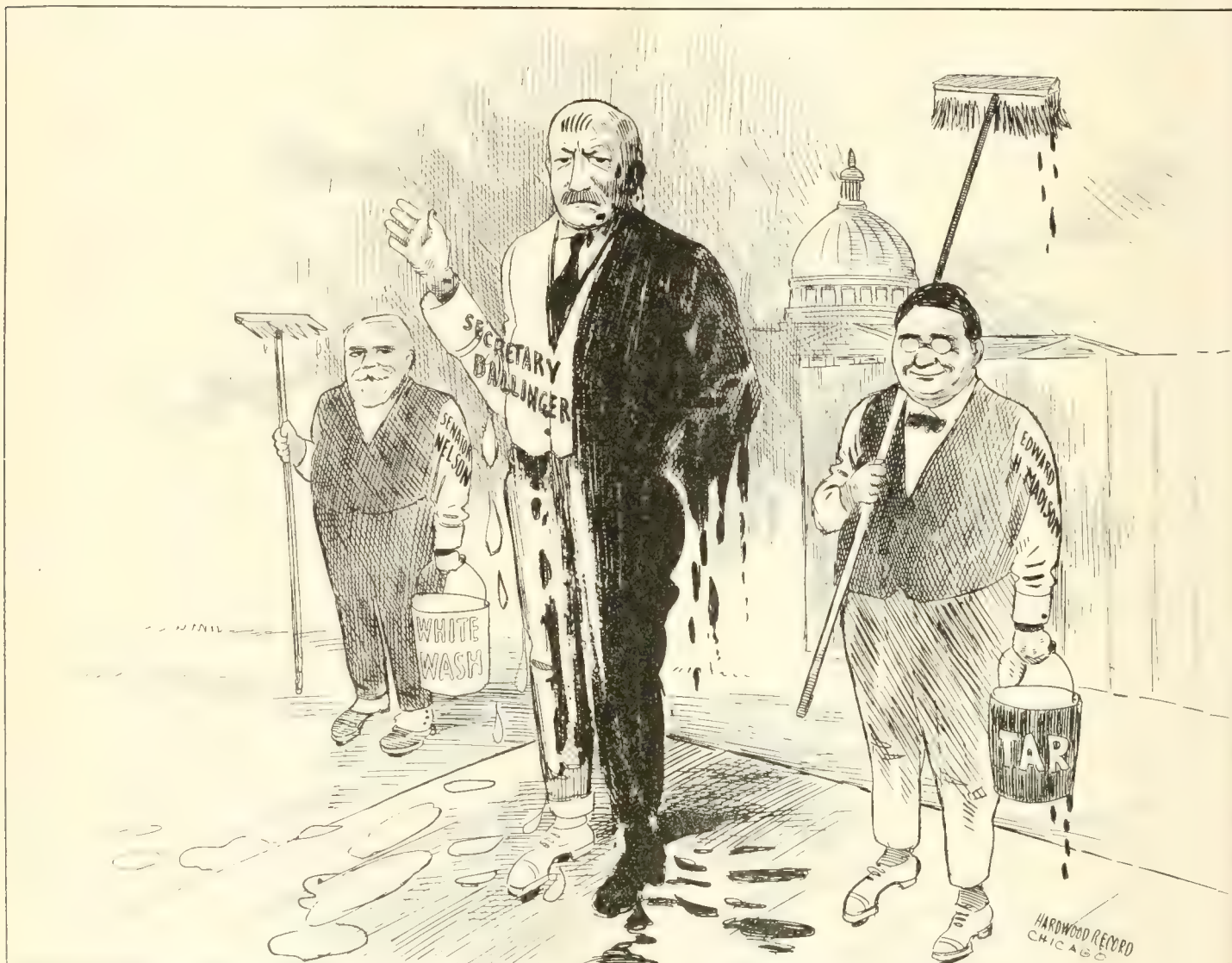
Life and prize fighting have this in common: It doesn't matter how many times you get knocked down—it's only staying down that can defeat you.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

A Lullaby

Hush-a-by Lady, in a fur coat;
When the sky falls the women will vote.
When the women vote, the nation will fall,
Down will come Liberty, Suffrage and all!
—CAROLYN WELLS.

Success is the one word in the language that needs no explanation. For its meaning is written in the heart of every human being "Life as I will it,—my life!"—ROBERT HERICK.

The Latest Sartorial Fashion



It may be up-to-date, but isn't it going to be conspicuous?

Might Apply to Eucalyptus

Two spectators were discussing the rubber boom, and the question naturally arose as to how long the upward movement was likely to be maintained.

One of them, who has done very well, was inclined to be somewhat pessimistic.

"You know," he observed to his friend, "something will come along and spoil this boom. If it isn't home politics or an outbreak of war, it will be disease among the rubber trees, which, I'm told, once started, spreads like wildfire."

"Ah," retorted his friend, "the disease question is certainly a danger point. But I'm all right as regards that; the company I'm heavily interested in hasn't started planting yet!"—LONDON FINANCIAL TIMES.

To the Stranger Within Your Gates

In New England: "What do you know?"

In New York: "How much y' got?"

In the South: "Who are you?"

In the West: "What can you do?"

—LIFE.

Couldn't Expect It

One day Helen had been very naughty and her mother said: "Helen, if you are naughty you can't go to heaven."

"Well," said Helen, "I can't expect to go everywhere. I went to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' once and the circus twice."—HUMAN LIFE.

It's less difficult to get to the top than to stay there.

After a man has saved \$1,000 he deserves to be successful.



JAMES E. STARK
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Builders of Lumber History

NUMBER XXIII

JAMES E. STARK

(See portrait supplement.)

James E. Stark, trading under the name of James E. Stark & Co., is easily the foremost individual in Memphis who has arrived at commercial distinction exclusively in lumber merchandising. He was born in Chicago, June 24, 1868. His father was a native of Brockport, Dutchess county, New York, being connected with that branch of the family which came from Groten, Conn., and which figured in the Wyoming massacre during the Revolutionary war. General John Stark of Revolutionary fame was a great uncle of his, while his grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war.

James E. Stark's father originally started in the lumber business in Albany, N. Y., and subsequently moved to Chicago, where he was identified with the white pine and hardwood trade of the early days. Mr. Stark's mother was born in Albany and is now living with her son at Memphis.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Chicago. When about sixteen years of age he became office boy for George W. Hotchkiss, then secretary of the Lumber Exchange of Chicago. After that he was identified for a time with the Timberman and Lumber Trade Journal, both of Chicago, after which he engaged with George T. Houston & Co. of Chicago as bookkeeper.

Subsequently he became manager of Houston Brothers' mill at Bigbee, Miss., and was a member of the firm until he engaged in the wholesale lumber business for himself at Memphis.

Mr. Stark is owner of the firm of James E. Stark & Co., is treasurer of the Memphis Veneer & Lumber Company, and vice-president of the Memphis Hardwood Flooring Company.

Mr. Stark's reputation among his contemporaries is that he has a comprehensive knowledge of every detail of lumber affairs. He is an extremely astute buyer and is equally well versed in the assorting and sales end of the business. His standing in financial circles, not only in the city of his adoption but with the trade at large, is very high. He is a man of the class of whom the observation is frequently heard: "His word is as good as his bond."

Mr. Stark has a very close alliance with all movements that look to the welfare of the city of Memphis and especially of the lumber interests thereof, and his advice and counsel are sought by many. He is a prominent member of the stalwart Business Men's Club of Memphis, and also of the Chickasaw Club of that city. Likewise he is a member of the executive committee of the Memphis Publicity Bureau.

Mr. Stark does not allow business to absorb all his time, but has manifold social

and church alliances. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Memphis.

In 1900 Mr. Stark married Miss Houston, a sister of George T., J. S. and Frank B. Houston of Chicago, and has three children, one son and two daughters.

Mr. Stark is an exclusive purchaser of hardwood lumber, which he groups quite largely at his large Memphis yard, assorting and distributes to his numerous customers throughout all parts of the United States. He invariably carries a large stock of lumber and attempts at all times to take care of the requirements of his widely extended trade. While specializing in no particular variety of lumber, his handling is catholic in character, as it includes all varieties of hardwoods grown in the lower Mississippi valley, cypress, veneers, hardwood flooring and wagon stock.

Mr. Stark is a successful man; not only has he been successful in the lumber ventures in which he has specialized so diligently but he is also successful in having a host of loyal and enthusiastic friends both in the trade and out of it, who hold him in the highest esteem.

It is with no ordinary pleasure that HARDWOOD RECORD presents James E. Stark's portrait as the supplement to this special Memphis issue.

Scarcity of Genuine White Oak Timber

The RECORD is in receipt of the following letter from the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, which contains very little that will be startling to the average lumberman. Of the communication it may be "pat" to quote the aphorism that "Unfortunately what it contains that is true is not new, and what is new is not true." However, most of it is old.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29. It will surprise most persons who know something about oak to be told that the so-called white oak timber of our markets is often a mixture not only of various species of the white oak group, but also of other species, such as the red oak. This generally unknown fact is reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture which, as a part of its forestry work, is frequently called upon to pass judgment upon the identity of market woods in dispute.

Foresters divide all the oaks into two distinct groups—the white oak group and the black oak group. One way of distinguishing the two is by the fact that the black oaks require two years to mature their acorns, while the white oaks take but one. The woods of the two groups of oaks are also structurally different. The true white oak, known to botanists as *Quercus alba*, is merely one of the species which make up the white oak group. Red oak, on the other hand, belongs to the black oak group. Red oak has a number of other common names, among them mountain oak, black oak and Spanish oak.

There is so much confusion in the ordinary use of names of the oaks that it is almost impossible to keep them straight without resorting to the scientific names, but the marketing of wood of the black oak group as white oak

is hardly fair to the consumer. Red oak, for instance, is now much more abundant than white oak, grows faster, and is generally regarded as inferior. The two species often grow together and occupy the same general region.

In the early days of its abundance market white oak was derived almost entirely, it is said to say, from *Quercus alba*, the true white oak. This species combines approximately the utmost strength and toughness of any of the timber oaks, excepting, possibly, the southern live oak, which, in the colonial days, was so highly prized for ship-building that it was protected by special laws. The immense inroads made upon the then apparently inexhaustible white oak forests, which stretched from the Atlantic seaboard to about Missouri, gradually so reduced the supply that the use of other species became inevitable.

At the present time it is almost impossible to obtain a consignment of white oak that does not contain pieces of some other species. Of the white oak group those most used, in addition to the true white oak, are bur oak, chestnut oak, chinquapin oak, post oak, swamp white oak, cow oak and overcup oak; of the black oak group, Texas red oak, red oak and spotted or water oak.

Real white oak timber of No. 1 quality is very largely cut into quarter-sawn boards, while a combination of one or more white oaks and red oak may constitute other cuts of "white oak." In many markets the term "cabinet white oak" is now understood to include a mixture of white oak and red oak, while it often signifies red oak only.

The question, "What is white oak?" is now coming up among consumers and manufacturers of commercial oak timber. The above-named white oaks are distinct but closely related species, which together must be depended upon for the future supply. For the ordinary purposes for which true white oak is used, practically all the trees of this group yield woods that can be interchanged and will serve equally well.

Forest Conditions in Asiatic Turkey

According to Consul William W. Masterson of Harput, the fuel situation in parts of this vast country presents a rather serious aspect. The mountains in general contain but little vegetation of any sort, the principal timber growth being a scrub oak, which, however, is found only on limited areas. Owing to the great demand for fuel it is seldom that this tree is allowed to attain any considerable proportions, being cut when young and utilized even to the roots, which are grubbed out of the ground and disposed of as faggots. So great is its value that the wood is brought from a distance, requiring a journey of two or three days, the hauling being done by mules.

In the vicinity of a good many of the villages, especially along the water courses and around the shores of Lake Van in the cool coves and inlets, there is a fair growth of walnut timber, some of the trees being of great age and unusual size. The oldest specimens are infected with a knotty growth resembling a burl, which, no doubt, if accessible, could be marketed at a great profit. What little is utilized goes to the market at Marseilles, but the cutting is done in a most unsatisfactory and wasteful manner by native prospectors, the selling being done on a commission basis and the returns to the original owners being very small.

While this walnut supply is by no means extensive, still it is in very fair quantity, and with the proper facilities should be turned to considerable profit. In view of the fact that it is the Circassian walnut, so well known and highly prized among the furniture trade.



EDGE OF THE VIRGIN FOREST

The Hub of the Hardwood World

THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

When Don Gayoso, the first Spanish governor of the great stretch of territory embodied in the Louisiana purchase, celebrated the birthday of his master, the king of Spain, by crossing the Mississippi river from Arkansas to the present site of the magnificent city of Memphis, he little dreamed of the future greatness of this chief city of Tennessee.

This memorable trip occurred in 1784, and started from Don Gayoso's campment and headquarters at what is now known as Hopefield, Ark., across the river from Memphis. Don Gayoso crossed the river upon a flotilla with cannon and music and on dress parade. He celebrated the occasion with pomp and splendor.

The city of Memphis, now having a population of well towards 200,000 people, is situated on the Chickasaw bluffs, forty feet above high water. It is laid out with broad, regular, well-paved and shaded streets, with numberless handsome residences and scores of modern fireproof steel, stone and concrete business buildings that would do credit to New York or Chicago.

Sundry well substantiated claims are made for Memphis which are worthy of being set down in connection with this article:

Memphis is the center of the greatest area of virgin hardwood growth in the United States, and Memphis men and Memphis money annually manufacture and market more than five hundred million feet of oak, gum, cottonwood, ash, hickory and cypress lumber.

No city in its class has grown faster in population and wealth in the last decade than has the Tennessee metropolis. The population in 1880 was 33,892; in 1890 it was 64,495; in 1900 it was 102,320; and in 1910 it is approximately 200,000. The taxable wealth of the city has doubled in the last six years.

Memphis has eleven trunk line railroads, operating seventeen distinct lines in and out of the city.

It borders on the Mississippi river, a great thoroughfare with freight carrying facilities equal to a thousand railroads. It has the only bridge across the Mississippi river below the mouth of the Ohio river. It enjoys the lowest freight rates of any city in the Mississippi valley. Switching charges of only \$2 a car are fixed for all time by municipal ordinances.

Three belt lines with interchangeable switching, municipally controlled, afford unexcelled facilities to mills, factories and other industries.

The unexcelled distributing facilities of the city are of paramount advantage, not only for mills and factories but for storage and distributing warehouses.

The city has nearly five hundred manufacturing establishments.

Ideal labor conditions and an ample supply of labor prevail.

Memphis is the greatest inland cotton market in the world, han-

dling one million bales annually. It is therefore a most advantageous point for cotton manufacturing because of its unequalled supply of manufacturing material and its distributing facilities. It claims an advantage of \$5.20 a bale over New England as a saving in freight rates.

Memphis is the greatest producer of cotton seed products in the world.

It has three stock yards and one local packing house.

Buildings costing sixteen million dollars are in process of construction this year.

Memphis has twenty-seven banks and trust companies, with resources of forty-five million dollars.

It is a United States port of entry and has the finest custom house in the South. It is the home port of one hundred and seventy-five steamboats, and is the third largest grocery jobbing market in the United States.

It is surrounded by the largest and most rapidly developing agricultural territories in the nation.

It has a splendid system of parks and parkways. Its parks contain eight hundred and fourteen acres and the parkway is eleven and one-half miles long and from one hundred and forty to one hundred and sixty feet wide. Half a million dollars is being used on additional park improvements during 1910.

Memphis has one hundred and sixty miles of improved streets and large appropriations have been made for further improvements during the next two years.

The city has more than six hundred miles of turnpikes. Shelby county, of which Memphis is the county seat, has more pike road than any county in the United States.

Memphis has one hundred and twenty miles of electric street railway.

It has the largest and most complete zoological garden in the South, containing five hundred and thirty different animals.

Water is supplied to Memphis by the greatest artesian well system in the United States.

Memphis has an equitable and enjoyable climate. The death rate is only 9.03 per thousand among its white residents, being third among American cities in healthfulness.

Memphis has a splendid sewerage system modeled after those of the greatest capitals of Europe.

Its city hall is one of the most beautiful public buildings in America.

Memphis has one hundred and fifty-seven churches, five theaters and numerous minor places of amusement.

Memphis contains twenty-three colleges and seminaries; six business colleges; two medical colleges; ten hospitals; three public



MAGNIFICENT COURTHOUSE AT MEMPHIS

libraries, and a superb system of public schools. A new industrial high school and state normal school is now being erected at a cost of a million dollars.

In addition to the foregoing admirable features, Memphis has become the greatest "get-together" city in the country. Its great Business Men's Club is an organization working on business lines, and is a splendid exponent of the co-operative spirit of the South. The organization comprises fifteen hundred resident and three hundred non-resident members, every one of whom is a "live wire," advertising Memphis and Memphis territory. The Bureau of Publicity and Development, an adjunct of this great organization, has raised a fund of \$50,000 to advertise the advantages of Memphis to the world.

HARDWOOD RECORD'S exploitation of Memphis in this issue is made entirely distinct from the advertising fund noted and is printed that

this publication may do its share in assisting the Business Men's Club to further its campaign of advertising the advantages of Memphis by impressing on its readers the desirability of the city as a location for manufacturing institutions in many lines and assisting in extending the wholesale and retail trade of the city.

HARDWOOD TIMBER RESOURCES OF THE MEMPHIS DISTRICT

Within the city of Memphis there are upwards of thirty sawmills, and in the vicinity immediately contiguous there are several hundred. These mills have located in Memphis and surrounding regions for the reason that there is a timber supply to keep them running for many years to come. It is a difficult matter to estimate for just how many years the hardwood mills in the Memphis district may continue in operation on the timber supply of the adjacent forests,



PUBLIC LIBRARY AND CUSTOM HOUSE



TYPE OF WHITE OAK GROWTH OF MEMPHIS DISTRICT

but undeniably they have a longer lease of life than those in any other section of hardwood growth in the United States.

The original timber area tributary to Memphis, extending through southern Missouri, Arkansas, western Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, making up the great lower Mississippi valley, includes within its limits approximately 125,000 square miles or 80,000,000 acres. Figuring on a conservative basis there still remains uncut the virgin growth on fully one-fourth of this total, or 20,000,000 acres. Estimating further on a conservative basis of 7,000 feet of merchantable timber to the acre, there still remains tributary to Memphis 140,000,000,000 feet of hardwood stumpage.

This stumpage consists of sundry varieties of red and white oak, most of which is of very high economic value; red gum and cottonwood of magnificent quality and large size, and exceptionally fine ash, hickory and cypress. Intermingled with this growth are several types of elm, tupelo, black gum and magnolia and a few other varieties of minor value.

Of first importance as timber trees it is well to consider the different varieties of white oak found in the Memphis district.

White Oak

While there are in all about five merchantable varieties of the white oak growing in the great Mississippi valley section, *Quercus Michauxii*, the cow or basket oak, is so pre-eminently the white oak of this region that it can be cited as the typical species. It is from this tree that a large majority of the finer grades of lumber are produced, and while the other varieties, such as forked-leaf white oak and three or four other common species, are manufactured to a considerable extent, they are not commercially separated from the cow oak. This tree is found at its best in wet, swampy localities, where it grows, accompanied by water hickory, swamp bay, water elm, water oak, gum and maple. The general appearance of the tree gives one an immediate impression of massiveness and strength, offset by the delicate silvery effect of the bark and the lining of the foliage. It often attains a height of a hundred feet and a diameter of fully seven feet. The characteristic feature of the tree is the light gray, scaly bark, covering trunk and heavy limbs, which rise at narrow angles. The leaves have a heavy texture and are dark and lustrous.

As a timber tree, the basket oak probably ranks second to none of the merchantable oaks of the country, producing wood which is suitable in every way to the many uses for which the true white oak is so favorably adapted. The great strength and durability of this timber, together with its hard, heavy and compact structure, render it especially suitable for all kinds of cabinet and general manufacturing utilization where the ability to stay where it is put and to take a high polish and show an attractive grain are required. In color the heart is light brown, while the sapwood is thin and darker. The cow oak is probably shown to its best advantage in plain sawing or veneering, as when it is quarter-sawn the large and scattered medullary rays give the surface a more or less blotchy appearance. The moist conditions of its preferred habitat give the tree wide annual rings and large spring ducts, which render it tough and easily split, as the layers separate readily. On account of this property the wood is largely utilized in the manufacture of baskets, for which it is unsurpassed; hence the common name, basket oak. Its use for ties, poles, construction timber, cooperage, wheel stock and fencing is extensive, owing to the favorable physical qualities it possesses, and it is equally as popular for all sorts of interior work, furniture and for agricultural implements.

Botanically this tree is one of the group of chestnut oaks, of which there are three others. These trees are so called because of the similarity of the leaves to those of the chestnut, the chief point of difference being in the lobes. All four come under the broader heading, white oak, and produce lumber of excellent quality.

Red Oak

If one could climb to a point of vantage in this country there could be seen towering above the tops of the surrounding flora numerous great oak trees. Closer investigation would reveal these

trees as the southern red oak, *Quercus Texana*, a species which in the most favorable conditions of growth is deemed to possess qualities equal to if not surpassing those of the true red oak, *Quercus rubra*. This tree with a few other inferior species, such as turkey and Spanish oak, forms the group of merchantable red oaks of the lower Mississippi valley. So great, however, is the superiority of *Quercus Texana* over the closely associated species that it alone has come to be recognized as the source of production of red oak lumber. In fact, it probably represents the largest stand and the principal source of the oak lumber of the future.

A moist rich soil is necessary to its most perfect development, and under these conditions it attains great size and massiveness of bole. It is usually found on what are called second bottoms, or those sections along the river banks between the rises and swamps. Here it is usually found with red and black gum, white and red elm, white and cane ash, cottonwood and hackberry, and is readily distinguished on account of its unusual proportions, and the light reddish-brown bark with broad ridges broken into thick, square plates. While taken as a whole *Quercus Texana* does not attain more than average proportions, specimens have been found along the Mississippi more than two hundred feet high and with a diameter around eight or nine feet, a broad buttressed base giving to it greater stability.

Owing to the extremely rapid growth the texture of the wood is coarser than the lumber of the true red oak of the North. As in the case of the cow oak, the peculiar conditions of growth render the pores large and the rings from year to year rather wide. In other sections the qualities of the timber in every way equal those of *Quercus rubra*, and in some sections the timber is of superior qualities. In sawing the logs are usually cut to the full diameter and produce remarkably wide, clear boards, running to a good percentage of Firsts and Seconds. While there is a good deal of quarter-sawed stock produced, the large percentage is plain-sawed, in which case the wide annual rings produce an unusually attractive appearance. The reason for curtailing the quarter-sawed cut is because of the short medullary rays, which gives the surface a rather spotted appearance. The unusual physical qualities and high grade of lumber produced from the southern red oak render it most popular as an interior finish wood and for the manufacture of furniture; in fact, for all the uses to which red oak in general can be applied. It possesses a great durability and strength and owing to its hardness will take an excellent finish.

Red Gum

This common species of the South, botanically called *Liquidambar styraciflua*, which for so long was considered a despised wood, has through a diligent campaign among the various lines of consumers attained a popularity which places it among the best sellers on the general market at the present time. The great boom has tended to convey an impression that the supply of this wood exists in an inexhaustible quantity, which, however, is not the case. The principal stands exist in lower Mississippi, though it is found in various other states as far east as North Carolina and west into Texas. It is probably a fact that the total stand represents a cut of about 11,000,000,000 feet.

The tree in itself is a unique figure in the forest landscape, covered as it is with a thick, corky-winged bark on the limbs, and on the trunks with a very much broken coating. It is not unusual to find the wings on the lateral branches obtaining a breadth of two or three inches and as much as an inch thick. The general outline of the tree is pleasing to the eye, its great trunk terminating in a pyramidal head of slender branches and twigs. The red gum is, under best conditions, one of the giants of the forests, and very often attains a height of as much as one hundred and fifty feet, being four or five feet through. It is only in the southland, however, that it attains these dimensions, growing in that region on rich, bottomlands, which are usually inundated every year. The northern growth is much smaller in dimensions. Aside from the commercial value of the tree, it deserves mention for the unsurpassed brilliancy of the autumn colors attained by the star-shaped leaves. In fact, so beauti-



TYPE OF RED OAK GROWTH OF MEMPHIS DISTRICT



TYPE OF RED GUM OF MEMPHIS DISTRICT

ful does it become in that season of the year that it is often planted for ornamental purposes.

While the wood does not have any great strength, owing probably to the fact that the fibers are not long, it is of a close texture, of extremely straight grain and hard and heavy. The color is light brown with an indication of red; the sapwood, which is almost white, covering a period of sixty to seventy years' growth on the outside of the log. The uses to which the wood of the red gum are put are so manifold as to be scarcely recordable. Wherever one goes in the modern dwelling or hotel he is very apt to run across this popular southern product usually masquerading in the disguise of some much more expensive and aristocratic timber, such as mahogany or Circassian walnut. While the practice of substituting gum for these woods has become extensive, it is a fact, however, that in its natural state the wood finishes up with a most attractive figure and color, which in itself should warrant a position among the rare cabinet woods, without the necessity for imitation. Besides its use in all lines of cabinetmaking and interior finish the wood is extensively employed on the outside and is quite popular in pavement work. Its straight grain adapts it readily to the manufacture of wooden dishes, while large quantities are consumed in the manufacture of boxes.

Cottonwood

The most commonly manufactured cottonwood is known botanically as *Populus heterophylla*, and while it has a range covering most of the states of the east and southeast, it attains most favorable growth in the swampy country along the lower Mississippi and in southern Missouri, eastern Arkansas and western Mississippi. There are other varieties of cottonwood which are manufactured to a more limited extent in these regions, but this one is everywhere recognized as the cottonwood, and under the common name lumbermen always have in mind this species of the genus.

The usual growth for any tree which has its favorite habitat in rich, swampy lands is tall and clean with a straight unbroken trunk, and the cottonwood is no exception to this rule. It grows from eighty to a hundred feet in height when mature and has a trunk often three feet through. The short, slender branches and narrow head are distinctive features, readily recognized from among the surrounding growth. The large leaves when mature have a thick, firm texture and are dark green in color. The bark is easily distinguished, being on young trunks divided into broad ridges, which in themselves present a flake-like appearance. When mature there is a slight coloring of red with the light brown.

The cottonwood has always been known as a rapid grower and on this account has become most popular with the farming element for plantations along streams in the more or less barren farm regions of Kansas, where it is planted entirely and often attains in thirty or forty years sufficient growth to supply the farm with the necessary building material and cordwood. The same characteristic is evident when it grows under natural conditions in the South.

The cut of cottonwood has attained large proportions and probably three-quarters of the whole supply comes from the states of Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana. A good clean quality of lumber is produced which is light in weight but fine of grain and close in texture. The surface often has a peculiar satiny luster and usually is white in color. Cottonwood possesses no great durability but is widely manufactured, owing to the ease with which it is worked. In the process of drying unusual care is required to produce satisfactory results, as shrinkage is extremely common, though it is not liable to split. Cottonwood boxboards are increasing in importance and always command a ready price on the general market. In connection with popular they are sold to the wagon manufacturers of the country in great quantities. The manufacture of boxes also consumes a large amount of the lower grades, while for interior finish and also for other construction work some sections consume considerable quantities.

The Ashes

There are four varieties of ash which in this region attain commercial importance, and of these two are really so much more com-

monly cut than the others as to represent the genus among the merchantable timber of the lower Mississippi valley. The common water ash is cut probably more than any of the others, and with it are manufactured a fair percentage of black ash and in some sections a smaller percentage of the common white ash. The characteristics of the ash species in general are such as to scarcely warrant comparison, the principal difference lying in the leaflets and the winged seeds, some being slender and narrow pointed, while others are rounded. The conditions of growth and the physical appearance of the trees in general are very similar, the growth usually being clean for a considerable height, and slender and tough. The great suppleness of ash is commonly recognized, this quality being especially evident in second growth timber.

As to the physical qualities of the wood, what can be said of one is equally true of the other species marketed in that section. Its thick sapwood, broad rings and fine pores give it an unsurpassed toughness and elasticity, owing to which it is utilized in ways for which no other wood is so well adapted, and which require, primarily, these qualities. Large quantities are consumed in the manufacture of agricultural implements, tool handles, wagons and carriages, oars, furniture and interior finish. Some of the varieties are more especially adapted to such uses as the manufacture of barrel hoops and baskets and for fence rails, being more easily split than others. The medullary rays are extremely fine and very little of the wood is quarter-sawn. The weight per cubic foot is about thirty-eight to forty pounds.

The Hickories

Pecan, swamp hickory, water hickory and common white hickory form the principal cut of this species along the lower Mississippi, where it attains considerable importance and is widely distributed to the consuming centers. *Hicoria pecan* possesses a heavy, hard, brittle, coarse-grained wood, which does not possess unusual strength, and while occasionally used in the manufacture of wagons, is of less value than most of the species. The water hickory, *Hicoria aquatica*, a tree standing eighty to a hundred feet in height, and often two feet in diameter, possesses wood of greater strength and weight and close grain. Though of superior physical quality, the size of the timber is not sufficient to give it an important place, and it is marketed in connection with the more abundant species. The common big-bud hickory, *Hicoria alba*, is probably the most important and widely cut of any of this important genus, attaining its largest size in Missouri and Arkansas. Its familiar qualities of wood require no detailed enumeration. The close grain and toughness, combined with the strength, hardness and weight, readily suit it for extensive application in the manufacture of agricultural implements, carriage and wagons, handles and baskets. The average growth of the various species, while not of large dimensions, is always clear and straight and furnishes excellent saw logs, cutting to a good percentage of high-grade lumber.

Cypress

The common cypress of commerce is botanically known as *Taxodium distichum*, though there are several other varieties which are marketed without any distinction as to botanical characteristics. The cypress is a large deciduous tree found in the swampy lands in the coastal and river regions of the southern United States. It grows characteristically in what appears to be most adverse conditions, and, owing to the instability of the soil, starts from a widely buttressed trunk and reaches far into the air with a clear tapering bole, running several log lengths without a limb. The peculiar cypress knees, which are always a characteristic of the cypress swamp, are probably a provision of nature for the more adequate aeration of the roots, which are constantly submerged in water. The trees often reach one hundred and fifty feet or more in height and twelve to fifteen feet in diameter. They produce a wood beautiful in color and figure, yellow or yellowish-brown. Its great durability in almost all situations and its apparent immunity from the influence of the fungi, its soft, close grain and the ease with which it is worked have



TYPE OF COTTONWOOD GROWTH OF MEMPHIS DISTRICT



SPECIMEN OF FORKED LEAF WHITE OAK LOGS OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

made it a popular item in all lumber consuming centers. The passing of the northern pine and the necessity for the substitution of some wood which would combine a sufficient supply with suitable characteristics have increased the market for cypress lumber remarkably within a comparatively recent period, and there is every promise that this growth of utilization will continue for an indefinite time until, like the pine, it gives way to some other more plentiful species.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

It is an axiom that it requires good soil to produce good timber. The country about Memphis, in fact the entire lower Mississippi valley, is the richest agricultural land in the United States, and rivals the best there is in the world. The very richness of the soil has contributed to the rapid denudation of the timber areas of the Mississippi valley, for with the timber removed the property possesses greater value for agricultural purposes. As a matter of fact, hundreds of thousands of acres of forests in this region have been wantonly destroyed simply to reclaim the lands for agriculture.

A considerable portion of this area is overflow land, which seems destined to become the most noted agricultural district in the world. Engineers employed by the United States and by private individuals are now working on plans involving the drainage of a large portion of this area, which will bring about conditions that suggest Holland, except that the soil in the reclaimed area is much richer than any to be found near the Zuyder Zee.

Millions of dollars are to be spent in the drainage of this land during the next few years, and when this result is accomplished the

land will be worth four or five times the cost of the reclamation work.

Drainage and agricultural engineers, who have spent their lives in reclamation projects, have spent years in the study of this gigantic undertaking, and already considerable areas have been drained and are now planted to cotton, corn, rice and miscellaneous crops. An expert on agricultural possibilities has this to say on the subject:

"Considering the fertility of swamp lands and the excellent climate of the southern Mississippi valley for crop growth, there is no part of the United States that offers better opportunities in the way of swamp reclamation. There are still a few tracts that can be purchased at reasonable prices, where the reclamation work will not be attended with unusual difficulties. The demand for fertile agricultural lands in the United States is so strong that there is a good profit in reclamation of the swamp lands of this section.

"The swamp lands are of two kinds: timber swamp and prairie. The timber swamp is covered with a growth of cypress, gum and many other species of trees, while the prairie is treeless, but supports water-loving grasses and plants. The swampy condition of these lands is due to two causes, either the overflow of the streams or because, on account of poor drainage, the heavy rainfalls are unable to flow off. The reclamation of these lands requires the building of drains to carry off the excess rainfall, the building of levees to keep out the floods and the installation of pumps to lift the water where the land lies below the level of the channel. The reclamation of timber swamps is the more costly on account of the additional expense of clearing.



TRUCKING LOGS TO RAILROAD CARRIER LUMBER & MFG COMPANY, SARDIS, MISS

"The soil of this great region is quite uniform in character. It consists of from one to six feet of muck or organic matter, mixed with sediment. This material is derived from swamp-loving vegetation which traps and retains sediment brought down by the floods. It is underlaid with a heavy, tenacious clay that extends to great depths. This clay is the finest river sediment, deposited in lakes or shallow water before vegetation secured a foothold. The mineral part of the soil has come almost entirely from the washing of the rich prairies of the country upstream. As a rule these sediments are the most fertile parts of the soil in the drained districts and in consequence the resulting earth is exceedingly rich.

"It is hard to imagine a more favorable combination of soil ingredients, or a better physical condition of the soil. The surface material is rich in mineral plant food and abundantly supplied with organic plant food. Several analyses of the muck portion of the soil showed the presence of nearly as much nitrogen as is to be found in ordinary stable manure. Agricultural pursuits have been carried on in the lower Mississippi valley for more than one hundred years and where crop rotation and manuring have been scientifically practiced the land still produces abundant crops. Such land should never wear out if handled with intelligence. Soils similar in texture and original fertility have been farmed in the valley of the Nile for probably 7,000 years, and today Egypt has little arable land that is considered to be worth less than \$300 per acre.

"There is a general impression that the overflowed areas of the lower Mississippi valley and even the drained and settled portions are unhealthful. This is far from the truth. The narrow ribbons

of land along the bayous and streams, although only a foot or two above the marsh level, have been occupied for nearly two centuries by the Arcadians.

"The physical condition and general health of these people are good. Malaria, contrary to the general opinion, is not prevalent. Yellow fever, for so many years the scourge of the Gulf coast, has disappeared and there is no more reason for a yellow fever epidemic than there is to expect a similar outbreak in any other part of the country. Northern people have an erroneous impression regarding the healthfulness of these southern regions, and doubtless some energetic missionary work will be necessary to change this impression. In fact, there is as much malaria in the swamps of Illinois and Indiana as there is in Arkansas and Louisiana."

The government's plan of draining many thousands of acres in this region is elaborate, but is systematic. One of the plans proposed, which is to be used in the St. Francis valley of Arkansas, provides for carrying through this district the water from more than 4,000 square miles in Missouri and from Clay and Greene counties, Arkansas, 1,500 square miles of which are hilly and mountainous territory, having the characteristic flood discharges of such regions. The water is to be carried off in main channels, and a complete system of detailed drainage and adjustment of plans to the possible requirements of navigation in the main channels is provided for.

This is only one of a score or more of drainage projects, many of which are under way, which will convert these wonderfully rich alluvial lands into the richest agricultural section of the United States.



STEAM SKIDDER, OPERATIONS CARRIER LUMBER & MFG. CO.

SHIPPING FACILITIES OF MEMPHIS

James S. Davant, commissioner of the Memphis Freight Bureau, recently issued a statement in which he said:

"But few know that Memphis has better transportation facilities than any other city in the South.

"So much has been written and said on this subject that it would scarcely be reasonable to hope for an original thought or expression, were the scenes not constantly shifting.

"As the city has within the last few years grown in area, population, public and private improvements and in commerce, even so, or to a greater extent, have grown the transportation facilities and advantages.

"And it may not be amiss to say that Memphis is commercially great and destined to be greater, and while she has at all times treated her railroads with fairness, if not liberality, it should be borne in mind that much, if not most, of her prosperity is due to



R. M. CARRIER, CARRIER LUMBER & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SARDIS, MISS.



A. P. STEELL, CARRIER LUMBER & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SARDIS, MISS.



W. A. GILCHRIST, THREE STATES LUMBER COMPANY



BIG SAW MILL OF LAMB-FISH LUMBER COMPANY, CHARLESTON, MISS.

the presence and power of her transportation lines, and it is comforting to believe that between shippers and carriers the benefits and dependencies are mutual.

"The statement that the transportation facilities of Memphis have grown with the growth of the city on her other lines is confirmed by the fact that the city is now girdled, or belted, by the rails of three influential lines, over each of which the shipper is enabled to deliver at a maximum cost of \$2 per car.

"This charge for the service involved is reasonable and less than

charged in most cities and, for the most part, is guaranteed by contracts between carriers and the city.

"By these belt line extensions much unimproved and otherwise unprofitable property is made salable at reasonable prices, serving the double purpose of benefiting the seller and encouraging the location of industries at Memphis.

"Another important advantage which Memphis enjoys over almost every other southern city is the general interchange or reciprocal switching between the local railroad lines, and this, too, in most



LOGGING JOBBERS' CANVAS CAMP, MISSISSIPPI



LOGGERS' CANVAS CAMP, MISSISSIPPI OPERATIONS

is guaranteed by contract between the carrier and the city.

"The significance of this statement may be heightened by the explanation that through the efforts of the Memphis Freight Bureau most local lines are bound by contract with the city to switch freight, without discriminating, to and from connecting lines, which insures to factories and others access to all the railroads, thereby greatly facilitating the movement of their commodities, an advantage the value of which can hardly be exaggerated.

"Still another distinctive advantage Memphis has is the physical connection by all of her railroads, which minimizes the cost of switching, and again the switching charge is absorbed on all competitive and much local traffic, which constitutes the largest proportion of the business handled.

"Within a comparatively short period the shipping of Memphis has been transferred from warehouse off to those on railroad tracks. And the methods now employed in the handling of cotton have entirely removed all of the difficulties formerly experienced in dealing with this commodity, with a great saving in time and money.

"This saving works to the benefit not only of the Memphis dealer, but to the country round about, for those who buy and sell their produce here are the direct beneficiaries of these improvements furnished at a cost of several millions of dollars.

"Under the old system drayage was paid on merchandise and cotton, in and out, which is not delivered direct from the cars to the warehouses, and vice versa.

"The consideration of this subject suggests the thought of Mem-



NEWS-SCIMITAR BUILDING

phis as the 'World's Storehouse' for cotton, and why not?

"With her railroads ramifying the fields of all the cotton producing states, ample facilities for its safekeeping at the lowest possible storage and insurance cost, together with ample banking facilities and low freight rates for its concentration and distribution, the latter bringing close the manufacturer of this and foreign countries, why should not cotton be shipped and stored at Memphis, subject to the call of the manufacturer, just as it is needed?

"Memphis is more favorably located for such concentration and distribution than any other one point, because from here the cost of reaching the domestic and foreign spinner is lower than from other interior points, and exportation at low rates through all the ports is possible, whereas, if stored at coast points its transshipment is localized.

"The same is true of lumber, and it seems reasonable and natural that Memphis should be the 'world-wide' distributing point for both lumber and cotton.

"The transportation facilities of Memphis for concentrating and distributing commodities of all kinds are ample and satisfactory.

"The Mississippi river and its tributaries, of course, is a great transportation asset and in the near future will become more potential in making and restraining the increase of rates by other carriers.

"The establishment and operation of a new line of boats and model barges on these rivers is already well under way, which will bring lasting benefits. This movement deserves all possible encouragement and support. Of course, when the Chicago drainage canal is extended, the national scheme of Ohio river improvement developed, the fourteen feet through the valley secured, the Isthmian canal completed, the dream of our fathers, of the union of the ocean and river transportation at Memphis, will be realized.

"Nearly 43,000 miles of territory is connected to Memphis by the rails of her six systems of railways, traversing twenty-six states, and reaching all of the principal cities. This mileage is as follows:

"Missouri Pacific and Cotton Belt systems, 8,759 miles.

"Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 7,100 miles.

"Southern railway, 7,050 miles.

"Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, 6,100 miles.

"Louisville & Nashville and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railways, 5,829 miles.



NEW COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING



RANDOLPH BUILDING HOUSING MANY LUMBER OFFICES

"These roads reach the following states:

"Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Virginia, District of Columbia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Colorado.

"Thus by river and rail Memphis is enabled to gather the products of the cotton and sugar cane fields and the forests of the South, the granaries of the North and West, and the manufactures of all the states, and to store, manufacture and distribute to the consumers of the country at large.

"As a general jobbing and grain distributing point Memphis, in transportation facilities, is unexcelled."

THE LUMBER INDUSTRIES OF MEMPHIS

Readers of this article cannot fail to be impressed by the three basic facts concerning the Memphis district: The wonderful and extensive timber resources, the splendid soil of the surrounding country, and the unexcelled shipping facilities, both rail and water. Economically, the location of Memphis is strategical: it is in close proximity to raw material and it is within easy reach of the markets of the world. Aside from all this, the city is being built by men of strong character, ample resources and indomitable will.

A veritable cordon of sawmills encircles the city and scattered about the timber regions within a few miles are hundreds of others. The sawmills of Memphis are supplied with logs partially from the timber holdings of the sawmill owners themselves and partially from direct purchases of logs from outside stumpage owners. These logs are transported to Memphis by rail from the score of diverging roads that penetrate the surrounding timber country or by barge on the Mississippi river.

The majority of the Memphis sawmills are single band mills and compare favorably with the best types of hardwood factories in the country. The Memphis Lumbermen's Club is authority for the following compilation of statistics on the quantity and value of the lumber business in the city of Memphis, or controlled by Memphis firms outside the city:

	Total feet	Total value
1 Amount of lumber manufactured in Memphis	129,978,023	\$ 4,083,251

2 Amount of lumber manufactured by Memphis firms outside of Memphis	266,471,934	5,417,145
3 Amount of lumber handled through Memphis yards, not included in amount manufactured	87,031,195	2,784,164
4 Amount of lumber handled on direct shipment from mills and yards outside of Memphis, not included in amount manufactured	157,134,327	1,577,790
Total amount of Memphis firms	641,615,399	816,871,117
5 Amount of lumber exported from Memphis ports	21,166,884	870,844
6 Amount of lumber imported into Memphis ports	15,246,865	890,220
(Figures given for No. 5 and No. 6 should also be included in total amount given above.)		
7 Amount of logs received in Memphis by rail	91,850,318	2,102,146
By river	15,540,956	592,669
Total logs received	137,391,274	\$ 2,604,715
8 Amount of wages paid in Memphis		\$ 1,882,160
9 Amount of logs and bolts received at Memphis and manufactured into slack cooperage stock	7,040,956	172,000
10 Amount of logs and rough material received and manufactured by Memphis firms into vehicle and implement stock, turned work and pump rods	19,738,067	477,084
11 Amount of lumber consumed by furniture factories, coffin factories, box factories, planing mills, flooring factories, etc., in Memphis	80,218,517	1,668,938
12 Amount of lumber handled by retail yards (mostly yellow pine)	111,209,000	2,001,757

The above formidable array of figures further emphasizes the



DR. D. F. PORTER BUILDING AT MEMPHIS



TENNESSEE TRUST SKYSCRAPER LARGELY INHABITED BY LUMBERMEN

2 greatness of Memphis as a lumber market and its claim to being the "hub of the hardwood world."

Outside of the thirty odd hardwood sawmills located in Memphis there are five box factories, two column factories, one coffin factory, two car shops, two wagon and carriage plants, four dimension stock factories, three furniture factories, nine handle, spoke and hardwood specialty factories, one hardwood flooring factory, one screen door and washboard factory, thirteen planing mills, three slack cooperage plants, four tight cooperage factories, five veneer mills, twenty retail lumber yards, thirty-one lumber yards without sawmills, and fully as many more wholesale lumber houses grouping stocks outside of the city. In all, it is claimed there are one hundred and fifty-five houses in Memphis engaged in some phase of the lumber industry.

The distribution of the products of the sawmills of Memphis and



NORTH MEMPHIS SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

vicinity is world-wide. More hardwood lumber going into export originates in Memphis than in any other point in the United States. The great furniture manufacturing centers—Chicago, Grand Rapids, Rockford, Jamestown, N. Y., Boston, Sheboygan, Detroit, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Williamsport, and even High Point, N. C.—depend largely for their supplies on Memphis mills and dealers.

Almost without exception these cities are remote from districts containing sufficient timber of the excellent quality demanded in current furniture production, and they depend on Memphis for a large portion of the oak, gum and other woods they use. In Memphis itself is made a considerable quantity of medium and low-grade furniture, and it is thought by some that the city might logically become the furniture manufacturing center of the country.

This does not seem to be a well-founded probability, as there are



BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT MEMPHIS



THE HANDSOME COUNTRY CLUB OF MEMPHIS



MEMPHIS BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB



CENTRAL BANK & TRUST BUILDING

things other than raw material and favorable freight rates that enter into the economy of furniture production. Undoubtedly more furniture might be produced in Memphis than at present, but it must be considered in this connection the lumber used in furniture making represents less than one-third of the manufacturing cost. The great centers of furniture production today have been many years in the building. The expert furniture maker is a descendant of a long line of ancestors. The original cabinetmakers came from Holland, Germany or England. The present generation of furniture artisans in Grand Rapids, Chicago and Rockford are descendants of the original cabinetmakers who entered upon this calling a half century ago. These men and their sons and their sons' sons have been trained in this line of work. They own their own homes, and it would upset economic conditions to attempt to group the furniture manufacturing projects of the country at Memphis.

Again it must be considered that the greatest markets for the sale of furniture, the places where the demand for furniture is heaviest, are in the rich country north of Memphis, and the furniture factories established today are working in the very center of furniture sales and distribution territory. Locating a multitude of furniture factories at Memphis would mean a material saving on the freight rates on raw materials, but would of necessity mean an increased freight rate on finished products.

The probabilities are that the most logical new business in connection with lumber production in Memphis would be the establishment

of one or more large dimension plants fitted to handle 100,000 feet or more of low-grade lumber daily and handle it in the form of kiln-dried dimension stock ready for the machine work, to be shipped direct to Grand Rapids, Chicago, Rockford and other great furniture centers. By the same logic of economy, flooring strips could be produced for many oak flooring manufacturers in the northern country which would meet with ready sale, as well as dimension material covering hundreds of different manufactured articles not cut from higher grades of lumber.

Considering the low price at which the cheaper grades of oak, gum and other hardwoods can be secured in the Memphis district, there is no good reason why a series of such factories should not pay handsome dividends on the investment, besides effecting a manifest economy to users in the material they employ for the manufacture of many kinds of woodwork.

It is more than possible that additional flooring factories, interior finish factories and kindred lines could be established at Memphis and be money-making enterprises from the very start. It is conjectural if additional coffin factories could be made profitable in this city, as it is well known that the output of the present plants is considerably in excess of the demand. The same can be said of the hickory handle business. Handle values are ranging very low. The majority of plants are now located "close to the stump," and very few of them are earning material profits.

It seems reasonable that additional veneer plants could be built



PANORAMIC VIEW OF FLORENCE PUMP & LUMBER COMPANY'S PLANT



OFFICE OF FLORENCE PUMP & LUMBER COMPANY



CORNER OF GAYOSO LUMBER COMPANY'S YARD



OFFICE AND CORNER YARD BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.



BROADSIDE VIEW OF PLANT AND YARD OF MILLER LUMBER COMPANY MARIANNA, ARK

at Memphis and show good operating profits when the veneer demand has become equal to the supply. The present situation in the veneer business is not very alluring for new enterprises, no matter how favorably they may be located.

In Detail

It is hardly practicable in an article of this nature to refer specifically to every Memphis institution that should have mention, but the following résumé of the principal lumber producers of Memphis and vicinity should prove of value:

Anderson-Tully Company

The Anderson-Tully Company is one of the pioneer as well as one of the largest manufacturing institutions in Memphis. This company cuts all varieties of southern hardwoods, specializing in cottonwood, and it is also a large manufacturer of boxes and veneers. Of this company S. B. Anderson is president; C. J. Tully, vice-president and general superintendent; W. B. Morgan, treasurer, and F. B. Robertson, sales manager. Several pictures, which give but a faint idea of the big plant of the Anderson-Tully Company, are shown in connection with this article. The Anderson-Tully Company owns extensive boundaries of stumpage in the lower Mississippi valley, and in addition to its sawmill at Memphis has another large mill at Vicksburg, Miss.

Russe & Burgess, Inc.

Another of the pioneer lumber manufacturing houses of Memphis is Russe & Burgess, Inc. This company draws its log supplies partly from its own timber holdings, some of its stock being purchased on the open market. It has a modern single band and resaw mill at Memphis and sells a large portion of its output to the export trade. Of this company William H. Russe is president; George D. Burgess, vice-president and treasurer, and G. A. Barber, secretary.

May Brothers

One of the comparatively new hardwood institutions in Memphis is May Brothers, made up of Ralph and Frank May. They have an up-to-date band mill and are large producers, especially in plain and quarter-sawed white oak and in white oak flitches for veneer makers. May Brothers occupy one of the handsomest sawmill offices in Memphis.

Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company

The Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company operates two sawmills at Memphis, and carries a large stock of oak, gum and other hardwoods.



SECTION OF SORTING SHED



TYPICAL ALLEY IN LUMBER YARD



VIEW IN THE LOG YARD



CORNER OF BATTERY OF DRY KILNS



WAGON AND CARRIAGE WOOD WORKING PLANT OF LAMB-FISH LUMBER COMPANY



DRY LUMBER STORAGE WAREHOUSE



GENERAL VIEW OF THE BIG LUMBER YARD

Scenes About the Plant of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, Charleston, Miss.



THE BUSINESS

A considerable portion of the product of this concern goes into the export trade. Of this house E. E. Taenzer is first vice-president; F. C. Zupcke, second vice-president, and Walter S. Darnell, treasurer and general manager. This company is a consolidation, effected a few years ago, between the Darnell and Taenzer interests, and in history is one of the pioneer institutions of the city. This company specializes in thin oak and gum.

Ryan-Stimson Lumber Company

The Ryan-Stimson Lumber Company is one of the leading hardwood producers of Memphis. An extra good quality of logs is required to get thick quartered oak, when a sawmill furnishes a large quantity of it. This is just the sort of logs that Manager Phil A. Ryan of the Ryan-Stimson Lumber Company is constantly securing for his mill. Allied with Mr. Ryan in this enterprise is J. V. Stimson of Huntingburg, Ind., and Owensboro, Ky. The Ryan-Stimson Lumber Company, in addition to its manufacture of oak, produces a considerable quantity of ash, hickory and poplar, but its chief specialty is fine figured quarter-sawed white oak. Mr. Ryan prides himself

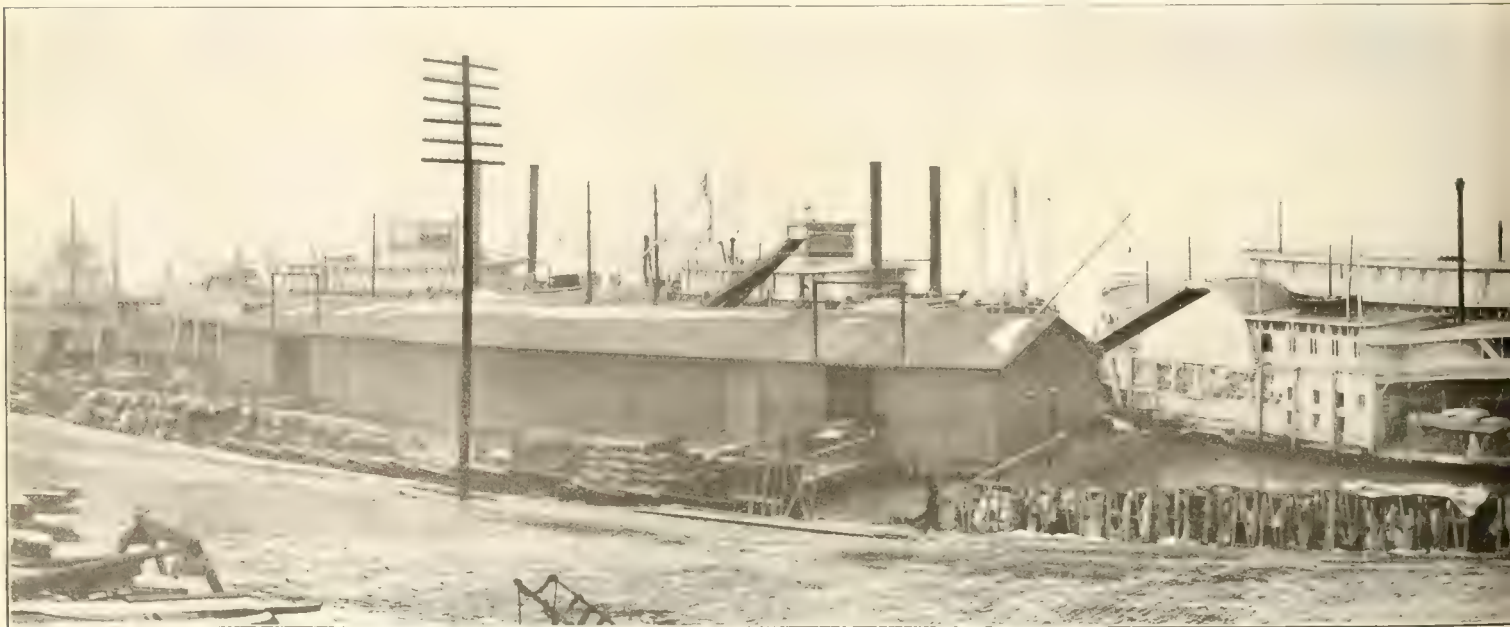
on being able to meet all ordinary demands for stock of this character of excellent manufacture and regularity of grade.

R. J. Darnell, Inc.

Another important house manufacturing lumber and sawed oak veneer is R. J. Darnell, Inc., which has a new band mill and a very complete veneer plant in South Memphis. R. J. Darnell, Inc., is also allied with the Darnell-Love Lumber Company, which has large timber holdings and a sawmill at Leland, Miss. R. J. Darnell is president of both companies, A. M. Love is vice-president, and R. J. Wiggs is secretary and treasurer.

The Memphis Saw Mill Company

One of the strictly "live wire" hardwood manufacturing institutions of Memphis is the Memphis Saw Mill Company. This concern has a modern band mill and a compactly arranged yard in South Memphis. It specializes in high-grade plain and quarter-sawed oak, although it produces considerable cypress, cottonwood and other hardwoods. Several views of this company's operations are shown in



THE BUSINESS



OF MEMPHIS

connection with this article. Of this company W. O. Hughart, Jr., of Grand Rapids, Mich., is president, and J. F. McSweyn is the efficient manager.

C. L. Willey

C. L. Willey, the well-known Chicago fancy wood and veneer manufacturer, has large interests in Memphis, including a model and up-to-date double band sawmill and a very complete rotary veneer factory. The Memphis department of Mr. Willey's business is handled by his son, C. B. Willey, as general manager, and J. D. Laskey is manager of sales.

Green River Lumber Company

In North Memphis there is a concern whose methods are an example of extraordinary care in securing high-class logs and manufacturing and caring for hardwoods. As a result this company's product is not often equaled and rarely excelled. This is the Green River Lumber Company, of which A. B. Nickey is president; S. M. Nickey, secretary, and E. L. McLellan, treasurer. Allied with the Green River

Lumber Company is a second mill operated under the name of Nickey & Sons; and a hardwood distributing business is handled under the title of the Nickey Brothers' Hardwood Lumber Company. These three institutions constitute a strong triumvirate of "Nickey interests."

The Memphis Veneer & Lumber Company

This house has a sawmill and a very complete veneer plant at North Memphis. The head of this institution is J. S. Houston of J. S. Houston & Co., whose offices are in the Marquette building, Chicago. In addition to his Memphis lumber and veneer business, Mr. Houston is a large producer and handler of wagon stock. Associated with him in the Memphis enterprise is James E. Stark, the well-known lumberman of Memphis.

Moffett, Bowman & Rush

The newest sawmill enterprise in Memphis, which, although it but recently started operation, is already an important member of the lumber fraternity of the city, is that of Moffett, Bowman & Rush,



ONT AT MEMPHIS



BAND MILL, RUSSE & BURGESS, INC.



STEEL MAST LOG LOADER, RUSSE & BURGESS, INC.



MODEL NEW MILL, TALLAHATCHIE LUMBER COMPANY, PHILIPP, MISS



OFFICE OF VANDEN BOOM STIMSON LUMBER COMPANY



LOADING PLATFORM VANDEN BOOM STIMSON LUMBER COMPANY



NEW OFFICE MEMPHIS VENEER & LUMBER COMPANY



SAWMILL AND FACTORY MEMPHIS VENEER & LUMBER COMPANY



OFFICE NICKEY BROS. HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY



SAWMILL NICKEY BROS. HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

located in South Memphis. Messrs. Moffett and Bowman were formerly engaged in producing lumber at Madison, Ind., but last spring concluded to move to Memphis, where they were joined by James V. Rush. This house has a well-equipped single band mill and is now engaged in the manufacture of hardwoods, specializing in oak and gum.

Florence Pump & Lumber Company

The story of the Florence Pump & Lumber Company is well told in the full-page advertisement which appears in the display section of this issue of **HARDWOOD RECORD**. This concern is one of the stalwart and live houses of Memphis. It manufactures and handles a large quantity of hardwood lumber as well as a great variety of hardwood lumber products.

Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company

E. T. Bennett, familiarly known to the lumber trade generally as "True" Bennett, is regarded as the Solon of red gum manu-



NEW MILL AND LOG YARD MOSSMAN LUMBER COMPANY



ONE OF DARNELL TAENZLER LUMBER CO'S SAWMILLS



VIEW IN YARD OF DARNELL TAENZLER LUMBER COMPANY



MAY BROS. NEW BAND MILL



OFFICE OF MAY BROS.



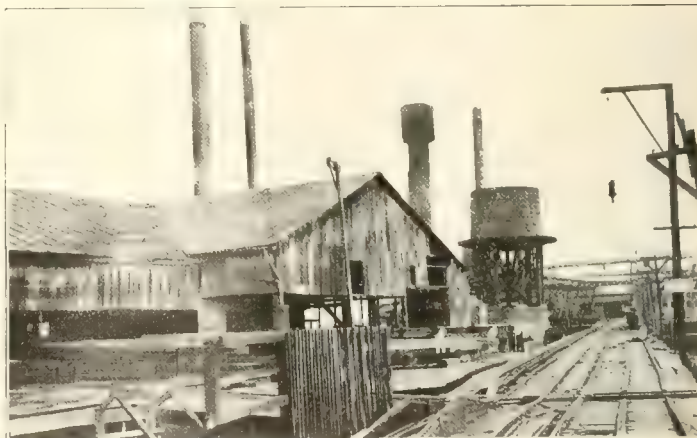
LOG LOADER AT MAY BROS. SAWMILL



SECTION OF LOG YARD, MAY BROS.



BARGE LOAD OF LUMBER PLANT OF MOORE & McFERRIN



CORNER MILL AND TRANSFER SYSTEM, MOORE & McFERRIN



OFFICE AND CORNER YARD JAMES E. STARK & CO.



ANOTHER VIEW YARD, JAMES E. STARK & CO.



LEMBER LOADING PLATFORM, C. L. WILLEY'S MEMPHIS PLANT



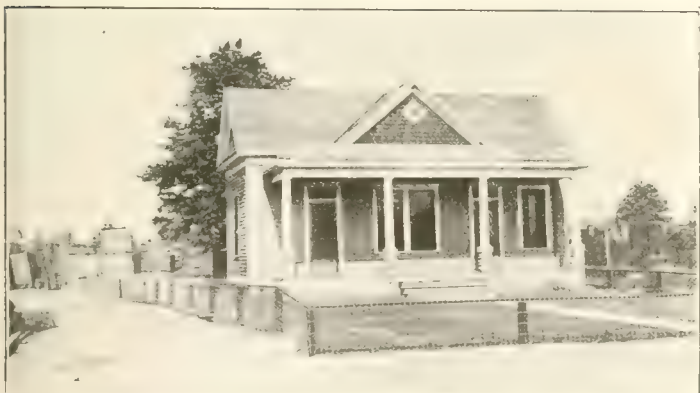
FULL CARLOAD OF LOGS BEING TRANSFERRED TO MILL, C. L. WILLEY'S MEMPHIS PLANT



END PILED EXPORT STOCK, C. L. WILLEY'S MEMPHIS PLANT



SELF-PROPELLING LOG LOADER, C. L. WILLEY'S MEMPHIS PLANT



ATTRACTIVE OFFICE, MEMPHIS SAW MILL COMPANY



MILL, MEMPHIS SAW MILL COMPANY

facture and manipulation. He certainly manages to pick up the finest class of red gum logs that grow in the lower Mississippi valley, and he makes a superior lumber product, both plain and quarter-sawn. Mr. Bennett's sawmill is in North Memphis, and his yard is a remarkable example of first-class and careful lumber piling. While the Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company specializes in red gum, it also manufactures oak and other southern hardwoods.

The Tschudy Lumber Company

Among the newcomers in lumber manufacturing in Memphis is the Tschudy Lumber Company, which recently acquired the sawmill

property of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company in South Memphis. E. W. Tschudy, head of this house, is an old and experienced operator, and in addition to sawing hardwoods on his own account is doing custom work. Incidentally it may be mentioned that there are quite a number of other custom sawmills in Memphis.

Hugh McLean Lumber Company

One of the branch sawmills of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company of Buffalo is located at Memphis. This is one of the model plants of the town, and while the mill runs largely on oak, other southern hardwoods are produced. Hugh McLean is at the head of



MAIN OFFICE ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY



CORNER OF VENEER PLANT ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY



ONE OF ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY'S BIG WAREHOUSES



RECEIVING END OF PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY



OFFICE AND GENERAL STORE BELLGRADE LUMBER COMPANY, BELLGRADE, MISS.



SCENE AT PLANT OF BELLGRADE LUMBER COMPANY BELLGRADE, MISS.



SAWMILL BELLGRADE LUMBER COMPANY BELLGRADE, MISS



ALLEY IN WELL STOCKED YARD BELLGRADE LUMBER COMPANY, BELLGRADE, MISS.



OFFICE GREEN RIVER LUMBER COMPANY



ALLEY IN WELL KEPT YARD GREEN RIVER LUMBER COMPANY



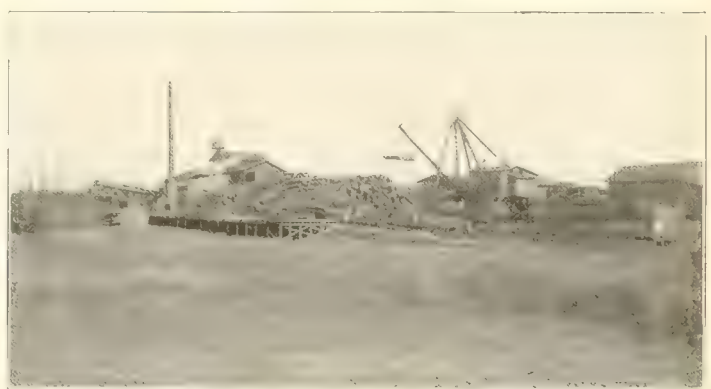
SAWMILL GREEN RIVER LUMBER COMPANY



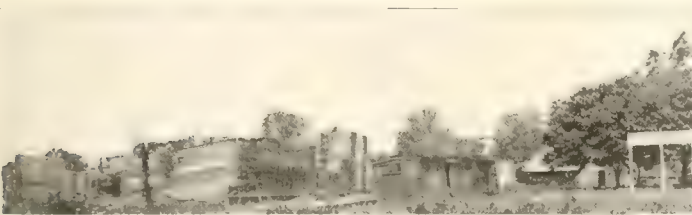
ONE OF MILLS OF THE FEE-CRAYTON HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, DERMOTT, ARK.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW LUMBER YARD HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY



MILL AND LOG YARD HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

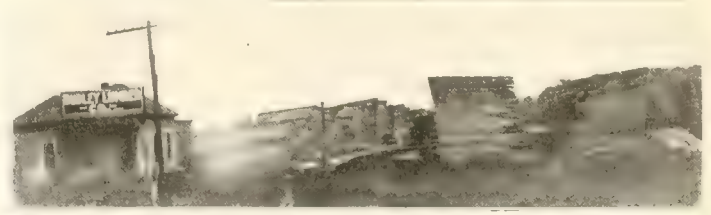


CORNER OF YARD, GEO. C. BROWN & CO.

this house. His company has sawmills at several other points in the South, and is generally recognized as a producer of first-class lumber.

SAWMILLS OUTSIDE OF MEMPHIS

Memphis interests operate a good many sawmills in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. In the following list are enumerated only a small number of concerns carrying on such operations.



PART OF YARD OF DUDLEY LUMBER COMPANY

The Three States Lumber Company

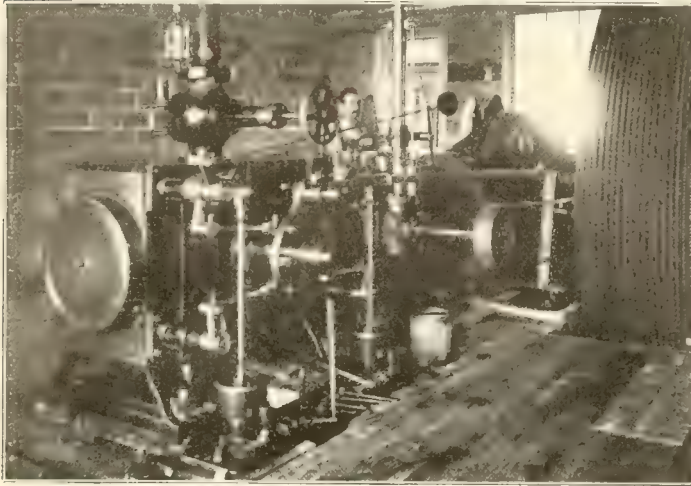
The Three States Lumber Company, whose general office is located in the Tennessee Trust building, has sawmill operations at different points in Mississippi and Arkansas, the principal plant being at Burdette, Miss. The various enterprises of the Three States Lumber Company are under the management of W. A. Gilchrist. This company is one of the largest owners of cottonwood stumpage in the



GENERAL VIEW PLANT MEMPHIS HARDWOOD FLOORING COMPANY



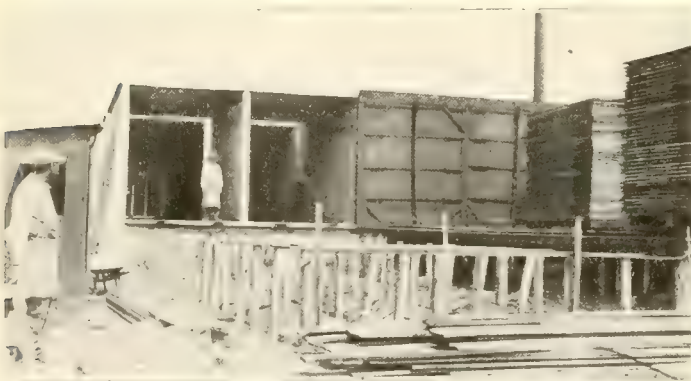
SECTION OF SORTING RACKS OF MEMPHIS HARDWOOD FLOORING COMPANY



BIG CORLISS ENGINE MEMPHIS HARDWOOD FLOORING COMPANY



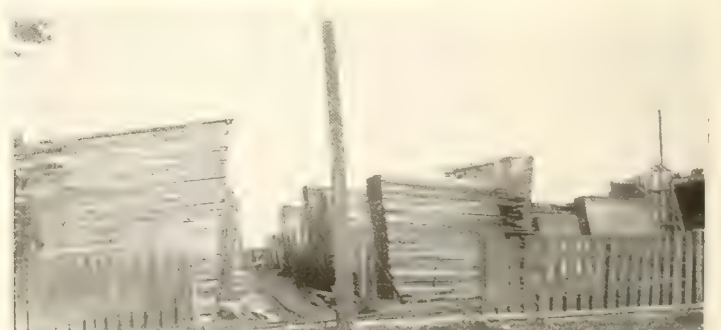
INTERIOR OF ONE OF WAREHOUSES, MEMPHIS HARDWOOD FLOORING COMPANY



CORNER OF DRY KILNS MEMPHIS HARDWOOD FLOORING COMPANY



OFFICE AND GARAGE GOODLANDER ROBERTSON LUMBER COMPANY



SECTION YARD OF GOODLANDER ROBERTSON LUMBER COMPANY

country and its operations are carried on in an extremely up-to-date way. It utilizes modern timber skidding and log loading equipment, and its mills are all of the latest type. In addition to cottonwood, the company is a large producer of gum and oak. The gum and cottonwood tree pictures shown in connection with this article were photographed on the property of the Three States Lumber Company.

Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company

The Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company of Chicago, the largest owner of cottonwood stumpage in the country, maintains a branch office in Memphis in the Tennessee Trust building. This branch is under the efficient management of G. F. Riel. The Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company's principal office is in Chicago. This company is probably the largest producer of gum, cottonwood, oak and ash in the Memphis district, having several mills in Arkansas and Mississippi.



PART OF PLANT OF MEMPHIS COLUMN COMPANY



OFFICE OF MEMPHIS COLUMN COMPANY



THE LOG, THE BOLT, AND FINISHED COLUMN, MEMPHIS COLUMN COMPANY



HOUSING FINISHED COLUMNS MEMPHIS COLUMN COMPANY



SAWMILL OF RYAN STIMSON LUMBER COMPANY



CUSTOM SAWMILL, C. S. GLADDEN



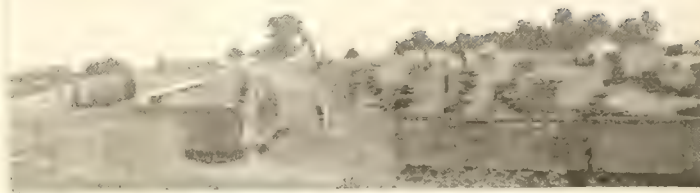
SAWMILL AND PART OF LOG YARD, J. DARNELL, JR.

Lamb-Fish Lumber Company

Another of the gigantic enterprises in the Memphis territory is that of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company at Charleston, Miss., where it owns an extensive area of oak, gum, ash and hickory stumpage. Several interesting pictures of various features at this plant are shown in this connection. In addition to its great double band mill and two band resaw mill, the company operates the largest wagon and carriage wood stock plant in the world, where more than four million feet of hickory logs are annually transformed into vehicle material. Of this great plant Garrett E. Lamb of Clinton, Ia., is president; Chauncey R. Lamb of Minneapolis is chairman of the executive board; Frederick A. Fish of South Bend, Ind., is first vice-president; Clement Studebaker of South Bend is treasurer, and Scott Brown of South Bend is secretary. The venerable Lafayette Lamb of Clinton, Ia., is also largely interested in this enterprise. The general manager of operations is W. E. Burke; the assistant manager is E. B. McCullough, and the sales manager is A. G.



OFFICE AND CORNER OF YARD DOOLEY STERN LUMBER COMPANY



ANOTHER VIEW YARD OF DOOLEY STERN LUMBER COMPANY



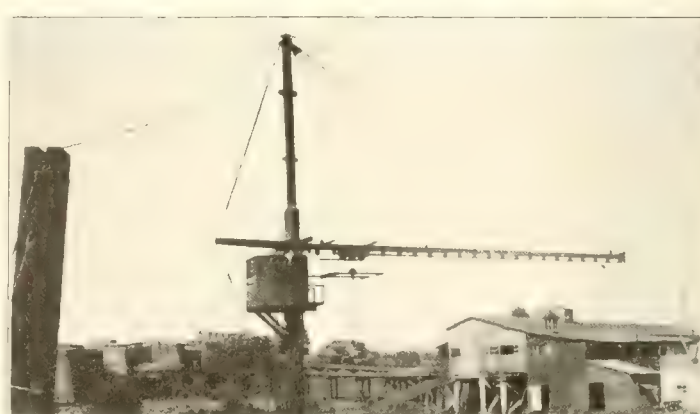
LOG DERRICK PLANT OF TSCHUDY LUMBER CO



SAWMILL OF TSCHUDY LUMBER COMPANY



LOADING CRANE AND LOG YARD OF RYAN-STIMSON LUMBER COMPANY



MEMPHIS SAW MILL COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LOG CRANE.

Fritchey. The three last named gentlemen make their headquarters at the Charleston plant of the company.

Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company

Another big lumber and manufacturing house near Memphis is that of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Sardis, Miss., of which R. M. Carrier is president; A. P. Steele, secretary and sales manager, and T. B. McCormick, general manager. The Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company has a large area of oak, gum, ash and hickory timber near Sardis, and a standard gauge railroad some twenty-five miles long is employed to transport it to the mill site. This mill has a double band equipment. In addition to the production of lumber, the company also manufactures bent wagon stock and oak flooring.

The Bellgrade Lumber Company

The Bellgrade Lumber Company, another sawmill operating institution, with principal office in the Randolph building at Memphis, has timber holdings and sawmill at Bellgrade, Miss. Of this company W. L. Crenshaw is president; T. M. Cathey, vice-president; J.

W. McClure, secretary and treasurer. This company specializes in oak and gum.

J. W. Thompson Lumber Company

The J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, occupying a handsome suite of offices in the Memphis Savings Bank building, is made up of J. W. Thompson, president; F. P. Abbott, vice-president; A. L. Foster, secretary, and J. N. Penrod, treasurer. This institution does a strictly jobbing business, but the same interests control the Brasfield-Thompson Lumber Company, which has considerable timber holdings and a sawmill in Arkansas, operating largely on gum and oak. The output of the Brasfield-Thompson Lumber Company's mill is handled by the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company as well as the stocks of several other sawmill plants. The J. W. Thompson Lumber Company also has an assorting yard at Memphis.

Miller Lumber Company

At Marianna, Ark., is located the modern sawmill, planing mill and box factory of the Miller Lumber Company. This concern was originally organized in 1888 with a capital of \$20,000 under the title

of the L'Anguille Lumber Company, the name having been taken from the beautiful little river upon the banks of which the mill was located. The founder of this company was B. Miller, now president of the Miller Lumber Company. Through his efforts and the energetic assistance of Max D. Miller, the present vice-president, the concern has prospered. The original mill installed for the company was an eight-foot Hoffman wooden wheel band, which was operated for several years with rubber tires. This company was one of the first to abandon the use of rubber-tired wheels and conceived the idea of shrinking steel tires on the wheels, which was successfully done; during the last three or four years the mill run it showed an average cut of nearly 35,000 feet per day. The original sawmill was burned in February, 1908, and a new mill with concrete floors and a thoroughly modern Filer & Stowell band mill equipment was installed. The capital stock of the Miller Lumber Company was increased in 1891 to \$100,000, and it now has a capital and surplus of \$186,000. The name of the company was changed to the Miller Lumber Company, February 1, 1909. The concern prides itself on fair dealing and holding its customers, and as a matter of fact it has patrons on its books who have been buying lumber from it for the last twenty years. In addition to several thousand acres of stumpage which the company owns outright, it draws its timber supplies from 300 miles of the territory along the St. Francis river. The company annually cuts about twelve million feet of hardwood lumber. It operates a shook factory to consume its low-grade stock, and thus has nothing left to market but the high-grade output. This company specializes in red gum and plain and quarter-sawed oak.

E. Sondheimer Company.

One of the big lumber houses having headquarters in the Tennessee Trust building is the E. Sondheimer Company. The late E. Sondheimer of Chicago was the founder of the concern, which carried on a successful business in the Illinois metropolis for many years. A few years ago the present heads of the company thought it advisable to remove the headquarters nearer the seat of operations, and chose Memphis as the logical point. The company is a considerable owner of stumpage in the South and maintains an extensive distributing yard at Cairo, Ill., and operates several sawmills in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Of this company Max Sondheimer is president; Moses Katz, vice-president; Morris Glauber, treasurer, and Rudolph Sondheimer, secretary. C. C. Dickinson is the sales manager of the company.

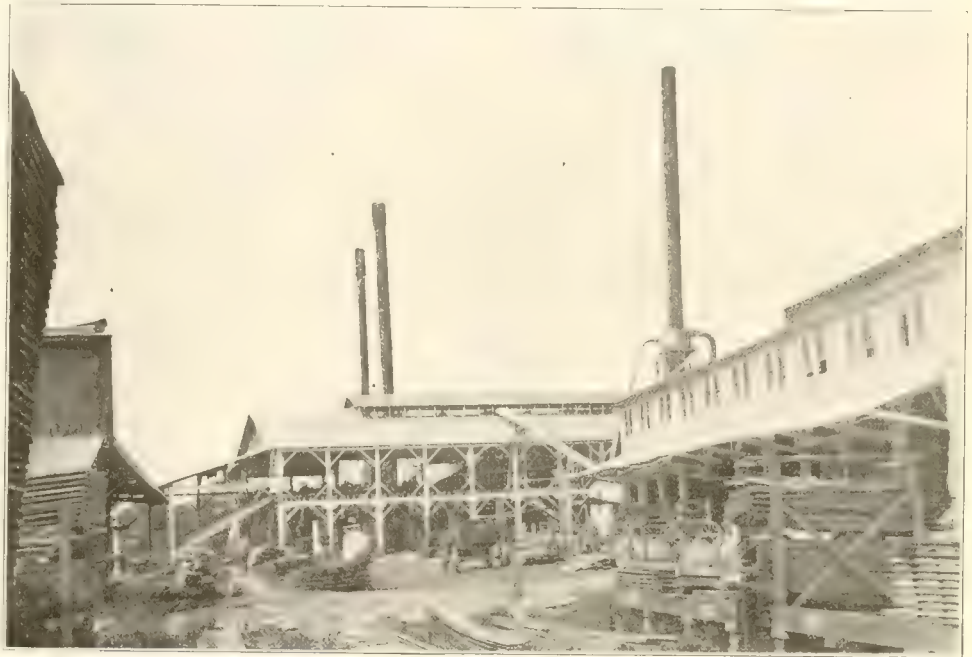
In lumber circles the E. Sondheimer Company is generally regarded as being the largest handler of hardwoods of the



TRAIN LOAD OF SPLENDID LOGS



A MONSTER OAK



MODEL SAWMILL OF MILLER LUMBER COMPANY, MARIANNA, ARK.



NEW BAND MILL OF MOFFETT, BOWMAN & RUSH



S. P. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT ANDERSON TULLY COMPANY W. D. MORGAN, SECRETARY ANDERSON TULLY COMPANY L. B. ROBERTSON, SALES MANAGER ANDERSON TULLY COMPANY

jobbing fraternity of the United States. The handlings of this company in normal years often aggregate approximately one hundred million feet.

Tallahatchie Lumber Company

The Tallahatchie Lumber Company is another important hardwood manufacturing house in the Memphis district. Its operations are located at Philipp, Miss. A picture of this company's modern mill is shown in connection with this article. This company has a large area of stumpage and produces gum, plain and quartered white and red oak, ash, elm and cypress.

The Mossman Lumber Company

Another of the comparatively new sawmill institutions of Memphis is the Mossman Lumber Company, located on the belt line in North Memphis. The company has built a "crackerjack" sawmill and starts under the most favorable auspices in manufacturing a general line of southern hardwoods. Of this company W. E. Mossman is

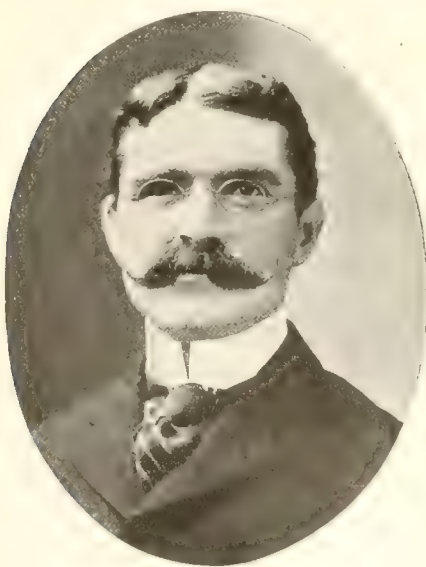
president; W. E. Douglass, vice-president, and F. C. Smith, secretary and treasurer.

MEMPHIS HARDWOOD JOBBING YARDS

In continuation of this article, the Memphis houses conducting hardwood jobbing yards will be, at least in part, reviewed. This contingent receives its lumber from various manufacturing points in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, assorts the stock in Memphis, and distributes it to the trade in all parts of the country.

Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Company

One of the pioneer jobbing houses of Memphis is the Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Company, of which E. E. Goodlander is president and L. W. Ford secretary. Mr. Goodlander's friends—and every man in the trade is his friend—invariably refer to him as "Goody," and among the majority of the contingent he is regarded as the most capable buyer and distributor of hardwoods in the Memphis district. Fortunately for Mr. Goodlander, the enthusiasm of his



W. H. RUSSE, RUSSE & BURGESS, INC. GEO. D. BURGESS, RUSSE & BURGESS, INC. A. C. TRITCHEY, SALES MANAGER LAMB FISH LUMBER COMPANY CHARLESTON, MISS.

Men Prominent in Memphis Hardwood Lumber Affairs

MAX SONDHEIMER, E. SONDHEIMER
COMPANYRUDOLPH SONDHEIMER, E. SONDHEIMER
COMPANYC. C. DICKINSON, SALES MANAGER E.
SONDHEIMER COMPANY

friends does not make him an egotist, and therefore it happens that he "makes good" in every detail of the lumber business. His associate, Mr. Ford, shares his popularity. The Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Company has a well appointed yard, always thoroughly stocked, in South Memphis, and enjoys a trade confined only by the limits of hardwood distribution.

Gayoso Lumber Company

One of the largest hardwood jobbing houses in the country is the Gayoso Lumber Company, also located in South Memphis. This company carries a big and well assorted stock. It is catholic in its handlings and deals in every variety of southern hardwoods. Of this company A. B. Ransom of Nashville is president; W. A. Ransom, secretary and manager, and C. F. Ransom, treasurer. The manager and treasurer reside in Memphis and have full control of the extensive business of the company.

Dooley-Stern Lumber Company

A neighbor of the above company is the Dooley-Stern Lumber Company, one of the most energetic and successful hardwood jobbing

houses of Memphis. Of this company Col. W. R. Barksdale is president, but the active hustling in buying, yard handling and selling is done by his trio of young and vigorous associates, Herbert L. Stern, C. M. Kellogg and F. T. Dooley. This house is one of the comparatively new ones in Memphis, but is making a very successful record.

Geo. C. Brown & Co.

While the firm of George C. Brown & Co. is a comparatively late arrival among Memphis lumber jobbers, it is not new to the trade, as Mr. Brown and his associates were long located at Nashville. They thought that Memphis offered more opportunities for the expansion of business than the Capital City, and therefore last spring made the move. They have established a well-appointed yard at North Memphis. Of George C. Brown & Co. Mr. Brown is president and Gordon E. Randells is manager.

The S. C. Major Lumber Company

One of the best known jobbing houses in Memphis is the S. C. Major Lumber Company, presided over by that energetic and capable lumberman, S. C. Major, who is also president of the Lumbermen's

W. S. DARNELL, DARNELL-TAENZER
LUMBER COMPANYE. E. TAENZER, DARNELL-TAENZER
LUMBER COMPANY

R. J. DARNELL, R. J. DARNELL, INC.

Men Prominent in Memphis Hardwood Lumber Affairs



C. L. WILLEY, CHICAGO AND MEMPHIS

C. B. WILLEY, MANAGER C. L. WILLEY'S
MEMPHIS OPERATIONSJ. D. LASKEY, SALES MANAGER C. L. WIL-
LEY'S MEMPHIS OPERATIONS

Club of Memphis. Allied with Mr. Major in his successful jobbing business is Steele & Hibbard of St. Louis. The office of the S. C. Major Lumber Company is located in the Randolph building.

C. D. Hendrickson Lumber Company

Another hardwood jobbing house with headquarters in the Randolph building is the C. D. Hendrickson Lumber Company, of which C. D. Hendrickson is president and M. H. Price secretary and treasurer. This company has achieved an enviable reputation since its advent in Memphis and has acquired a satisfactory list of customers.

James E. Stark & Co.

The yards of James E. Stark & Co. carry a stock of hardwoods that is one of the largest in Memphis. This institution is owned by James E. Stark, details of whose history are recounted in the article, "Builders of Lumber History," elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Stark was one of the pioneers in distributing hardwood in the Memphis district and is well known not only to the local trade but to lumber buyers generally throughout the country.

Vanden Boom-Stimson Lumber Company

The big hardwood distributing yard in North Memphis adjoining James E. Stark & Co.'s place is that of the Vanden Boom-Stimson Lumber Company. Of this concern J. H. Vanden Boom, Jr., is president; J. H. Vanden Boom, Sr., vice-president, and Harry S. Stimson, secretary and treasurer. This is one of the best located, appointed and stocked yards in Memphis. The yard was originally owned by the Crescent Lumber Company and was comparatively recently taken over by Messrs. Vanden Boom and Stimson. Mr. Stimson is well known and was formerly associated with the Ryan-Stimson Lumber Company at Memphis, and for many years has been associated with his brother, J. V. Stimson, in hardwood production in Indiana and Kentucky.

Other Yards

Large Memphis yards are also owned by Moore & Ferren, the W. A. Stark Lumber Company, J. M. Pritchard Lumber Company, and others. The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company of Buffalo, N. Y., also carries a large stock of hardwoods at Memphis, which is one of its chief distributing points.

J. F. MCSWEYN, MEMPHIS SAWMILL
COMPANYJ. H. VANDEN BOOM, JR., VANDEN BOOM-
STIMSON LUMBER COMPANYHARRY S. STIMSON, VANDEN BOOM-STIM-
SON LUMBER COMPANY

Men Prominent in Memphis Hardwood Lumber Affairs



S. C. MAJOR, S. C. MAJOR LUMBER COMPANY



C. D. HENDRICKSON, C. D. HENDRICKSON LUMBER COMPANY



E. E. SWEET, SALES MANAGER C. D. HENDRICKSON LUMBER COMPANY

MEMPHIS OFFICE JOBBERS

In addition to the manufacturing and yard operators in Memphis, there are a good many jobbers who buy stocks outside of the city and ship direct from the point of production. Among these are Bennett & Witte, whose principal headquarters are at Cincinnati, and of which William A. Bennett is the head. His partner, George C. Ehemann, has headquarters in the Tennessee Trust building. Bennett & Witte have a large export trade as well as a handsome domestic business.

The Crittenden Lumber Company, with mills in Arkansas, has an office in the Scimitar building under the management of J. Blair.

Brants-Francke & Co. of Antwerp, Belgium, maintain a Memphis office under the management of that well-known lumberman, F. E. Stonebreaker.

In the Randolph building, among hardwood concerns not already mentioned, are the General Lumber Company, the Long-Knight Lumber Company, James Thompson Lumber Company, Albert Thompson,

A. C. West Lumber Company, Southern Hardwood Lumber Company and the Ford Hardwood Lumber Company.

In the Randolph building is also located the J. W. Dickson Lumber Company, of which J. W. Dickson is at the head. Mr. Dickson has a sawmill at Edmondson, Ark., and is a specialist in red gum. He is also interested in the Valley Log Loading Company, which loads the logs from the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley division of the Illinois Central railroad for various Memphis sawmills.

OTHER MEMPHIS INSTITUTIONS

Closely allied with the hardwood lumber industry are a number of well-known Memphis institutions which should be mentioned in this article. Among the heaviest consumers of hardwood is the Memphis Hardwood Flooring Company. Several pictures of this plant are shown in connection with this story. Of this foremost company W. L. Crenshaw is president; J. E. Stark, vice-president; Levi Joy, treasurer, and R. J. Lockwood, secretary and manager. The manufacturing plant of the Memphis Hardwood Flooring Company is one



J. W. THOMPSON, J. W. THOMPSON LUMBER COMPANY



E. E. GOODLANDER, GOODLANDER-ROBERTSON LUMBER COMPANY



CHARLES B. DUDLEY, DUDLEY LUMBER COMPANY

Men Prominent in Memphis Hardwood Lumber Affairs



W. A. BENNETT, BENNETT & WITTE,
CINCINNATI AND MEMPHIS



GEORGE C. EHEMANN, BENNETT & WITTE



J. W. DICKSON, J. W. DICKSON LUMBER
COMPANY

of the largest and most up to date in the country. In structure and machinery equipment it is a model. The "Chickasaw" brand of oak flooring manufactured by this house has a reputation for first quality among the majority of the architects of the land.

Another well known industry is the Memphis Column Company, producers of porch columns from tupelo gum. This company has succeeded in handling this wood, in spite of its refractory character, in such a way that its tendency to twist and split has been entirely overcome. The columns of this company are selling alongside the best poplar porch columns. A. W. Gould is manager of this company. The Memphis Column Company's factory is located at North Memphis on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Memphis Hotels

A review of Memphis would not be complete without a specific reference to its splendid hotel accommodations. The city has two large hotels, modern in every respect and conducted on thoroughly metropolitan lines in cuisine and general management. They are the Gayoso and the Peabody hotels, both located in the heart of the

Memphis business district and only two squares apart.

These two hotels are the stopping places of practically every lumberman visiting Memphis and are veritable club houses for the lumber fraternity. Mine Host Parker, in the management of both these houses, has become a great favorite among lumbermen, and his personal popularity is only exceeded by the favor in which his two houses are held. The Gayoso Hotel is headquarters for all lumber, cooerage and handle conventions held at Memphis, and they are numerous. The hotel has a spacious auditorium and many club rooms, making it particularly well adapted for convention purposes.

E. C. Atkins & Co.'s Memphis Branch

"Say, Gus, do you think you are a big enough man to run our Memphis branch?"

"I don't *think* anything about it. I know I am."

"We've got to do business in Memphis, you know."

"Well, just give me a chance to show you what real 'git up and git' means."



FRANK MAY, MAY BROTHERS



RALPH MAY, MAY BROTHERS



W. R. BARKSDALE, DOOLEY STERN LUMBER
COMPANY

Men Prominent in Memphis Hardwood Lumber Affairs



J. J. DOOLEY, DOOLEY STERN LUMBER COMPANY

HERBERT L. STERN, DOOLEY STERN LUMBER COMPANY

C. M. KELLOGG, DOOLEY STERN LUMBER COMPANY

The above conversation took place at the Indianapolis office of E. C. Atkins & Co., way back in 1887.

The speakers were the late Elias C. Atkins, founder of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., inventor of Silver Steel, and Nelson A. Gladding, now vice-president and manager of sales. The wisdom of Mr. Atkins in the selection of so capable a representative and Mr. Gladding's ability to make good has been emphatically demonstrated.

The comparatively small business which existed at the time mentioned above has enjoyed a constant and healthy growth until it has become one of the greatest factors among the business enterprises of Memphis.

The development of vast lumber interests throughout the South necessitated the establishment of a distributing bureau within easy access of the large mills which were constantly being installed and in 1885 a small storeroom was rented from which shipments to the adjoining territory could be made with convenience, economy and dispatch.

This enterprise was, therefore, one of the pioneers in the upbuilding

of Memphis and perhaps the oldest of its nature in that territory.

A big impetus was given affairs with Mr. Gladding's connection with the Memphis branch. The business immediately showed marked increase, which continued throughout his administration during the next eleven years.

The territory of the Memphis branch at that time included most of the southern states and additional salesmen were constantly added as the facilities for taking care of more business became apparent.

In visiting mills, there were constant inquiries as to where certain lines of general mill supplies could be purchased to the best advantage, which eventually led to the installing of various lines of mill supplies such as are used about all woodworking plants. The accommodation of these different stocks necessitated larger quarters, and in 1889 the company moved into the large four-story building at 141 North Main street, which it occupied continuously until the disastrous fire of 1908.

The destruction of the Atkins store at that time is an event still

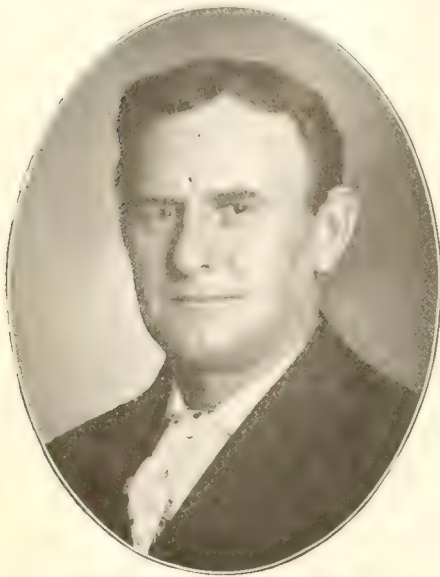


W. C. CRENSHAW, BELLGRADE LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. MCCLURE, BELLGRADE LUMBER COMPANY

L. M. CATHEY, BELLGRADE LUMBER COMPANY

Men Prominent in Memphis Hardwood Lumber Affairs



J. V. STIMSON, RYAN-STIMSON LUMBER COMPANY



PHILIP RYAN, RYAN-STIMSON LUMBER COMPANY



A. B. RANSOM, GAYOSO LUMBER COMPANY

green in the minds of residents of Memphis, as the building was completely gutted, requiring the purchase and installation of a complete new stock of goods.

New quarters were selected at 115 Union avenue, Memphis. A picture is shown herewith. The present facilities are unsurpassed by any similar institution in the South. The stock is complete, covering in detail everything for the mill, from a saw to an oil can, and a purchaser can secure within the four walls of this one building everything he might possibly require for the equipment of the most up-to-date plant.

In 1898 a reorganization of the board of directors of the Atkins Company occurred, and N. A. Gladding was elected vice-president and manager of sales and transferred to the Indianapolis office. Under his charge the Memphis business had grown to large proportions and became well and favorably known throughout the southern states.

Mr. Gladding was succeeded by his brother, James W. Gladding, who had for many years acted as his assistant, and under whose effective management the business is still conducted.

In 1898 the company was fortunate in being able to secure the

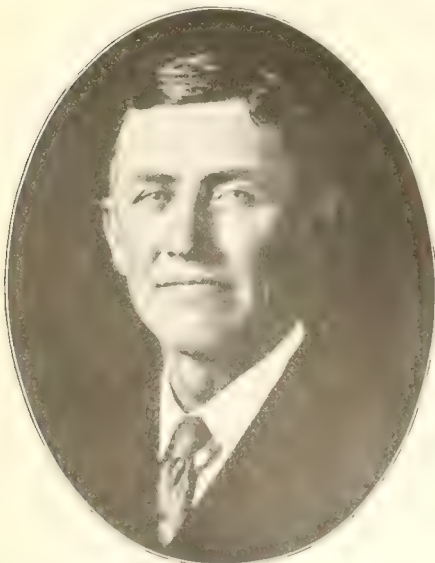
services of Benjamin M. Gladding, who for many years called upon the larger interests throughout the South as a special representative. In 1904 B. M. Gladding was made general sales manager, with headquarters at Memphis, having in charge the houses at Atlanta and New Orleans. As the business at the Memphis house, however, had become so extensive, it was necessary for Mr. Gladding to confine himself entirely to the sales department connected with that branch, in which capacity he is now acting.

From the accompanying interior views of the Memphis store some idea of the splendid equipment and facilities which E. C. Atkins & Co. invariably have for doing business can be gained.

The territory particularly under the supervision of the Memphis office embraces the states of Missouri, Arkansas, northern Louisiana, Tennessee, with portions of Mississippi, Alabama and Kentucky.

The Lumbermen's Club of Memphis

Among Memphis lumbermen there is a fraternalism and co-operation which exists in few other lumber centers. It is a rare exception to find a Memphis lumberman for himself, first, last and



W. H. BOWMAN, MOFFETT BOWMAN & RUSH



J. R. RUSH, MOFFETT, BOWMAN & RUSH

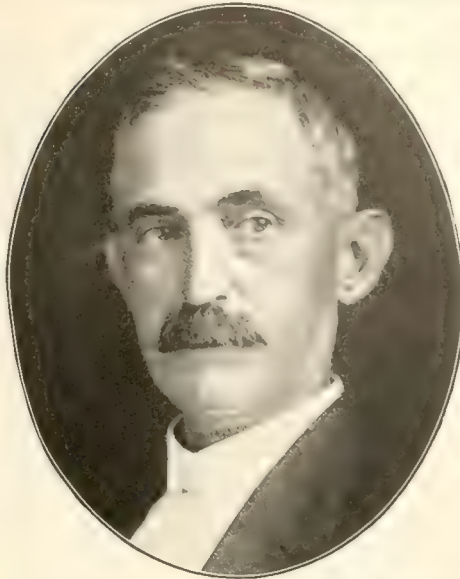


W. S. LAMBERT, NICKY BROTHERS HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Men Prominent in Memphis Hardwood Lumber Affairs



E. T. BENNETT, BENNETT HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY



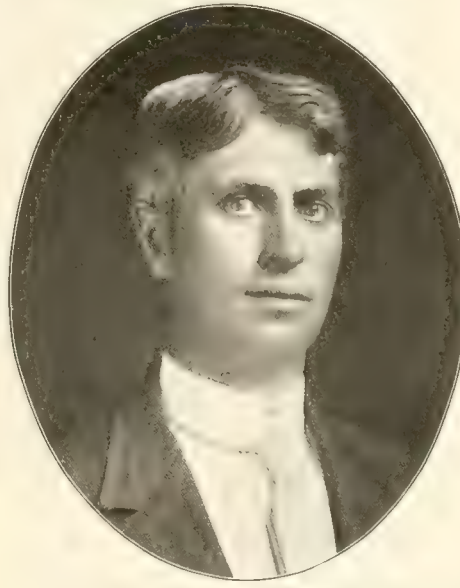
J. S. MORRIS, SUPERINTENDENT BENNETT HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY



GEORGE F. RIEL, MEMPHIS MANAGER PAEPCKE-LEIGHT LUMBER COMPANY



W. E. DOUGLASS, MOSSMAN LUMBER COMPANY



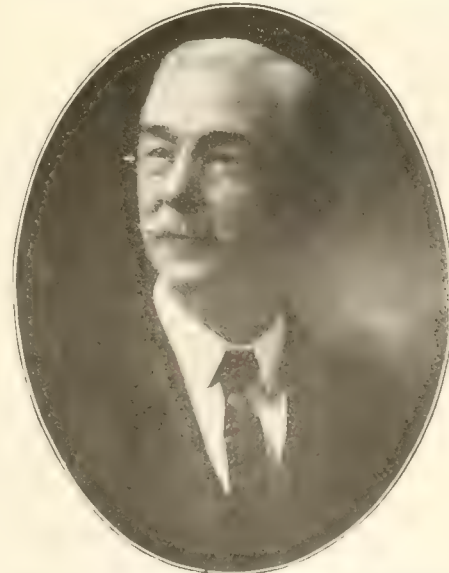
F. H. SMITH, MOSSMAN LUMBER COMPANY



A. W. GOULD, MEMPHIS COLUMN COMPANY



N. A. GLADDING, VICE-PRES AND SALES MGR. E. C. ATKINS & CO.



JAS. W. GLADDING, MANAGER MEMPHIS BRANCH E. C. ATKINS & CO.



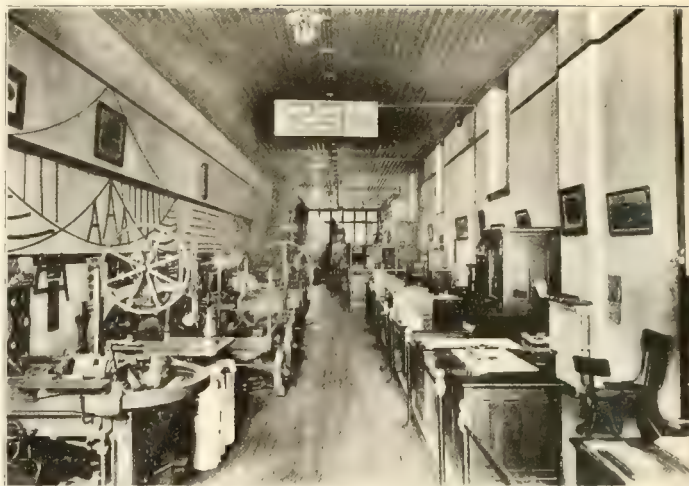
D. M. GLADDING, SALES MGR. MEMPHIS BRANCH E. C. ATKINS & CO.



MEMPHIS BRANCH E. C. ATKINS & CO., INC.

all the time. His ambition seems to work for the benefit of Memphis and the lumber trade at large. If he can not furnish a million feet of hardwood to a prospective customer, he sees that his neighbor has an opportunity of getting the business. He feels that his effort expended for the good of the lumber trade at large will redound to his individual betterment.

This spirit of co-operation finds manifestation in the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, which is one of the strongest, if not the strongest, local lumbermen's club in existence. From a small beginning of



VIEW ON FIRST FLOOR ATKINS MEMPHIS STORE.



STOCK ROOM AT ATKINS' MEMPHIS BRANCH.

twenty-five members in 1898, the club has grown until it now has a membership of well toward two hundred.

The club has always done energetic work looking to the betterment of any and every phase of hardwood affairs brought to its attention. It certainly has done most efficient work. The present officers of the club are: S. C. Major, president; J. W. McClure, first vice-president; J. F. McIntyre, second vice-president, and James M. Thompson, secretary and treasurer. The present board of directors for the club are Keith Blanton, E. E. Goodlander, N. C. Nolan, W. H. Greble, R. J. Lockwood and J. F. McSweyn.

Except during a brief summer vacation, the club holds semi-monthly meetings, at which its business is transacted and which conclude in an elaborate luncheon. Visiting lumbermen are always invited as guests of the club at its business and social sessions.

The Lumbermen's Club of Memphis is a sterling, practical and militant organization of which Memphis, as well as the lumber trade at large, may well be proud.

Note

In the advertising section of this issue of *HARDWOOD RECORD* buyers will find a list of the majority of available hardwood stocks that are offered for sale. Generally they show a paucity of holdings on the part of both manufacturers and jobbers. Buyers are requested to communicate with these advertisers at once, specifying such lumber as they can use and requesting quotations. It is certain that there is a manifest shortage of all items of desirable hardwoods and wise buyers will replenish their depleted stocks at the earliest possible opportunity.

Hardwood lumber will never be cheaper than it is today and there is no prospect of a repletion of dry stock until late next spring.

Common Sense in Lumber Drying

Referring to the article in the last issue of the RECORD, entitled "Common Sense as Applied to the Seasoning of Lumber," the editor of the RECORD addressed the following letter to leading manufacturers of dry-kiln equipment throughout the country:

CHICAGO, August 10.

GENTLEMEN: I wish to call your attention to an article in issue of HARDWOOD RECORD of current date, of which we will mail you a copy, entitled "Common Sense as Applied to Seasoning of Lumber."

Kindly review this story; analyze it, and if you think it worth while, should be glad to have your deductions for publication in HARDWOOD RECORD.

What I particularly want to know is, if you believe that the steaming of lumber will assist the quality, speed and economy of kiln drying processes. Very sincerely yours,

HARDWOOD RECORD,

H. H. Gibson.

In reply to this communication the following answers have been received. The RECORD believes that the steaming of lumber under pressure constitutes a distinct advance in lumber drying processes; that it will not only leave the wood unimpaired in quality, but materially improve it; will shorten the time for either air or kiln-drying fully one-half and, in addition, effect a material economy in cost.

The letter referred to was addressed to various dry-kiln companies with the idea that they might have something of distinct value to offer either in commendation or condemnation of the system referred to. These letters are therefore printed, without comment, to aid the lumber fraternity in making its own deductions on the subject:

Mr. H. H. Gibson, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of the 10th, would say, we have carefully read your article entitled "Common Sense as Applied to Seasoning Lumber," and consider the same very well written.

The article is inaccurate in one statement, viz., that all kiln concerns put lumber through their processes without reference to its kind or nature. As one exception, we furnish most careful instructions for the drying of various kinds of wood, and we know that other kiln concerns are working along this line.

We do believe that vapor assists in the rapid drying of lumber and improves the condition of the product. Instead of calling it steaming, however, the only word that seems to fit is "humidifying," much as you would place a man in a vapor bath to start the perspiration. Steam, under pressure, has a searing effect, but as a vapor at high temperature it penetrates.

We have honeycombed and casehardened lumber many times in confined steam under pressure of from 10 to 25 pounds, and this result was produced in a very short time. That is why we abandoned this method for the vapor method in use in our spraying compartment.

For us to reply to the above mentioned article for publication, would mean the disclosure of the greatest thing that ever happened in the way of lumber drying, and these are the things that we tell to our customers only after we have them under contract.

We thank you for calling our attention to the article, and will carefully watch the development of this process, to see if it follows the

same course as that taken by us in arriving at our present state of efficiency. Yours truly,

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS.

F. H. Kelly.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: Replying to your favor of the 10th, we have just read the article in your paper, entitled "Common Sense as Applied to the Seasoning of Lumber."

We have found, in our experience, that the majority of people do not favor steaming the lumber if they want the life of the stock and the strength of it retained. As is well known, that process is an old one; nothing new about it, and anyone that has tried it knows that the lumber is not as strong or elastic as that dried without steaming, unless they are very particular what pressure and how long to steam it. We have, however, during our experience, put in steaming boxes in the receiving end of our kiln, to steam oak, for those who wanted to dry it green from the saw, in order to extract the sap and tannic acid from it, so as to dry it without turning dark color. Of course, everybody knows that it is impossible to kiln dry green oak without first steaming it or pile it on sticks for ninety days or more, on account of it turning dark, honeycombing and checking. Anyone of experience also knows that air-dried hardwoods are stronger and better than kiln-dried. The capital tied up in air-drying is what kills that process.

You will find most every millman to have a different opinion on the subject, both as to manner of drying hardwoods and the length of time required, regardless of any system.

We have been successful in convincing hundreds to adopt our system and they all say our claims were fulfilled. Our patent regulators practically hermetically seal a kiln, thereby retaining the moisture or humidity which accomplishes the same quick results as a steam spray pipe in a wide open flue kiln.

We built six or seven steel tubes 100 feet long each, eight or ten years ago, for the New York Fire-proof Wood Company, to steam their lumber. They put 100 pounds' pressure on the stock for several hours. The result was the life and strength of the lumber was completely destroyed. Steaming hardwoods under a low pressure heats it through and through quicker, but the trouble with the average millman is he is so apt to steam it too much, which makes it so that many of them that are equipped for it do not do it. Very truly yours,

THE EMERSON DRY KILN COMPANY.

H. W. Wofford, Prop'r.

H. H. Gibson, Editor HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.

DEAR SIR: I have yours of August 10, also copy of HARDWOOD RECORD, with article on lumber drying, entitled "Common Sense as Applied to the Seasoning of Lumber." The article is so inaccurate that the reply must necessarily be of some length, but the main facts can be answered in few words.

The evaporation of a pound of water, or liquid, in lumber called sap, requires exactly the same amount of heat, regardless of time or temperature. The only thing that may be saved in lumber drying is the waste. The air should be held moist enough to hold back the outside drying while heating the inside of the lumber. A cubic foot of steam, 212 degrees, at atmosphere, holds practically the same amount of moisture as a cubic foot of air at the same temperature at saturation; therefore there is no difference between steaming lumber and subjecting it to moist air near the point of saturation. Heat is the main factor in the force of expelling.

The day is coming when types of dry kilns will have no bearing with the purchaser. He will ask but one question: Can you maintain the temperature and humidity required for my

stock? If the humidity can be maintained, it means that the surplus moisture can be gotten rid of in exactly the amount desired.

In what the writer of the article speaks of, regarding floating of wood, the process which takes place is called "osmosis," and means a gradual interchange of the sap with that of the river water. It is not a well known fact that such a process, while it does certainly make lumber dry more quickly, as water is more easily removed than the original water with its mixture of albumen and other substances, preserves its strength, the facts are quite to the contrary; the strength of the lumber is less, and the application of steam has nothing to do with this process called osmosis, as steam never penetrates lumber, it merely expels by heat or pressure, the sap in the cells. All the chemical changes that take place are a result of heat and are accomplished exactly the same in moist air, such as making soluble turpentine, etc. Superheated steam is the quickest known method of drying. This turns the sap directly into steam, but can only be safely used on what are termed softwoods of small dimensions.

The greatest tensile strength in lumber is not obtained by breaking the cell, but by preserving it. Steam, when used with air, as I understand the writer means in his deduction No. 2, has then a drying power. Under Dalton's law, that one gas may take the place of another as though the other were not there, steam and air, occupying the same space, have the heat of both, and therefore have a drying capacity. Therefore, lumber placed in such a steam box should lessen the time of drying, inasmuch as it is drying while being steamed, but it is also another fact that the latent heat of steam cannot be obtained in full amount in direct application as it can in radiation from pipes.

When the gentleman states in article No. 4 that the quality of the wood fiber is not injured by breaking the cellular structure, and that the color is improved, he will hardly find any man, who appreciates the natural color of the wood and its full tensile strength, to agree with him. Steam under pressure is another matter entirely. There we have both the heat and the pressure expelling the water. Jack oak ties are subjected to 300 pounds' pressure, massing the wood and removing the larger percentage of the sap in a few hours, therefore, it seems necessary to consider what you want lumber for, when you discuss its method of drying. Flooring will undoubtedly resist friction longer when the structure is crushed; wagon, implement, car stock and the like are much stronger when they are not crushed; cabinet work is not injured, as a rule, when the structure is massed. Therefore, the pressure of steam is the thing that governs drying by this method.

It is unfortunate that promoters of various drying methods should advocate that everything should be dried by one method. The thing that makes a piece of wood warp is, either that one side is dried before the other, or else that the wood is cross-grained. In this latter case the cell, being longitudinal to the heart, the lumber shrinks toward the grain and not toward the center of the board. If the board is dried in moist air and held pliable, the stickings usually remedy this. Another way is to flat-pile such a percentage of material as may be warped.

The statement that, at low pressure, a small amount of live steam is required for steaming wood, is not correct. It is a very expensive use of steam where fuel has a cost. To turn the steam into a cylinder, such as described, lowered the pressure, in a battery of boilers, 1,000 horsepower, seven pounds; this on green maple. The process used on pine at a sawmill reduced the pressure of a sixty-five horsepower boiler forty pounds, and shortened the time of drying

pine one day, using a three day process. Now pine is entirely dried in the kiln in twenty-four hours.

I have endeavored to give you a fair criticism. I do believe that steam under pressure in the cylinder will be used more in the future than in the past on some dimensions and varieties of

stock, but do not believe that anything is obtained in steaming lumber at atmosphere that is not to be had in moist air treatment. Very truly yours,

A. H. ANDREWS & Co.,
E. E. Perkins,
Dry Kiln Department.

Veneers

LUMBER CONSUMED IN VENEERS

Recent government statistics give an accurate estimate of the amount and percentage of lumber manufactured into veneers, during 1908. For this year the total number of feet, log scale, exceeded that for the preceding year by 34,019,000 feet, an increase of 9.8 per cent. The increase covered both domestic and imported woods, though the relative growth was much greater for the latter class, respective rates being 71.9 and 7.6 per cent. All the domestic woods showed an increased consumption very material in some cases, especially in that of Douglas fir, which showed 270 per cent greater utilization than the preceding year. On the other hand the greatest increase of the foreign woods was 7.9 in the case of mahogany. Spanish cedar also showed itself to be more popular than formerly. Of the domestic woods, red gum, yellow pine, beech, sycamore, tupelo and walnut showed the greatest increase in application.

While domestic woods supplied 94.9 per cent of the total quantities consumed during this year, their cost as raw veneer stock was but 70.7 per cent of the total. The average cost per thousand feet, log scale, for veneer wood was in 1908 \$20.62, a gain of \$2.16 over 1907 figures. This position is due to the fact that the proportion in imported woods was larger during 1908 than during the year before. The greatest increase in average cost per thousand occurred with Spanish cedar, which advanced to \$121.62.

In 1904 only 20 states supported veneer manufacturing plants, the industries being confined mainly to Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1908, while these states still held as important a position in the industry, there was a decided competition outside, 34 states reporting veneer plants in operation. The extent to which the industry is becoming distributed is indicated by the fact that in 1908 four leading states in the production of veneers were Florida, Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee, Illinois leading with a total of 39,695,000 feet, log scale. Red gum, of the domestic woods, showed a vastly greater consumption than any other species. It represented almost one-third of the total output, and was followed by yellow pine, of which there was used only about one-third as much. Of the imported woods, mahogany, of course, showed the greatest consumption, there being used almost twice as much of this species as of the nearest competitor.

The basket factory, veneer works and scale board mill of H. W. Fobes, located in Ash-Tabula County, O., was destroyed by fire on August 11, the total loss being \$20,000, much

of which was on finished stock. This was known as one of the largest and best equipped plants of its kind in Ohio.

The Southern Veneer Manufacturing Company will rebuild its plant at Louisville, Ky., which was recently destroyed by fire. This announcement was made on August 15, and while the insurance adjusters have not yet settled for the loss, definite plans will soon be under way for the rebuilding.

The Henry S. Holden Veneer Company, a large concern of Grand Rapids, Mich., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on August 10. The schedule shows liabilities of \$14,570 and assets of \$14,087. The majority of the debts are unsecured.

A new blower system is being installed in the plant of the Eggers Veneer Seating Company at Two Rivers, Wis. The system is considered the largest in any plant in that vicinity, and will have pipes 3 feet 4 inches in diameter.

The Hanson-Ward Veneer Company has received a contract to manufacture 40,000 automobile body parts for the Buick factory at Flint, Mich. Last year this concern made over 60,000 similar parts for the Buick people, which shows a considerable falling off in automobile production.

The Bacon-Underwood Veneer Company of Mobile, Ala., has let a contract for the erection of a new mill at Stockton in Baldwin County, where the company owns 10,000 acres of hardwood timber. The Southeastern Engineering Company of Birmingham secured the contract at \$30,000. The building will be modern in every way, of reinforced concrete, and 75 x 100 feet in dimensions.

The Hammond (La.) Box & Veneer Company has been organized. A site has been secured for the plant as it is expected that operations will commence late in the fall.

A paragraph in the last issue of the RECORD stated that the Bacon-Underwood Veneer Company had sold its plant to Jerome H. Sheip of Philadelphia, from which it might be inferred that the Bacon-Underwood Veneer Company had gone out of business. However, this company advises that it has sold Mr. Sheip its lease and buildings at Mobile. The Bacon-Underwood Veneer Company is now engaged in erecting a modern plant, concrete throughout, at Stockton, Ala., which

will have about double the capacity of the Mobile plant.

Chas. W. Talge, of the Evansville (Ind.) Veneer Works, recently took a business trip to Jackson, Tenn. Mr. Talge says that the plant of the Evansville Veneer Works is working full time.

The plant of the Jasper Veneer Works, at Jasper, Ind., is running on full time and business is reported very good.

Claude Maley, of the firm of Maley & Wertz, saw mill owners, has returned from a business trip to Edinburg, Ind., where his company recently bought a veneer plant. The veneer factory is being operated on full time.

The Saginaw Seating & Veneer Co. has filed articles changing its name to the Saginaw Basket and Veneer Co. The company is capitalized at \$40,000.

The E. E. Weed basket factory at Douglas, Mich., has closed down and it is not thought operations will be resumed for some time. The company has a large supply of goods on hand and orders in sight do not warrant further manufacturing.

P. B. Fellwock of the Fellwock Auto Manufacturing Company of Evansville, Ind., maker of veneers, says trade is quite active at this time and that he is expecting even more business later on in the year. The company's plant is being operated on full time, with good orders coming in from many sections.

The veneer plants at Tell City, Ind., are running on full time. A. P. Fenn, furniture and veneer manufacturer of Tell City, was in Evansville a short time ago and stated that all the big manufacturing plants in his city are busy.

Business with the New Albany (Ind.) Veneer Works is coming along all right. It has been running on pretty good time all year.

The Brooklyn Veneer Barrel Company has organized under the laws of New Jersey to operate at Atlantic Highlands, the capital being \$30,000.

The Builders' Veneer Company of Rio Creek, Wis., was recently capitalized at Madison at \$15,000. The incorporators are Peter Gerhart, Matthias Bank and Otto Haack.

The Creamery Package Company has begun work on its plant at Blytheville, Ark. It will cover ten acres of ground and will give employment to about 500 men. It will be equipped with the most modern machinery. I. O. Brook is manager. The same company is erecting seven concrete buildings at Lake Mills, Wis. The estimated cost is \$200,000.

The C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co., Louisville,

Ky., has had plans drawn for the construction of two veneer warehouses at its Louisville plant. One of the buildings will be 157x125 feet and the other 148x122. Their cost will be \$25,000. They will be built of brick and steel, and will give the company sufficient storage facilities to take care of all its stock. It is developing the veneer end of its business, having just installed a big slicer, following the putting in of a saw. The veneer mill is running regularly and turning out a large volume of thin stuff.

with O. M. Carter for a considerable frontage on the Houston & Texas Central tracks in Houston Heights, Houston, Tex. The company has begun the installation of a modern saw mill, dry kilns, veneer mills and sweat-houses.

Construction work on the new fireproof factory building of the Linderman Box & Veneer Company, Eau Claire, Wis., is progressing rapidly and there seems but little question that the building will be ready and equipped by September when it is expected manufacturing operations will be started.

The Williman Mfg. Co. has closed a deal

dling California redwood and any others interested can have the address by writing this office.—EDITOR.

English Complaints Concerning Drying, Warping and Bad Sawing

In answer to an inquiry relative to the opportunity and prices paid for American hardwoods in Birmingham, Consul Albert Halstead reports as follows, adding the complaints of English dealers concerning the preparation of the same for market:

A leading timber merchant of Birmingham says that little lumber of any kind is bought direct from foreign countries by dealers in the interior of England, but that practically all of it is purchased from dealers or brokers at the great ports of the country, and that it is impossible to give any hard and fast list of prices, because the prices vary as much as 4 cents per foot, according to the condition of the lumber on arrival. He stated that it was surprising the difference in condition of lumber on arrival, some of it appearing to be stowed away so as to be more injured than the average on the voyage, but the particular ground for the difference was due to the fact that while some lumber manufacturers were particularly careful as to how they sawed their lumber so as to get the best out of it that was possible and make it attractive for the purposes for which it was required, grading it according to quality, others sawed carelessly, often wastefully, and shipped their lumber in such condition that more work was required on it and it was not as suited to the purposes for which it was required as it should be.

There has also been complaint that kiln-dried lumber warps far more than lumber that has been permitted to season naturally. In connection with warping, an instance in which a piece of particularly fine lumber wanted for a carved picture frame was not suitable because it was cut so as to be certain to warp badly, may be given. The instance, of course, was small and the failure of the sale comparatively unimportant, but the fact that the lumber was cut so as to permit of the maximum amount of warping would indicate a certain degree of carelessness in the preparation of the article for the market.

Though lumber is not packed and crated or boxed like many other products shipped abroad, the foregoing statement by the largest lumber dealer of this district in regard to lumber coming from the United States should be made known, so that shippers might fully appreciate the importance of so preparing their product, particularly hardwood and other woods for fine purposes, as to make it attractive and thus secure better prices and a readier market.

Shipbuilding in the Argentine Republic

In a contract recently entered into by a British firm, with the Argentine Republic, the company was granted a concession of government land on the Rio Santiago river, on which a dry-dock capable of accommodating vessels of 14,000 tons burden is to be built. Tenders for its construction will be called for within a few months in Buenos Aires. In connection with the dry dock there will be erected a shipbuilding and repair plant for the construction of river boats, tugs, lighters and similar craft, and heavy machinery.

In return for the obligation to construct and operate the entire yard, the Argentine government agrees to concede the use of the property occupied for a period of ninety-nine years free of rental, and to allow the free importation of such materials, supplies, machinery and tools as cannot be supplied in the home market.

The yard, with the channel which must be dredged for entrance to it, will constitute one of the greatest industrial enterprises ever attempted in this flourishing republic, and marks the beginning of an increased demand for American machinery, tools, materials, etc.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag

Want Ash Squares

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are again in the market for two carloads of white ash to be used for lawn-mower handles. The size is 1½x2-41". Must be straight grain, clear and dry stock. Will be glad to have you put us in touch with manufacturers who can supply this material.

The above is from the foremost Philadelphia manufacturing and jobbing house and anyone interested in supplying this requirement can have the address by writing this office.—EDITOR.

From an Eucalyptus Grower.

The RECORD is in receipt of a letter from J. J. Welch, president of the American Corporation for Investors, 71 Broadway, New York City, in which he states that he has evidence that several re-manufacturers of hardwood on the Pacific coast are employing California eucalyptus for flooring, interior woodwork and for other industrial purposes. Mr. Welch believes that the eucalyptus tree is going to be a big factor in the hardwood situation. Mr. Welch expresses the hope that the day of the eucalyptus promotor is rapidly drawing to a close, and that the time for the due and proper recognition of the grower is at hand.—EDITOR.

Pamphlet on Eucalyptus

SACRAMENTO, CAL., July 27.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Owing to the great demand for authentic data on the eucalyptus industry, I have just published a bulletin entitled "Eucalyptus, Its History, Growth and Utilization."

I have been connected with the federal and state forestry departments for nine years, and during practically the entire period, my work consisted of studying the eucalyptus. I have personally visited and studied nearly every grove of eucalyptus now growing in the state of California, and in each case measurements were secured from the plantations showing the growth of the tree. This bulletin, which has just been compiled, contains tables showing the growth the eucalyptus has made in California in the past forty-five years, and is also well illustrated.

The purpose of this bulletin is to give, briefly, an account of the discovery of the Genus Eucalyptus, its introduction into other countries, and more in detail, its history, growth and utilization in California, where, within the past few years, it has been found economically possible to grow many species in extensive acreage. It

is a broad, general fact that in the wood of many species of the genus can be found a perfect substitute for practically every known hardwood of the world.

I consider this bulletin the most complete, the most authentic and the best that has been published on the Eucalyptus industry; especially when it is taken into consideration that it has taken almost nine years of study to collect authentic data which is presented in a very brief form, so that a business man can read it without taking a day off in order to do so.

Every person interested in the eucalyptus industry, or the manufacturer using hardwood, should have it. The bulletin is now ready for distribution; price \$1.00 each.

Yours very truly,

C. H. SELLERS,
Forest Expert, 24 Elks' Building.

Wants List of Small Oak Dimension Manufacturers.

PITTSBURG, August 18.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Will you kindly supply us with a list of makers of small oak dimension, located in the eastern part of the United States?

The above inquiry is from a foremost lumber manufacturing and jobbing house, which has been supplied with the RECORD's current list of hardwood dimension manufacturers. Any other producers of this class of stock who would like to be added to this list, and have their addresses supplied to the writer of the letter, can do so by addressing this office.—EDITOR.

Wants Chicago Commission Salesmen.

GLASGOW, KY., August 15.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Kindly give me the names and addresses of some of the best commission lumber salesmen in Chicago and I will appreciate it very much. I have some stock I want to put into their hands.

The writer of this letter has been supplied with the names of several Chicago commission lumber salesmen and any others desiring to communicate with the writer can have the address by writing this office.—EDITOR.

Wants California Redwood.

ST. PAUL, August 13.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Will you kindly give us the names and address of concerns handling California redwood. We need a considerable quantity of 2½" stock during the year. —CABINET CO.

The writer of the above letter has been supplied with the names of several concerns han-



GROUP PICTURE OF THE PICNICKERS.



THE AUDIENCE IN THE GRANDSTAND.

Chicago Lumbermen Have Big Time

Picturesque Ravinia Park, a suburban amusement point of Chicago, was the scene of the second annual outing of the associated lumber interests of this city, which included the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange, the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago, and the Chicago Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

The feeling of civic pride and the evident desire to make whatever Chicago does as complete and pronounced a success as possible was evident not only on the part of those in charge, but also with the attending members and their families and friends, who, in spite of a most threatening morning, turned out to a total of almost two hundred. Their spirit was rewarded in due time, as it was not long before the sun made its first break through the gray-looking sky, and in the course of time there was not a sign of a cloud in evidence. All in all the conditions of weather and of entertainment were about as ideal as could be desired by the most exacting. Those

in charge are surely entitled to a large share of credit, as there was absolutely not a hitch in any part of the program.

The first event, the baseball game, was not witnessed by the majority, as it occurred in the early morning before most of the members had arrived. The contesting teams were chosen by Vernon White of Hayden & Westcott, and T. G. LaBlanc. For the absence of a better way of titling them it seems best to use what evidently is accepted as their proper names, the Winners and the Losers. The former secured the game by a score of 12 to 10. From a technical point of view the game had no special attractions, but as a producer of fun it was hard to beat, and there were many amusing and interesting situations on account of the slippery condition of the ground. In the meantime some of the older men and those who had not arrived in time to get into the regular game, enjoyed an indoor contest, which was won by both sides, according to the respective captains.

Of the regular field events a peanut race was the first scheduled. E. E. Skeele, Jr., the young son of E. E. Skeele of the Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company, was the winner, while P. S. Westcott and D. S. Smith secured second and third prizes respectively. There was a rumor of protest from the losers on the score that some of the early ball players had been forced by the unusual circumstances of violent exercise to stay their appetites by stealing and consuming some of the peanuts laid out for the contest. As a consequence there was not an equal number for all.

The fat men's race was a source of a great deal of amusing and perspiring effort. While there were ten contestants at the start, only half of that number crossed the finishing line, F. J. Burns being the first to arrive, and being followed by F. L. Brown and S. C. Bennett. "Big Bill" Schreiber was somewhat exhausted from his exertions in the indoor ball game previous to this race, and was compelled



FINISH OF THE FAT MEN'S RACE.



STRAIGHTENING OUT IN THE SHOE RACE.



HUNDRED YARD DASH FOR MEN.



PRESIDENT BROWN OF THE EXCHANGE AT BAT IN THE "INDOOR" GAME.

to limit his effort to various amusing capers at the starting point.

The ladies were much in evidence in the succeeding contests, Mrs. Darlington being the particular shining light, with first prizes in the 25-yard dash and in the ball throwing contest.

The shoe race proved to be highly entertaining. The various contestants piled their shoes together at one end of the thirty yard stretch and the object was to see who could find his shoes and put them on and get back to the starting point in the shortest time.

The events were wound up by a hundred-yard dash and the girls' race. The entire attendance adjourned to the outdoor pavilion and restaurant, where they enjoyed a most delightful luncheon under the shade trees.

One of the features of the day's entertainment was a concert by the Damrosch New York Symphony Orchestra, which took place in the open pavilion. The performance was as finished in every particular as could be hoped for only from this famous body of musicians, and those who were fortunate enough to attend probably never listened to

such good music under such ideal conditions. The majority of the lumbermen and their families left for home on the five o'clock train, satisfied with themselves and the day, and with the ability of those in charge of local lumber affairs to put through in a most successful and finished manner anything attempted. It is to be hoped that the outing will be the cause of bringing the lumbermen of Chicago into a greater spirit of working together for the benefit of all.

Violin Making in Germany

Consul Agent W. Bruce Wallace of Marknen kirchen treats interestingly of the sources, cost and demand for curled maple in the construction of German violins, in a recent communication. He states that the principal wood used in their manufacture is flamed or curled maple. Birdseye maple is used only to a slight extent, being employed more in the manufacture of guitars. The principal source of supply of flamed maple is now the mountainous district of eastern Austria, where it is found growing in rugged places, the flame seemingly being more conspicuous the more barren the soil and the more rigid the conditions of existence.

In order to most fully utilize the wood and at the same time to saw in a manner which will best bring out the flame, the wood is brought

to the market, where suitable labor can be procured to work it satisfactorily. The trees are first sawed to a length of about 3.28 feet. These lengths are of course in meters, and must be divisible by 40, so as to allow the proper length for the violin. Extreme caution is necessary to avoid in any way defacing the wood, as every mark detracts from the value. Only those trees cut after the falling of the leaves in autumn and before the sap begins to flow in spring are suitable for violin wood. After cutting, they are transported as quickly as possible. Inasmuch as the plain wood is not of sufficient value to pay for the transportation, it is not cut, only the flamed part of the tree being sawed out.

When the tree has a sound heart it is merely sawed in the lengths convenient for transportation. However, if the heart is unsound, the log is split and the decayed section cut away, thus effecting a material saving in transportation charges. Experienced supervision is absolutely necessary to profitably accomplish this work. Prices for the wood vary according to its character, and range from \$250 to \$750, freight to destination prepaid, for ten metric tons.

There is a considerable demand, one firm alone using \$15,000 worth every year. Several firms have been interviewed and have expressed a desire to communicate with concerns in the United States who could deliver American maple having a flame or curl similar to that of the Austrian variety.



RACE FOR MARRIED LADIES.



LADIES' BALL THROWING CONTEST.

In the Southern Hardwood Country



A SECTION OF THE LUMBER DISTRICT OF NORTH MEMPHIS.



THE KIND OF LOADING OF WHICH NO ONE WOULD BE PROUD.

Peculiar Tree Growth

On the bank of Lake Carrier on the timber property owned by the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Sardis, Miss., is a pair of sizable oak trees that have grown together in a veritable Siamese-twin fashion. They are illustrated in an engraving on this page. Back of the oak trees is a large cypress. The two oaks are joined together by a growth nearly as large as the trees themselves and without apparent reason. It is hard to figure out how nature happened to indulge in this strange freak of growth.

Acres of Hardwood

The first picture on this page shows a section of the great hardwood lumber district of North Memphis in which are piled millions of feet of hardwood. This picture is a fair illustration of the workmanlike manner in which Memphis lumbermen pile their lumber. Nearly every yard man there takes great pride in the symmetry of his piles, square foundations and clean alleys.

The Loading of Lumber

The picture of the Illinois Central carload of lumber in the upper right hand corner of this page is published, not as an example

of good car loading, but as an object lesson of one remarkably badly loaded.

Railroads are nowadays supposed to require that lumber be loaded in such a manner as to insure its carrying safely, but a visit to any railroad receiving yard in the city of Chicago would very soon demonstrate that large quantities of lumber are very carelessly loaded. Especial care should be taken with heavy dressed stock, which is prone to slip when flat cars are shunted, and even in ordinary train movement.

Again, a buyer on receiving a car of badly loaded lumber is prejudiced against the quality of the stock itself. It adds actual dollars to the value of a car of lumber if it be carefully and properly loaded.

An Ingenious Conveyor System

At a yellow pine mill at Alexandria, La., is a double conveyor from the sawmill to the fire pit, and from the mill conveyor to a dimension mill and thence to the slab pit. This conveyor is illustrated in the accompanying engraving. By its employment, the useable offal from the mill is saved and utilized for dimension material.

Concrete Power Houses

On the opposite page are shown two types of engine houses of fireproof construction built from concrete blocks. The one is the power house of the Memphis Column Company's plant and the other the Anderson-Tully Company's, both at Memphis. This form of construction is not expensive and materially decreases insurance cost. Concrete is now made in so many forms, either in solid construction or hollow blocks, which, together with its economy, makes it a favorite material and one that is increasing in use for a good deal of work about sawmills and woodworking plants generally.

Just a "Nigger" and a Mule

The RECORD itinerant encountered a typical team of "nigger and mule" the other day and snapped the picture shown herewith. This particular "nigger" and mule hold forth at the plant of the Bellgrade Lumber Company at Bellgrade, Miss. The "nigger" and the mule are indispensable adjuncts to every sawmill in the South country, and their services are equally prized.



HOW THE McLEAN LUMBER CO. OF MEMPHIS HANDLES ITS THIN OAK.



TRUCK CONVEYOR, MEMPHIS SAWMILL CO.



HEADING MILL OF THE KENNEDY MFG. CO.,
NOXAPATER, MISS.

It Carries the Loads Up a Steep Grade

One of the illustrations used in connection with this article shows a handy arrangement of a cable with spur and gears arranged for engaging with a leg under the truck for hauling lumber up a steep grade without the labor otherwise needed for so steep a climb. One man swings the truck loaded with lumber from the sorting chains at the mill, directs it straddle of the rope and the leg of the truck engages the cable at the spur, carrying the truck and its load to the top without any guidance. Once at the top a level platform enables one man to run a two-man load around to the different alleys for which the lumber is intended. This little scheme dispenses with the labor of a half dozen men a day. This effective conveyor is in operation at the plant of the Memphis Sawmill Company, Memphis.

Curing and Caring for Thin Oak

The sawing of a board of clear thin oak is not all there is to getting the best possible price out of the resultant product and any thing which will facilitate handling or caring for the stock is just as important as the proper manufacture.

The McLean Lumber Company at its Memphis mill has a drying shed in which thin oak is cured by end piling and sticking close together, and from the results obtained it

seems pretty near perfection. The accompanying illustration shows a bin of panel stock 12 inches wide and up, end piled and stuck, all 16 foot lengths, as fine a lot of material as could be got together anywhere. The cross-pieces of the shed are of 4x4, and extend from front to back of the shed, with a strip

avoided, as there is no weight on the boards, and end piled lumber dries faster when thus treated, it is claimed, than when laid flat.

Manufacturing Lumber and Heading

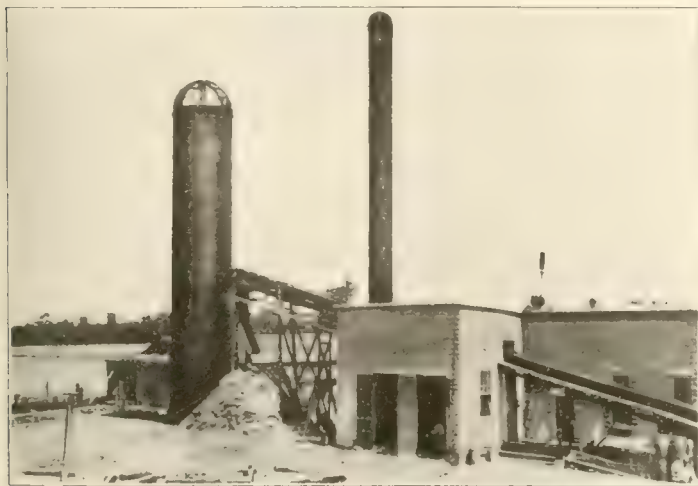
Shown in connection with this article are three views of the fine new plant which the Kennedy Manufacturing Company recently



HEADING YARDS OF THE KENNEDY MFG. CO., NOXAPATER, MISS.

along the back edge to hold the piling stick edgewise, and the piling strips are laid on the cross-pieces with the boards standing almost straight up, the result being that a bin can be filled full without any sagging or twisting of the boards either in the middle or on the ends. Stain from piling sticks is

put into operation at Noxapater, Miss. The officers are: William M. Kennedy, president; C. M. Kennedy, vice-president and general manager; and L. H. Martin, secretary and treasurer. This concern starts its career under most favorable conditions. Its officers are men of long experience in the manufacture



POWER HOUSE AT PLANT OF MEMPHIS COLUMN CO.



CONCRETE BLOCK BOILER HOUSE, ANDERSON-TULLY'S PLANT,
MEMPHIS.



TWO OAKS GROWN TOGETHER AT LAKE CARRIER, MISS.

of staves and heading; it owns extensive forest areas; has a model new sawmill of 25,000 feet daily capacity, and is admirably situated at both the producing and selling ends. The purchasing and selling office is located at Memphis.

The interesting feature of this operation is that the concern will manufacture both lumber and cooperage. Heading will be cut from all material which will bring more profit

in this form, and in this way a close utilization of the timber will be effected. William Kennedy of the concern states that the most advantageous plan for concerns manufacturing staves and heading is to operate a sawmill in connection with the cooperage plant, as it is such a difficult matter nowadays to buy white oak timber suitable for heading without buying the land. This, of course, makes it necessary to utilize all the timber on the property to make the transaction profitable. In pursuance of this theory the company will make the lumber business of first importance in its operations, as it has been demonstrated that the most profitable method of procedure is to cut the white oak into quarter-sawn lumber or fitches, rather than into heading.

Some idea of the character of the plant the company has put up at Noxapater is gained by the accompanying halftones. The concern has excellent facilities for handling trade and will undoubtedly meet with pronounced success from the start.

The Oil Well Supply Company

In the section surrounding Memphis there is considerable hickory of good quality. One of the concerns of that city which uses large quantities of this wood is the Oil Well Supply Company, which demands long and clear stock for the manufacture of oil well sucker rods and other supplies. This line of production requires prime timber, and long and clear logs are the rule at this company's plant. Some idea of the kind of hickory the company draws from the territory surrounding Memphis can be had from the accompanying cut. Situated on the line of the



A MISSISSIPPI NIGGER AND A MULE.

Illinois Central, the Oil Well Supply Company has access to the favorable switching facilities of this road, and notwithstanding the large number of logs required to keep the factory running, there is always a good supply on hand. The Memphis factory is one of the numerous plants this company has in various parts of the country, and it is a most favorable location because of its access to fine hickory timber.



EFFECTIVE DOUBLE CONVEYOR AT A PINE MILL AT ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Austrian Match Monopoly

Consul Joseph I. Brittain of Prague makes reference to the recently proposed government match monopoly as follows:

The general manager of the Austrian Landerbank has submitted to the Austrian government a proposition to take over the entire manufacture of matches in Austria, and guarantee a certain annual profit to the government, instead of permitting individual concerns to continue the manufacture of matches.

The bank agrees to establish a limited company, with a capital of 50,000,000 crowns (\$10,150,000), which would purchase all the existing match factories in Austria. The company would then sell matches to the Austrian tobacco monopoly at 14-5 hellers (\$0.0036) per box of 50 matches, and matches would only be sold to tobacco stores licensed to sell such products and would retail at four hellers (\$0.008). The present price is 13 hellers (\$0.02639) for ten boxes. It is proposed to give the tobacco monopoly and

the cigar retailers a commission of one-fifth of a heller (\$0.0004) a box, which added to the price charged the government, namely, 14-5 hellers, would make the total cost 2 hellers a box (two-fifths of a cent); hence the government would realize a net profit of 2 hellers for each box of matches sold.

The company proposes to guarantee to the government an annual profit of 15,000,000 crowns (\$3,045,000), and also 3,000,000 crowns (\$609,000) commission to the tobacco monopoly and cigar dealers. After a period of fifteen years it is agreed that all the match factories shall become the property of the government without any compensation.

New Method of Preserving Telegraph Poles

While crosscutting, charring and various other methods have long been in vogue for the preservation of posts and telegraph poles, a new idea advanced by a Washington, D. C., man will undoubtedly prove of more value and practicability than any other yet put in practice. This gen-



VIEW AT THE OIL WELL SUPPLY CO.'S OPERATIONS, MEMPHIS.

tleman uses concrete, first, with a sort of an auger taking out the soil surrounding the pole, leaving a space of several inches into which wet concrete is firmly rammed. It is brought several inches above the ground, and finished off sloping away from the pole, thus providing suitable drainage for any water which is precipitated. While this method is undoubtedly more efficient than impregnation, it is suggested that the two ideas be combined, to get the best results.

To Manufacture Hardwood Lumber

J. K. Wise has purchased the interest of J. E. Ormsby in the Imperial Hoop & Lumber Company of Laporte, Ind., and he is now sole owner of the plant. It is his intention to begin the manufacture of hardwood lumber not later than September 1, starting the plant with a force of 15 men. The manufacture of hoops will be abandoned, and the machinery used for other purposes.

More on Eucalyptus

When the RECORD made an analysis of California eucalyptus growth and recited details concerning numerous companies engaged in exploiting lands in southern California for the purpose of growing this wood, it did so in the full belief that the commercial possibilities of eucalyptus-growing were entirely conjectural. It still believes so. It has issued repeated warnings, advising prospective buyers to obtain evidence of possible profits in the growing of this wood before they invested any money in these ventures. It wishes to repeat this advice.

It is not the intention of this publication to devote its entire space in deprecating what it believes a chimerical undertaking so far as profits go—to investors,—but at the same time it wants to give these promotion companies an opportunity to defend their undertakings in all ways possible; in other words, to give them an absolutely square deal.

Therefore it gives space to the following lengthy communication from the North American Hardwood Timber Company of New York:

111 Broadway, New York, August 5, 1910.
To the Editor of HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir: In your issue of July 10 appeared an editorial which presents our company and the industry of eucalyptus culture in a most unfair light, and which I am sure you will be glad to correct, in view of the following facts:

You evidently considered that a deception was being practiced in coupling the word "eucalyptus" with "mahogany," and still since the earliest publications on eucalyptus, it has been known as "Australian mahogany."

First, with regard to your assertion that there is no commercial or botanical authority for coupling the term "eucalyptus" with "mahogany": the new International Encyclopedia, published by Dodd, Mead & Company, 1905, under the heading "Mahogany" states:

"In Australia the name mahogany is applied to the timber of a number of species of eucalypts."

In the issue for August, 1909, of the Bulletin of the International Union of the American Republics, which is published in Washington, D. C., and which has upon its governing board the ambassadors or ministers of practically every country in Central and South America, of which board the Secretary of State of the United States is chairman ex-officio, it is stated:

"Mahogany is a popular name for the timber of several unrelated trees, among which are various species of eucalypts of Australia, of myrtles and so-called cedars."

Other encyclopedias make similar statements.

I will admit that this is unfair to eucalyptus, because the latter is a wood infinitely superior to mahogany in strength and durability, and fully equal to it in beauty of grain and in susceptibility to an ornamental finish.

Your paper also states "that American hardwoods will be exhausted in fourteen years is a ridiculous statement." This may be a ridiculous statement, but we have for it the authority of the United States Department of Agriculture. In circular No. 116 of the Forest Service, issued September 24, 1907, and entitled, "The Waning Hardwood Supply," on page 8 thereof, there occurs the statement that 25 billion feet yearly is certainly not a high estimate of the amount of hardwoods consumed, and that the largest estimate of standing timber states the figure for hardwoods at 400 billion feet. The circular goes on to say:

"If we are using hardwoods at the rate of 25 billion feet per year, this would mean a sixteen years' supply. The conditions during the past few years suggest no reason for increasing this estimate."

Sixteen years from 1907 would mean thirteen years from 1910. If the hardwood here is very much more than a fourteen years' supply, the members of this company, as well as every other good citizen, will be extremely glad to hear it.

In the pamphlet issued by this company, and entitled "Growing Mahogany for Market," the publications of the National Forest Service have been liberally quoted from, and a number of quotations have also been made from pamphlets issued by the University of California and the Forestry Society of California. After this book was printed we wrote to The Audit Company of New York and asked it to have all these quotations verified, and to carefully examine the publications from which quotations were made, in order to ascertain if the context in every case supported the quotations—in other words, to find out if the latter were correct both in the letter and in the spirit. The following is a copy of the letter received from The Audit Company of New York, in reply to our request:

"North American Hardwood Timber Company,
New York City.

"Dear Sirs:—Agreeably to your request, we have compared the numerous references contained in your sales pamphlet entitled 'Growing Mahogany for Market' with the reports of the United States Forest Service, the Forestry Society of California, etc.

"On page 8 of the pamphlet, in the fifth paragraph is found a typographical error. The reference in brackets (See United States Forest Service Circular Number 116, page 12) should immediately precede the sentence 'The demand for railroad ties is increasing at the rate of over ten per cent a year.'

"On page 13 of the pamphlet, Section 2, occurs another typographical error. The reference should correctly state page 29 and not page 25 of the United States Forest Service Bulletin Number 35.

"We certify, aside from the two foregoing exceptions, that all other references therein contained are correct; and that an examination of the authorities quoted discloses the fact that all the statements are supported by the references given.

Very truly yours,

"THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

"New York, November 10, 1909."

In your article you present a cut from a photograph belonging to us, which you say is "alleged" to represent three year old sprouts from stump, 3½ inch in diameter at base and fifty feet high, on our property. This growth was not only made upon our property, as we have proved, and can again easily prove to all, but it is a most common occurrence in California. Bulletin No. 35, which is devoted entirely to eucalypts, and which was issued by the Forest Service in 1902, gives a number of examples of growth fully as great as that upon which your article tried to throw discredit.

You state in your paper that this company has a long list of officials, including a forester and field manager, etc., all of whom are equally unknown in lumber or reforestry pursuits. Do you think it fair to make this statement when you know, or could easily ascertain, that the forester and field manager of this company is Mr. G. B. Lull, who graduated from the Forestry School of Cornell University; who spent several years in the National Forest Service under Mr. Gifford Pinchot; who was selected as State Forester of California, and has served in that capacity for three or four years, and who resigned therefrom only to take charge of the field operations of this company, because he knew that the latter was honestly and effectively man-

aged, that it had plenty of capital behind it, and that the business in which it is engaged was bound to become one of the greatest on the Pacific Coast.

Referring to the copy of your letter to Mr. Graves, at Washington, asking him either to concur in the "alleged" statistics of the United States government, as shown in the circular of this company, or to repudiate them, and to the copy of his reply, it is significant that Mr. Graves does not repudiate our quotations—for the simple reason that they are absolutely correct—and I am satisfied that Mr. Graves wishes well to a company managed honestly and effectively, such as we claim ours to be.

Regarding the Forestry Society of California, this was started as a semi-public institution and has, we believe, done a great deal of good. If sixty per cent of its members are now interested in commercial eucalyptus culture, it is probably because of the society's good work in encouraging the industry, and by no means shows that the society's reports and bulletins have been colored through any motive of self-interest. We have, on our own properties, plantations of eucalypts which have made fully as large a growth in equally as short a time as the Forestry Society claims, and in our literature we quote in detail measurements of groves which were made, not by the Forestry Society, but by the California State Board of Forestry, which means the State Forester of California and his assistants.

A company called the Eucalyptus-Mahogany Growers was incorporated in this city, to purchase land from this company, and in the contract between the two companies there was a stringent provision made that all the literature which the Eucalyptus-Mahogany Growers circulated should first have the approval of the Executive Committee of this company. In one instance this was not obtained and a statement was made, which, while literally correct, was misleading because of its context. It was found and objected to by this company, even before the Forest Service called attention to it. In another instance this same concern copied an article verbatim from the San Francisco Call, which was extravagant in its claims, but to which paper the blame, if any, belonged. Largely because of this company's tendency to exaggerate in its advertising, the North American Hardwood Timber Company has abrogated the contract, and the Eucalyptus-Mahogany Growers, Inc., has gone out of existence.

We hold to everything we state in our literature, as to the rapidity of the growth of the trees; as to the uses and durability of the wood; and as to the profits which may be safely expected by owners of groves of eucalypts.

We suggest that, if the HARDWOOD RECORD wishes to be fair, it make further inquiries regarding this industry, which is destined to attain a most commanding position.

The Hughes Manufacturing and Lumber Company, of Los Angeles, a large concern, has manufactured a good deal of California grown eucalyptus—the people whose letters you quote do not seem to have done so. If you will write to the Hughes Manufacturing & Lumber Company you can get its unbiased opinion regarding the wood, as to the ease, or otherwise, with which it is worked, and as to its uses. We can also refer you to other concerns who use the wood, and who know all about it; Mr. G. B. Lull of Sacramento, California, can also inform you concerning many details with which you are evidently unfamiliar. Mr. Lull, while now the forester of this company, was, as stated above, for many years in the government service, has his reputation to maintain, and is acknowledged the greatest authority on eucalypts in this country today.

Everything new must, it seems, run the gauntlet of prejudice, ridicule and all sorts of uninformed and misinformed opposition, and the industry of growing eucalypts, a most important one, is evidently no exception to the rule.

However, as a matter of simple justice, we re-

...just you to publish this letter, and will be glad to extend to you every facility to enable you to prove to your own satisfaction that all we stated in our literature is absolutely true.

Yours very truly,
NORTH AMERICAN HARDWOOD TIMBER COMPANY,
Per E. L. Temple, Vice-President.

Without even verifying the statements made in the above communication, the RECORD sees no reason for making any alterations in its previous analysis of eucalyptus or the prospective profits in eucalyptus culture. Attaching the term mahogany to eucalyptus is so far-fetched as to be no authority at all. The various types of California grown eucalyptus bear no resemblance in structure, character or botany to mahogany.

The RECORD does not want to be responsible for any foolish statements about the immediate extinction of American hardwood growth, whether promulgated by the Forest Service or others. The Forest Service has very justly seen reason to amend the prophecy since it was issued. From the evidence at hand, the RECORD cannot admit that there is a practical lumberman or expert of forestry pursuits who

is engaged in the exploitation of lands for the growing of eucalyptus.

It is a pleasure to note that even the North American Hardwood Timber Company has failed to approve of the literature of the Eucalyptus Mahogany Growers, Inc., and has abrogated its contract with it. Regardless of what the North American Hardwood Timber Company "holds" in the matter of profits from eucalyptus growing, the RECORD contends that there is as yet no evidence that will constitute proof to demonstrate it.

Every eucalyptus promoter in the land recommends eucalyptus as a finishing, cabinet and carriage and wagon material. California eucalyptus growers have repeatedly submitted specimens, and doubtless good ones, of California eucalyptus to the furniture and carriage trade of the Middle West, and in every instance the wood has been tested and declared so unfit for the purposes recommended as in no wise to compare with the lower-priced and plentiful lumber at present employed for these purposes.

Advertising and Progress

Advertising and Selling is the name of a New York publication largely devoted to the advertising of advertising. Right now lumbermen are apparently awakening to the fact that they can contribute to the ease, forcefulness and economy of marketing lumber by advertising who they are, where they are and what they have to sell. Advertising and Selling recently printed the following editorial on the subject of advertising, which is worthy of perusal:

Several of the articles relating to technical advertising in this issue touch ably upon two most important issues; quality circulation as compared with mere bulk, and the misuse of space by advertising of the standard card variety.

This is the age of big things, circulations included. Magazines with a million, or closely approaching that figure, are no longer a curiosity. Hundreds of thousands are the ordinary terms in which circulations are reckoned. Rates soar in proportion, or out of proportion.

The trade and technical publisher must talk of thousands instead of hundreds of thousands. He is expected by advertisers to fix his rate with relation to his circulation numerically considered, as the magazines do; not with relation to quality, as he should do.

Quality means the need for an article and the power to buy it.

Suppose that a technical paper goes to 5,000 manufacturers who buy one of a certain type of machine, costing \$500, every 10 years. That represents a buying power, for that one article, of \$50 per year per subscriber. If the advertising rate is \$50 per page, it costs the maker of the machine in question 1 cent to tell his story one time to each of these possible buyers.

Suppose that, in order to "cover the country," or something equally hazy, the manufacturer advertises in a general magazine of 500,000 circulation, at \$500 per page. To be generous, we will assume that this general magazine also reaches 5,000 prospective buyers of the manufacturer's machine. The cost of reaching them will be 50 cents per time per man, instead of 1 cent, to say nothing of

the higher value of reaching a man on a technical proposition through a technical paper rather than through a household medium.

Yet the advertiser, because of the high cost of his space in the general medium, will spend a vast amount of care and thought on his copy—and send any old thing to the technical paper, because the space doesn't cost him much.

Bear in mind, too, that for the \$500 paid for a page in a general magazine, 99 per cent of the circulation of which is waste, the manufacturer could buy 10 pages in his technical paper, tell his whole story—almost in catalog form—and make a most powerful and striking appeal to 5,000 buyers, with no waste whatever.

Considering quality, as above defined, the rates of trade and technical papers are too low. If they were higher, they would command more respect and cause the advertiser to take real pains with his copy and hence secure many times greater results.

Argumentation is not in the dictionary; it should be, for it fitly expresses the chief curse of salesmanship. The idea of the average salesman, to judge by the way he argues, is merely to get the name of his victim on the dotted line, regardless of anything except his credit rating. Volumes of thrilling literature, mostly fiction, have been printed in "business" periodicals, devoted to colossal feats in salesmanship—stories of triumphs over apparently insurmountable obstacles, the "cleaning up" of territories, the sandbagging of stubborn non-customers into line, and all that sort of thing. These tales are supposed to fire the ambition of the salesman, and to awaken in him the determination to go and do likewise.

It is a poor sort of a triumph to sell a man something he doesn't want. A customer made against his will remains a non-customer still. Trade won by an assault with intent to kill is mighty unreliable. An order secured by arguing until the victim signs up because he fears he will never look upon the faces of his loved ones again unless he does, is a setback instead of an advantage.

The real salesman, who makes good year after year, is the man who studies the needs of his customer and tries earnestly to help

him. A hypnotist can sell a man something he doesn't want, but that is trickery and not business. Every dealer has problems; very real and serious ones. The salesman who helps him solve them and is able to furnish both the goods and the selling plans which will enable him to do more business and make more money is his friend indeed. The smart fellow, shallow but ingenious in argumentation, who succeeds in loading him up with a lot of goods that he can't swing when he gets them on his shelves, is no friend of his, and he knows it.

There are four questions which the advertiser has a right to ask of the publication which seeks his patronage. They are these:

1. What is your circulation?
2. Does it go to the people I want to reach?
3. Do they actually subscribe for it, pay for it, and read it?
4. Why do they read it?

If the volume of circulation is satisfactorily large; if the publication goes to the right people; if they subscribe for it, pay for it, and read it for reasons which connect up with your line of business, it is the medium for you to use.

A New General Lumber Tariff

HARDWOOD RECORD is just in receipt of the 1910-11 edition of the General Lumber Tariff showing the rates on ash, basswood, beech, birch, chestnut, cottonwood, cypress, elm, gum, hemlock, hickory, maple, oak, poplar, spruce, sycamore, white pine, longleaf and shortleaf yellow pine from the entire southern producing field—Virginia to Texas—to all eastern, northern, western and Canadian consuming points.

By an original, yet simple method of tariff construction, all of the rate information which is carried in 2,000 railroad tariffs is clearly shown in the 370 pages of this publication. The railroads in constructing through rates from the South to the East, North and West have adopted certain logical junctions—the Missouri River, the Mississippi River and the Ohio River, crossings together with the Virginia gateways as basing points. That is, the southern lines have established basing rates up to these junctions and the northern lines basing rates beyond and, generally speaking, through rates are combinations of these factors.

The compilers of the general lumber tariff by an exhaustive study of the subject have deduced all of these basing rates and by combining these in the proper way, more than 200 million through rates may be constructed. To find the rate from any producing point to any consuming point, it is only necessary to determine the "basing rate up to" the gateway from the producing point, and add thereto the "basing rate beyond" the same gateway, using the gateway which makes the lowest combination.

The General Lumber Tariff is published by The Lumbermen's Bureau, Inc., who are located in Washington, D. C., and have access to all the files of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The two previous editions have achieved a reputation for accuracy, and the book is now the rate authority of thousands of lumber concerns throughout the country. It costs \$10.00 per year and is kept revised by a monthly supplement.

Under the interstate commerce law there is no possible way to hold a railroad company responsible for an erroneous rate quoted by its agent and as it is absolutely impossible for a lumber company who buys or sells over a wide area to maintain a complete file of tariffs, a check such as is afforded by this work has become a necessity in guarding against losses arising from this source.

This tariff can not fail to have a large influence in facilitating the extension of trade and is an economy as well as an insurance against loss which every lumberman will welcome.

Utilization of Hardwoods

ARTICLE XLVII

BASEBALL BATS

Those who are interested in conservation projects have referred to many industries in which lumber is used at what seems to them an extravagant rate. One particular industry, however, has escaped notice, in spite of the fact that its annual consumption of hardwoods runs into millions of feet. The reason is that it provides one of the articles with which people are very familiar, and which, therefore, is deemed of little consequence. Reference is made to the baseball bat.

When one considers that all over the United States every boy able to hold a broomstick is playing at the national game, which is really national in scope and interest, and that scarcely a youth grows to manhood without purchasing dozens of bats, it is easy to realize that the amount of stock used in their manufacture is enormous.

no definite point for the production of ash stock, as the producing points are scattered throughout the United States, each district shipping its product to the nearest bat factory.

The stock is manufactured in the form of rough sticks, about three inches square and four feet long, and is stacked in the seasoning yards of the factory for thorough outdoor seasoning before use. Although some of the smaller bat factories use a dry kiln, the foremost factories season their stock in the open for about twelve months. After remaining exposed to the weather for about eight months the stock is removed to a covered shed and is there stored for the remaining four months.

The simple operations in a bat factory do not permit of departmentizing the establishment to a great extent, as the bats are merely

The sandpapering of each bat is done with the greatest care, as professional players are extremely "finicky" in this regard. An additional process has been devised, whereby a flint-like surface, without the slightest imperfection, may be given to the bat. Slugger bats are placed in another revolving set of clamps and a steam machine forces a piece of hardwood along the surface of each bat. The friction between the bat and the hardwood burnisher produces a smoked surface, as hard as iron, which may bang the horsehide with any amount of force without making the slightest impression on the surface of the bat. In some cases, the bats are burnished only along the enlarged end and a space of about eight inches is left at the handle for the application of a gritty, adhesive tape, used by many players.

After the burnishing the bats are removed to the varnish room, where there are large vats of multi-colored varnishes and shellacs. The cheaper grades of bats are merely dipped into the tanks for their priming and finishing coats, after which they are suspended from the ceiling of the room to dry. In many cases, a burnished slugger does not require a coat of shellac, as the hard, burned surface is ample protection. However, all first-class goods which has been sandpapered, without passing through the burnisher, are shellaced by hand.

On the burnished bats, the trade-mark of the manufacturer is burnt into the wood but on the shellaced stock a sort of transfer picture is used in placing the name, autograph and picture of some premier ball player on the bat. The operation is much the same as that used by children in making the old-fashioned "transfer pictures." These labels are placed on the bats thoroughly moistened, to be removed after a short space of time, leaving the bat marked as a "Wagner Favorite," "Cobb Special," or some other name calculated to attract the attention of the enterprising youth who aspires to fill the shoes of one of these national favorites.

The baseball bat is now complete in all its shining glory and the stock is removed to the storage room, where the high-class bats are packed in separate paper holders and the cheaper grades are placed in wooden crates, each containing two dozen. The stock room of a bat factory presents a sight calculated to inspire any American boy in whose veins flows the blood of a generation of ball-playing ancestors. Stacks of crated bats line the walls of the room, and the ceiling is a vast panorama of glistening sluggers, each inscribed with the name of some famous player.

A bat manufacturing plant runs at top speed throughout the summer and winter, storing up an immense supply of the big accessory to the national game for sale during the spring months, when the various professional leagues start their seasons. Every bat turned out by an up-to-date factory is a model of its kind, as it has undergone four or five inspections, one for each process of



BAT STOCK SEASONING IN YARD OF J. F. HILLERICH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

This appears merely from the amateur side of the game, but when the scores of professional leagues, containing thousands of trained players, each of whom has his own particular club, are taken into consideration, one would think that Mr. Pinchot and his friends would have to reserve a special section of the Appalachians or some other favored region for the growing of trees needed in bat making.

Bat factories, apparently, are less firmly established institutions than most woodworking establishments, and spring up sporadically from season to season. There are a few exceptions, however, and these well known plants each consume on an average about half a million feet of lumber a year.

The wood used in the better grades of bats, which are generally used and bring the most profit to the manufacturer, is a first rate quality of second growth ash. For bats which retail at five and ten cents each, any kind of timber may be used, even soft white pine, which is hardly fit for the rough usage to which a baseball bat is subjected. There is

shaped, varnished and delivered to the consumer. From the protected stock shed, the wood is brought to the turning lathes. The lathes are specially constructed for bat turning and may be adjusted to suit any length of timber, with additional adjustments for the tapering handle and enlarged end of the bat. Each lathe is tended by one operative, who makes one bat at a time by placing the rough stick in position and removing it when the bat is roughly shaped, with a comparatively smooth surface. Each turner is supplied with a small dray, upon which he piles the bats as they are finished by the lathe, and the drays are removed to another part of the factory.

After being turned, the cheaper grades of bats are stamped with the name of the maker and are stored prior to delivery to the customer, but the high-class slugger receives additional polishing and inspection. Bats which retail for seventy-five cents or one dollar, go through the hands of polishers, who place each bat in a revolving clamp, enabling them to surface the article by hand with sandpaper.

manufacture, and it is seldom that a flaw escapes the supervisor's experienced eye.

One of the largest and most modern bat factories in the United States is located at 729 South Preston street, Louisville, Ky., at the plant of J. F. Hillerich. This factory has an especial claim to fame, since it manufactures the Louisville Slugger bat, which is used by practically every leading professional player in the country. This bat is a fine example of the bat manufacturer's trade, being about 2¾ inches in diameter at its larger extremity, and from 32 to 42 inches in length.

It is made of the highest grade of ash, thoroughly seasoned and with the trade-mark of the Hillerich establishment, with the words "Louisville Slugger" burned into its surface. The Slugger wholesales at a price ranging from \$4 to \$5 per dozen, and is one of the staples in the bat market of the United States. The Hillerich plant is visited annually by the leading ball players of the country, who come to pay their respects to Mr. Hillerich, and to select some choice bats for the season's use.

A special room in the Hillerich plant is

called the "tested stock" room, and in this compartment there are more than one thousand models of bats which have been designed by famous players as being best suited to their particular batting temperaments. The bats are kept at the factory and the player has only to send in his order for a given number of his particular weapons, a sample of which is kept in the tested stock room.

When the writer was visiting the plant, an order was being shipped to Honus Wagner, the premier of them all, who wished a certain "Wagner" style of bat that is cherished among the models of the Hillerich establishment. Nap Lajoie, Ty Cobb, Sherwood Magee and practically every one of the present-day stars has his pet model at the Hillerich plant, and the Louisville Slugger journeys country-wide from the little Preston street establishment to the big ball parks of the major leagues, there to crack out many a winning hit and to give many a pitcher cause for wishing he had never forsaken the "bush league" for company where the Louisville Slugger is in evidence.

would in the course of time very likely equal in importance the main business, the production of broom handles.

SCARCITY OF SKILLED LABOR IN HANDLE MANUFACTURE

For sometime past it has been a difficult proposition to secure high-class men for the manufacture of handles, a condition which is likely to prevail for some time in the future. Probably the one point most responsible for this condition is the fact that handle operators work at an extremely low wage rate. In fact, there is no similar line of woodworking in which the rate of pay is on such an unsatisfactory basis. In addition the handle manufacturing industry offers practically no opportunity for advancement, and thus there is no incentive for a really good man to take up this line of trade. Contrary to the general idea, it requires as much, or in some positions greater, skill to properly operate a handle making machine as in many other trades. Take, for instance, the cut-off man; anybody who has had any experience in the management of a woodworking plant will realize that by putting a green, low-priced man on the cut-off saw he will in a very short time lose far more in profits than the difference in wages could possibly have produced. This is an especially pertinent fact in a handle factory. The same can be said of the rip-saw man; his place in the handle factory is not only dangerous and disagreeable, but it requires, unlike a similar position in the ordinary woodworking plant, a continuous application and a steady feed of short stock at a high rate of speed. The same condition prevails all through the shop. At present the lathe men receive the highest wage, which is justly so, as theirs is a position of more responsibility, though not of as heavy work as most of the others.

There is, however, a still broader explanation for present labor conditions. A large percentage of the broom handle plants are owned by one or few individuals, who in most instances are not sufficiently advanced in business to warrant their merely taking care of the office work, and consequently they fill the more responsible mechanical positions themselves. It is very often the case that a number of relatives are employed as the other helpers, and consequently it is almost impossible for an outsider to get an opportunity to master the intricacies of the trade. It follows that the beginner must employ inexperienced help and be put to the trouble and the loss of time and money of breaking them in himself. The handle business at present offers no glowing inducements to the investor, and with the growing scarcity of maple and the increasing use of bamboo, the trade will appear even less attractive.

* * *

When buying a machine it is well not to be guided too much by the price. Some men are tempted to purchase tools because they are cheaper than certain ones with which they are familiar. If an operator has a machine that he likes and that fills his requirements, he can do no better than to

Some Phases of Handle Production

By H. B. ALEXANDER

A SIDE LINE FOR BROOM HANDLE MANUFACTURERS

The writer has often referred in this department to the so-called demand for hard maple dimension stock, which seems so constantly before the attention of handle manufacturers. While it seems a perfectly feasible method of marketing what is otherwise a waste product, still it is an exception when prices can be realized which will justify working up the stock. There are numerous firms which could use dimension cut in sizes which could be readily worked out of waste from broom handle production. Prices as low as \$20 per thousand for clear stock, cut and ripped to size and delivered, never secured an order, the invariable answer being that the same thing can be secured much cheaper elsewhere. Just to try out these requests, one firm was quoted on a small lot at the rate of \$12 and the same reply was received. It is hard to see the reason for the attitude of these people. The conservation question is strong before the public mind and will be increasingly so in the future, and this certainly seems a most feasible way of cutting down waste in one large line of production. Yet, as in so many other lines of manufacture, the conservation question is merely a business proposition, and at the prices realized, it is cheaper to let the waste rot, than to bother with cutting it up. The handling of the material is expensive in the first place, and then again it interferes with the regular routine of the shop. If, in figuring the cost of getting out this class of dimensions, the original cost of the material is considered, it is impossible to turn it out at anything less than an actual loss. But, of course, the proper method of counting, in this particular

case, is to figure profit only on the regular line of stock and consider the waste for whatever can be gotten out of it, regarding the extra cost of material involved.

To come back to the heading, why wouldn't it be possible for each manufacturer to turn out some side line, which would use up all this waste, and force the dimension buyer to go into the market and buy good lumber? Most of this dimension is made into cheap furniture, and there is certainly enough waste lumber culls and turned stock lying round the average broom handle factory to turn out a good line of chairs, for instance. This would mean that a cheaper article could be placed at the disposal of the consumer, as the original cost of the material is eliminated. There is a good market for this class of article, and a high enough price is realized to show a fair profit, considering the cost of material as nil. Cull squares and handles can be readily utilized for spindles and rounds, and the short cutting from boards which do not come out in correct handle length can be easily worked into seats and backs.

The additional cost for machinery and equipment would not be materially greater than the usual line in the handle factory, and there is ordinarily enough surplus power to run a much broader line than actually is run. Of course it would be necessary to secure an experienced superintendent. The machines are mostly automatic, and with the supervision of a good foreman a cheap grade of labor can be employed. In addition to the manufacture of furniture, there are many small articles which can be made from the waste of a handle factory. Taken as a whole the idea seems entirely feasible, and if the new departure were instituted the side lines

buy a duplicate of that machine when the old one wears out. It is never well to buy a machine because it looks mechanically perfect and figures out right. It should be seen in operation, and it is also a good plan to talk to people who have used this make of machine to get their experience with it.

An important feature to factory proprietors is insurance. All plants should carry insurance on every bit of property about the place. It is also well to remember the rules which must be complied with, as failure in this respect means money when it comes to the adjustment of losses. Removing machines from one building to another is a common mistake made, and doing this without the consent of the insurance agent is sometimes an expensive proceeding. Insurance policies cover the risk of the plant with the machines in certain positions, and alterations from the arrangement at the time the policy was written are not permitted.

If handle men never tried to turn a broom or mop handle out of green basswood fresh from the saw, they have avoided a most

exasperating experience. It would seem that as this stock is so soft it would turn fine, but as a matter of fact it will fill up the barrel of a lathe and choke it down quicker than almost any other wood.

Wanted—a market for maple shavings. Many plants can't burn their shavings fast enough to keep them out of the way, and a market for them would be a great advantage. They say that pork packers use all the pig but the squeal, and it seems that the proper utilization of our fast disappearing timber would include everything but the sap.

* * *

Salesmen for the supply houses sometimes seem a nuisance. Still, even when rushed with work it is well to give them a little time, even if no purchase is made or if there is no intention to purchase. These men are on the road constantly, visiting the trade, and they often have valuable ideas and suggestions to make, and besides they occasionally know of a market for stock which will mean a nice order or two, and of course the operator who treats them right is the one who gets such tips.

News Miscellany

Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Picnic

On Saturday, August 20, the Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association held its second annual picnic at Lake Harbor, near Muskegon. Lake Harbor is one of the most beautiful summer resorts of the lake country and is located at the junction of Lake Michigan and Mona Lake, south of Muskegon. Its attractions include a fine hotel, surf bathing, golf, tennis, music and dancing.

A special train of new cars was engaged from the Pere Marquette Railroad and used on this occasion. A party made up of the majority of the Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association left the Union Station at 9 a. m. and arrived at Mona Lake at 10:30. The steamer Florence, which had been chartered at Mona Lake station, took the party to Lake Harbor, arriving there at 11:15. This ride was a most enjoyable and picturesque one, as the lake is one of the most beautiful in Michigan. Lunch was served the party at 12:30.

The picnic was a success, spelled in circus type. The distinguished James G. Blaine visited Grand Rapids many years ago and declared the place to be the "biggest town of its size in America." Regardless of whether this is true or not, it is true beyond peradventure that the local association of lumbermen is the biggest of its size on the entire globe.

The train's first stop was at Grandville, where Mrs. W. E. Vogelsang, attired as a gypsy fortune teller, and Miss Florence Butler as train butcher, climbed aboard and got busy at once with the passengers. It was a funfest all the way along, with everybody "loosened up." Shop talk was forbidden and care creases were ironed out smooth. Jeff Webb was choirmaster in the song service on the train.

The athletic sports began about 2 o'clock, with W. E. Vogelsang as director general. First came a real ball game, between the fats and leans, scheduled for five innings, but running through to nine, with the score 13 to 12 in favor of Capt. H. J. Dudley's team of fats. Walter C. Winchester officiated as umpire. Then came the track events, the first prize winners being as follows: Shoe race, for ladies—Mrs. Fitz-

gibbon; 50 yard dash, for men, Harold Davies; 50-yard dash, for ladies, Miss Florence Butler; three-legged race for men, Stone and Merriman; egg race, for married ladies, Mrs. John Retting; Hop, skip and jump, for men, Douglas Sinclair; peanut race, Miss Frances Dregge; tug of war,



H. J. DUDLEY, PRESIDENT GRAND RAPIDS LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

H. J. Dudley's team, nail driving contest, for ladies, Miss Hill. This part of the program closed with a chicken race, with Homer Zipp and David Wolf as winners in the great driving contest.

Surf bathing in the cool waters of Lake Michigan followed, and at 6 o'clock a fine course dinner was served at the hotel. Each of the 30 or more prize winners in the contests was presented with a prize by Jeff Webb. In the evening there was dancing in the pavilion, with

music by Heald's orchestra, and the picnic party then began the return trip, reaching home at midnight.

Chairman Wm. E. Cox and his committee, composed of E. L. Crossman, C. A. Strand, L. L. Skillman and W. E. Vogelsang, worked like Trojans for the success of the affair, and next year's picnic committee will have something on its hands to eclipse this year's record.

Tennessee Oak Flooring Company in Operation

One of the finest flooring factories in the country has recently been put into operation by the Tennessee Oak Flooring Company of Nashville, Tenn.

The plant is complete in every detail and the equipment of the most improved models. The power is furnished by a Chalmers-Corliss engine. The shafting and transmission gear is of the latest pattern turned out by the Dodge Manufacturing Company of Mishawaka, Ind. Five flooring machines of the American Wood-working Machinery Company's make, and a Standard dry kiln of large capacity complete the mechanical equipment of the plant.

Room for eight flooring machines was provided for in the construction of the machine building, and while only five have as yet been installed, it is probable that the firm will add three more in the near future.

The principals of the Tennessee Oak Flooring Company are H. A. Batchelor, G. T. Wylie and George Strable, all of Saginaw, Mich., and H. A. Batchelor, Jr., of Nashville, who will have active management of the plant and offices.

Meeting Philadelphia Wholesalers

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association was held at the Whitmarsh Country Club, Thursday, August 11, at which thirty members were present. The Whitmarsh Country Club is beautifully located in the Whitmarsh valley above Chestnut Hill. Eight of the members left Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m. and greatly enjoyed the afternoon on the beautiful grounds testing their skill at the beguiling game of golf. The remainder of the association joined them later, leaving the Union League in their automobiles at 5:30 p. m. An excellent supper was served just before twilight on the porch of the club house, after which they retired to hold their business meeting in one of the large reception rooms in the building. For the most part the business was routine. Several important matters were taken up, however, one of which was the adoption of a resolution urging the members of this association to encourage the work of the American Forestry Association by becoming individual members. Another was the resolution calling the attention of the governor and mayor to the National Conservation Congress, to be held in Minneapolis September 5, 6 and 7, and requesting that more than ordinary care be given to the selection of the delegates to this congress, especially as far as possible, should they be deeply interested in the subject of the conservation of natural resources. The meeting of the Board of Directors was held after the business meeting, and Wm. T. Betts was chosen director to succeed the late W. M. McCormick. Those present were:

Frederick S. Underhill, president.	C. E. Lloyd, Jr.
Charles G. Blatchey.	Edmund Pennell.
J. D. Bush.	Samuel H. Shearer.
William T. Betts.	S. Ashley Souder.
B. Franklin Betts.	James F. Strong.
Owen M. Bruner.	Charles F. Fry.
Charles J. Coppock.	Horace A. Reeves, Jr.
Paul W. Fleck.	R. W. Wistar.
Eli B. Hallowell.	William F. Robinson.
Ralph Souder.	G. W. Brown.
Thomas B. Hammer.	William H. Wyatt.
John L. Hammer.	John W. Coles.
Horace G. Hazard.	J. W. Turnbull.
Robert G. Kay.	Harry S. Fields.
Arthur W. Kent.	
Robert C. Lippincott	

1910 Directory of Furniture Manufacturers

The Record has received a copy of the 1910 Directory of Furniture Manufacturers of the United States, published by the Charles E. Spaul Company of Chicago, which was presented with the compliments of the Furniture Trade Journal of Chicago. In presenting this new directory to the trade the publisher calls particular attention to the numerous changes which have been made as a result of careful inquiry among users of past editions of the work as to what was needed to make the book of greatest value.

The directory is divided into three parts, from which its usefulness will be readily judged: an alphabetically arranged list of manufacturers, their addresses, what they make, and other information along this line; a classified list of the goods manufactured and the names and addresses of the manufacturers of the particular article classified; a list of the manufacturers' representatives, agents and salesmen, and their personal mail address. No pains have been spared on the part of the publisher to make the alphabetical list of the furniture manufacturers as complete and accurate as possible, and great care has been taken also to properly list all concerns under the various classified heads. There has been an increase of sixty per cent in these classifications, thus making them more specific and showing at a glance the manufacturer of any certain line of goods. In this new edition there has been a complete elimination of duplication, each feature being recorded but once. This has reduced the size of the book considerably, making it compact and more easily handled on account of its small size. This new edition should be of great value to lumbermen in identifying the various manufacturers in the furniture trade who are such heavy consumers of all lines of hardwood lumber.

Death of Prominent Grand Rapids Lumberman

George S. Wilkinson, fifty-three years old, and for the past seven years president of the Van Keulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., died at the U. B. A. hospital August 21 quite suddenly. He had returned from a business trip the previous day, was taken ill and was hurried to the hospital. Uremic poisoning was the cause of his death. Mr. Wilkinson leaves a widow, a son and two daughters, also a sister in Grand Rapids. The son, Dean, aged twenty-nine, lies at the family home, 366 N. Front street, very ill with tuberculosis. The remains were taken August 23 to Lakeview for funeral services and interment. In former years Mr. Wilkinson was a lumber inspector and he has traveled for a number of years on the road, his work bringing him in touch with many people in the trade. The floral offerings were beautiful, including a fine piece sent by the Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association.

Forestry at Michigan University

When the course in forestry was established at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in June, 1901, the principal aims in establishing such course were to train young men for the profession of forestry, to promote forestry in Michigan, to assist in the proper care of state forest lands and to care for the university forest reserves. The university has succeeded in its aims far better than the public in general has any idea of, and in the nine years of its existence it has grown to be a school of recognized strength throughout the United States.

Today Michigan men are scattered all over the country in the employ of the United States and they have gained their positions through their ability to stand first in the competitive examinations in which the students from the best forestry schools of the country did their best to carry off the high places.

"What are my chances for work if I take a

course in forestry?" has so often been asked of the professors in that department that there has been a short article prepared to answer just this question in the very best possible manner. Another answer, however, which is fully as much to the point, is the fact that each year there comes to Prof. Roth, head of the department, calls for more men than he has graduates. Before the end of May practically every graduate in that department had accepted or been assured of a fine position, and a goodly number of the graduates this year never waited after passing their last examination even to get their diplomas, but took the first train for the scene of their new activities.

This is what the bulletin says in answer to the question prospective students are asking regarding their chance for work after taking the course, which is a graduate one:

It will require the trained heads and hands of several thousand good men to start the work of improving our woods, and it will require the continuous effort for all time of thousands more to continue the work successfully.

The awakening to the need for better treatment of the woods lands is very general, and all classes of people are beginning to realize that it is poor business to destroy a forest and



THE LATE GEORGE S. WILKINSON.

throw away the land when, with a little care, it might be logged and still leave a valuable forest for future use; also that it is wasteful to leave the large areas of non-agricultural lands in a non-productive wasteland condition, for all lands cannot be made plow lands.

As a consequence of this awakening, guided and promoted especially by the intelligent efforts of the United States Forest Service, hundreds of forest owners have of late called for the advice and assistance of men trained in the right use and care of woods. That this demand for help will increase is certain, and it is reasonable even to believe that quite a rapid increase in this demand may be looked for. Today there are hundreds of estates in the care of untrained men, who are unable to provide more than a patrol service, while the service of a trained man would not cost any more and would certainly yield larger returns.

Then there are hundreds of men engaged in lumbering, or who would buy timbered land for speculation, who employ well-paid men as "timber-lookers" or "estimators," to make timber or forest surveys, usually with a view to determining the present market value of the woods. That a trained man who sees not only the merchantable stem, but also appreciates and is able to report intelligently all features which make up the forest and its wealth would be more useful than the untrained man must be admitted without argument.

As to the prospective forester himself, he should be a man of good physique, good disposition, frugal habits, absolute honesty and thorough training. Half-prepared men are of little use in forestry, especially in the beginning stage of the profession in our country. It is strong, well prepared men who are wanted in forestry, but to these the profession not only assures a good living, but a most useful and interesting life.

Ties for the Santa Fe

The Santa Fe Railway Company is about to enter on a series of experiments with various Mexican hardwoods for ties. Shipments of timbers have been received which will be distributed over the company's system in various parts of the country, where the woods will be given critical tests. Among the ties are mahogany, ebony, native cedar and other woods, which will be placed at different points on the line, where atmospheric conditions, soil, insects and other destructive forces will have different tendencies. These ties will be watched carefully and reports made from time to time as to how they are standing the strain.

A shipment of mahogany ties from Mexico was received at Galveston recently. This consisted of 8,000 ties and is a part of the largest tie contract with a foreign country on record. The Santa Fe secured concessions from the Mexican government, and has contracted for the delivery of something like twenty million ties. An expert was sent into Mexico some time ago to make a study of the native woods suitable for ties, and of the 373 varieties, chose 16.

The Santa Fe is doing a great deal of experimenting with various woods for use as ties. A shipment of 89,000 hardwood ties from Japan was received recently in California. These experiments are the result of a tour made by the company's tie expert, Captain Carton, who was sent two years ago to Japan and Mexico to make investigations as to the varieties of timber suitable for railway ties, and to report on what might be considered a source of supply for coming years. The result of the experiments will be of great interest to the railroads who have spent a great deal of money trying concrete, steel and various kinds of ties, none of which have ever proven so satisfactory as those of wood.

Forest Conservation in Canada

Consul H. D. Vansant of Kingston recently stated that the question of conservation of Canadian forests is receiving the attention of prominent Canadians in various lines, and adds that the area of the merchantable forests of Canada has been very much overestimated. The total forest area is variously estimated at from 200,000,000 to 600,000,000 acres, and the timber belt is supposed to stretch from Ungava, across northern Quebec and Ontario, and from there, north of the prairies, to the Peace River country. The area of merchantable timber, however, is estimated to contain not more than 100,000,000 acres, and the remainder of the stand is suitable merely for firewood and could not be profitably transported for a long distance. The secretary of the Forestry Association made the assertion that Canada's merchantable timber supply is but one-third that of the United States, and that the timber of Ontario province will, at the present rate of consumption, last but thirty years.

It is claimed that over 8,000,000 acres of waste lands in Ontario could be made to produce forest crops. There are, in addition, over 200,000 acres of sand lands which are more suitable for the production of timber than for any other purpose. Considerable portions of the waste sand areas in Ontario are already being replanted, and surprisingly satisfactory results are already in evidence. In the prairie provinces, where the soil is richer, young trees have met with even better returns.

On the other hand, reports from the former lumber districts which have in the course of time been denuded of their best timber, show that these countries are not only retrograding in production and fertility, but in population as well. In all these regions, wood and all other fuel is at a premium, and the price is constantly increasing.

Sometimes a man doggedly saves his pennies and his dollars are blown in by his heirs.

Urge Railroads to Save Forests

Further participation by railroads in the conservation movement was advocated at the eleventh annual convention of the American Railway Engineering & Maintenance of Way Association at the Congress Hotel, Chicago.

The alarm felt by the railroads on account of the rapidly decreasing supply of timber suitable for ties and other railroad purposes, and the willingness of the roads to co-operate in the national movement for the conservation of natural resources, were expressed in the report of the Committee on Conservation. That body, of which A. S. Baldwin, chief engineer of the Illinois Central, is chairman, has kept in touch with the work of the government Forest Service in this respect, and its report urged upon the railroads the compliance with the suggestions for railroad work in forest preservation, prepared by the National Conservation Commission. Control of forest fires was pointed to as an important phase of the problem.

"One of the best methods by which railroads can insure themselves against shortage of ties and timber in the future," the report states, "is for them to own and manage their own forests. A number of roads already have adopted this policy. Some have withdrawn from the market the remainder of their forested land-grant areas; others have purchased forest land outright. The management of existing forests is more economical, and in the long run probably will be more satisfactory than the establishment of plantations.

"Such land should be in charge of trained foresters, who should manage the lands more with a view to producing ties and timber than to meeting the immediate demand."

About 19,000,000 treated ties were used by the railroads in 1907, according to the report, and the number is rapidly increasing.

Western Fire Disasters

The serious loss of life and extensive destruction of timber property from forest fires in Idaho and some of the northwestern states during the last fortnight, point to the inadequacy of present fire protection in timber areas, not only in this region but in many other parts of the United States. It is high time that better methods were inaugurated for clearing up the slashings following lumber operations, and laws enacted making the penalties for wanton or careless setting of forest fires severe enough to put a stop to this practice.

Reduction of Teak Output from Siam

A new system of administration, whereby the output of teak from the forests of Siam will be somewhat curtailed and the supply protected, is announced by Vice-Consul-General Carl C. Hanson of Bangkok, in a recently submitted report. Beginning with December, 1909, leases of teak forests have been lengthened from six to fifteen years. The smaller leases have been consolidated and regrouped, the larger of these areas being divided into halves, one of which is reserved, and the other leased for fifteen years with the right to work all mature trees during that period. In view of the greater economy made possible by this new ruling, the government royalty per log has been raised from \$3.65 to \$4.38, an arrangement which will very likely effect a material reduction in stumpage manufactured, at least for the first term of lease.

Southern Timber Deal

An important deal was consummated at Mansfield, La., a few days ago when W. T. and S. A. Pergues purchased the extensive timber holdings of the Roberts-Brown Lumber Company, located at Trenton Station, four miles south of Mansfield on the Kansas City Southern Railroad. It is stated that the Messrs. Pergues will immediately begin preparations for the erection of a large sawmill at Trenton. The purchasers of

this property have been contractors in railroad ties for a number of years and it is their intention to devote most of their energies to this line of trade for the present, although eventually they will become full-fledged lumbermen.

Building New Veneer Warehouse

In connection with his saw and veneer mills and other structures on Roby street, near Blue Island avenue, C. L. Willey of this city is building a new four-story and basement concrete and brick veneer warehouse. This building will be used to store fancy figured veneer, of which Mr. Willey manufactures large quantities. The building is of modern construction and will be dust and fire proof. Very shortly Mr. Willey will install at this plant a steam cylinder for preparing mahogany and other fancy woods for drying, also a new battery of dry-kilns.

Export Stave Trade With Trinidad

The following report from Consul Franklin D. Hale of Trinidad deals with the importance of the native wood, Inga, in the cooperage trade, and gives an idea of the proportions of that industry in his territory:

Recent experiments have proven that the native wood, pois doux (scientific name, Inga), can be successfully used in the manufacture of rum-punchons, in competition with imported woods. A special point in its favor is that it does not flavor or color the liquor in the least; it is quite plentiful all over the island, and common in some districts. A rum-punchon of imported wood cannot be obtained for less than \$5, while the cost of a cord of pois doux, from which can be made five or six punchons, is only \$2.40. It is classed as a soft wood of little value, and is of very rapid growth, reaching maturity in a few years. Local coopers can put punchons made of this wood on the market at \$4 and make a satisfactory profit. White oak staves are worth \$8 a hundred, while staves of pois doux can be furnished at \$4 a hundred. In the fiscal year 1908-09, 629,400 staves were imported into Trinidad from the United States and 443,750 from British North America.

Meeting Spoke Manufacturers' Association

The Spoke Manufacturers' Association, composed of the trade in the Mississippi Valley, held the second of its three meetings a year at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, on Wednesday, August 10. The discussions were chiefly relative to the supply of timber for the manufacture of this line of products, much emphasis being laid on the scarcity of choice hickory and walnut in the old fields of production where these woods were most abundant. Considerable attention was given the subject of conservation as a means of remedying the shortage which seems bound to come within the next generation unless some means are adopted for saving waste in the woods and reforestation along the most approved scientific lines.

A Barn Raising

A barn raising of an unusual character is reported by a farmer near Goliad, Tex. A few years ago he erected a small stable, and for his corner posts and side posts used green willow timbers, without removing the bark. This arrangement was very satisfactory for some time, and nothing unusual was noticed. After being away for a period, upon returning he discovered that the floor, which originally had laid flat on the ground, was now fully three feet above the soil. Upon investigation it was discovered that the willow posts had taken root in the moist soil, and were already sprouting, the expansion caused by their growth being responsible for raising the floor. It is reported that in the course of two years the floor was raised high enough so that the farmer merely had to board up the sides and had a two-story barn (rather an unusual growth, even for a willow). Since last reported, the trees have undoubtedly grown

at least another half-story, and in the course of time the owner will be able to make additions almost at will and with comparatively little expense. Astonishing things are happening in Texas every day, but unfortunately for the verity of the foregoing story the evidence at hand scarcely constitutes proof.

The Pacific Coast Edger

Among the many styles of edgers built by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Mich., manufacturer of the Tower line of edgers and trimmers, is what is known as the Pacific Coast type of edger, which has no front table.

Of these the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company not only makes several different sizes, but two distinct styles. One of these has hand wheels to shift the saws; the other, short handles. In both cases the saws may be instantly locked in any desired position. In both cases, too, the scales, or indexes, indicate the distances between the various saws, instead of the distance each saw is from the stationary saw or from the guide.

This is a unique and valuable feature, much appreciated by users of the machine. It is covered by letters patent.

Spanish Cork Oak

The United States Department of Agriculture recently authorized the carrying out of extensive experiments with a view to determining whether or not cork oak can be naturalized in this country. The tree will be given a fair trial on the natural forests in the West, 2,000 one-year-old seedlings having already been consigned for planting in experiment stations.

Fifteen hundred of the seedlings will be installed in the Santa Barbara Natural Forests and five hundred on the Monterey Natural Forests in southern California. The district forester for that section has already been instructed to make preparations for the planting and the work will be carried on as expeditiously as possible. Professor Gowsell of the Forest School at Point Loma, Cal., has received a hundred seedlings for experimental purposes.

In addition one hundred pounds of the cork oak acorns will be secured from Catalonia, Spain, and next fall will be planted in District 6. In view of the fact that this species of oak has already been successfully raised in California, it seems highly probable that the experiments will be satisfactory in that state especially, and to a more limited extent in Florida.

Preserving the Sequoias

The California big trees are the oldest living things which exist at the present day. Stump analysis shows that some of these giant trees have existed for 4,000 years, a date which makes comparatively modern the construction of the pyramids in Egypt or the founding of Rome.

In one portion of the Calaveras grove there are 10 trees each having a diameter greater than 25 feet, and more than 70 which are between 15 and 25 feet through. A bark, varying from 6 inches to 2 feet in thickness, acts as an efficient shield against forest fires, which have practically no effect on these trees. In fact, there is almost no cause which can do any material damage to them except the saws of the lumbermen, and with this peril eliminated there is no reason to doubt but that they will live for hundreds of years to come. The fact that each tree contains as much lumber as is usually found on from 15 to 20 acres of ordinary forest land makes protection against the lumbermen especially difficult. A Minnesota lumber concern now owns the Calaveras grove, and the United States government has insured them against destruction for lumber by trading an equal amount of timber situated elsewhere on the forest reserves. Similar action in behalf of the various other groves should be taken by the government before it is too late.

Packing Lumber for Mexican Export

In the recent report of Consul William W. Canada of Veracruz, he lays particular stress on the shiftless way in which American lumber is bundled for export to Mexico.

A January shipment arriving in that market, containing some three hundred bundles of high-grade yellow poplar, tongued and grooved, and especially designed for the construction of high-class railroad coaches and private cars, arrived in such a deplorable condition as to be practically useless for the purpose for which it was intended. Instead of boxing or crating it was merely tied in bunches as though it had been loaded for local handling, a string around each end seeming to be all that was deemed necessary by the shippers. On arrival it was found that many of the bundles had broken loose, much of the stock splintered and broken, especially the tongued and grooved edges, rendering it altogether useless for any fine work.

It was very evident that the rope-yarn used in bundling this lumber was altogether inadequate for the use to which it was put. A little consideration of this matter will undoubtedly be of benefit to both shipper and consignee.

An Exhibit at the Centenary Exposition at Buenos Ayres

That progressive machinery manufacturing house, the H. B. Smith Machine Company, of Smithfield, N. J., is making an exhibit of six of its machines at the Centenary Exposition at Buenos Ayres, Argentina. The machines the company is exhibiting, with brief description of them, are as follows:

One heavy jig or scroll saw for fret work or inside work. The table tilts both ways and the saws are strained with an even tension by an improved method. The machine is started and stopped by a foot lever.

One medium size universal saw, in which the table adjusts up and down for depth of cut, tilts for bevel sawing, and is provided with cross-cutting, slitting and mitre gauges. The countershaft is detached.

One 12-inch hand planer or jointer, in which both tables have both horizontal and vertical adjustments, the latter being concentric with the cutting circle. The cutter-head is usually four-slotted, but the round type can be furnished. The machine is fitted with a safety guard and countershaft.

One cabinet mortising and boring machine with compound table, having a rack and pinion feed, for working hardwoods in door, sash and blind factories and furniture shops, also the cabinet department of car shops.

One door tenoner with double heads and double copes and with roller-bearing carriage. This machine may be fitted with a cut-off saw, and as the machine will work both hard and soft woods,

it is adapted for all classes of work. It usually accompanies the mortiser.

One 36-inch standard band-saw machine with special method for giving tension to the saw-blade so as to operate either wide or narrow blades with equal facility and without breakage. The table tilts both ways and the guide lifts to take in 18 inches. All adjustments are made from front.

The exhibit is in charge of Storer & Cia. The use of woodworking machinery in the great South American republic is increasing very rapidly, but the average denizen of that far-off land is like the citizen of Missouri and has to be "shown." This is what the H. B. Smith Machine Company is doing.

A Brand New Variety Saw

The J. A. Fay & Egan Company, well known manufacturer of woodworking machinery, is introducing to its trade its new No. 260 Variety Saw. This saw is designed for a great variety of work, especially in furniture, desk and chair factories. It possesses advantages in quick and accurate adjustment over any other variety saw and will be found in every way a decided improvement in ripping, cross-cutting, boring, bevel sawing, cropping, grooving, mitering, etc.

With a 16-inch blade the machine will cut through stock $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. It will cut off 15 inches wide and take 24 inches between the ripping fence and blade.

The frame is of substantial cast-iron construction, heavy enough to support the working parts without vibration, and has the countershaft mounted on stem yoke bearings, making the machine entirely self-contained.

The table is 40 inches by 44 inches, and angles 45 degrees. For very accurate work it has a micrometer adjustment by the hand wheel shown. There is a wooden throat plate around the saw which can be removed when desired to use gaining heads or grooving saws on the mandrel.

The ripping fence may be set to rip stock up to 24 inches wide to the right and 12 inches to left of saw, and may be used either on the right or left side of saw; when used on the left side it forms a support for the stock when the table is tilted, an advantage when working heavy material. Two miter cut-off fences are provided which are adjustable to any angle up to 45 degrees either way.

The boring table is 19 inches long and 9 inches wide, has vertical adjustment of 9 inches, and horizontal movement of 7 inches. Fence is adjustable for angle boring.

The saw arbor is 1 3-16 inches diameter where saw is applied, and is fitted with flanges having expansion bushing. It is also provided with an extension nut for arbor, to accommodate gaining or grooving heads up to 2 inches thick, when so ordered. The saw arbor is carried on a swing

frame with sleeve bearings on countershaft, maintaining even tension of driving belt at all positions and also provided with adjustment for lining up and tracking the belt. It is raised or lowered by a hand wheel convenient to the operator and is locked in position by a smaller hand wheel at the same point. A 16-inch blade is furnished regularly, but the machine will carry a saw of 20-inches diameter. An automatic take-up idler pulley is provided to keep the belt from slipping under a heavy cut.

Further information concerning this machine will be furnished on application to manufacturer at 414-434 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miscellaneous Notes

The new Etowah Lumber Company, Etowah, Tenn., has a capital stock of \$5,000.

The Buckeye Hardwood Company has recently gone out of business at Newark, Ohio.

The Enterprise Lumber Company of Seymour, Ind., has increased its capital stock to \$50,000.

The Buckeye Lake Boat Company has \$15,000 capital to manufacture boats at Millersport, O.

The Hawthorne Lumber & Supply Company has \$25,000 capital to operate at Wilmington, Del.

The Bereford Lumber Manufacturing Company is organized at Kansas City with \$100,000 capital.

The Kephart Manufacturing Company announces that it has closed its office at Lima, Ohio.

The Lindsay Lumber Company, capitalized at \$5,000, is a new concern to incorporate at St. Louis, Mo.

The Builders' Veneer & Woodwork Company has started operations at Cascol, Wis., with \$15,000 capital.

The Patent Rift Flooring Company was recently organized at Atlanta, Ga., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Rochester Trim Company has been organized at Rochester, N. Y., with an authorized capital of \$45,000.

The Spice Run Lumber Company has been organized at Charleston, W. Va., with a paid-up capital of \$100,000.

The Trinity Hardwood Lumber Company has recently been incorporated at Mabank, Tex., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

A new Wisconsin concern is the Oconomowoc Lumber Company of Oconomowoc, which has a paid-up capital of \$25,000.

The Texas City Lumber Company has recently been incorporated at Texas City, Tex., with an authorized capital stock of \$10,000.

The Carolina Lumber Company is arranging to erect a large band mill near Bluefield, W. Va. it will have a capacity of 50,000 feet.

The Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company has decided to rebuild its sawmill at Century, Fla., recently burned at a loss of \$250,000.

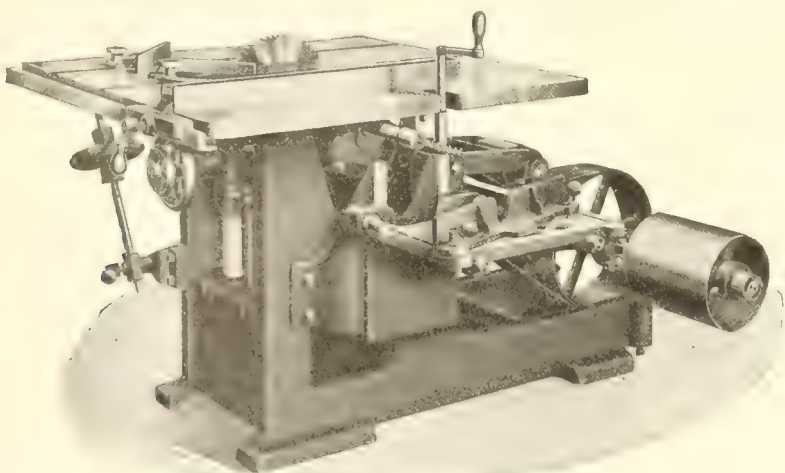
The Tri-State Lumber Company lost its entire plant in Preston county, W. Va., in a fire which is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Denver, Colo., by the Mills Lumber Company. It has a capital of \$50,000 and will operate several sawmills.

A serious fire destroyed the main plant of the Santee River Cypress Lumber Company at Ferguson, S. C., the early part of this month. The loss was about \$80,000.

A large Boston firm of wholesale lumber dealers, C. W. Wood & Co., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of \$34,000 and assets of a little more than \$2,000.

The Pointsett Lumber & Manufacturing Company is the title of a firm recently incorporated



NO. 260 VARIETY SAW.

with an authorized capital of \$500,000 to do a general lumber business at Elizabeth, N. J.

The Fuller & Rice Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$200,000 and has filed articles to that effect with the secretary of state.

A deed was recently closed transferring to the Bond Lumber Company of Gulfport, Miss., certain timber lands in that section to the value of almost a million dollars.

The National Hardwood Lumber Company of Portland, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 to conduct a general lumbering business. C. E. Eaton is president, and A. F. Jones treasurer of the new concern.

The Batesville Manufacturing Company's plant at Newton, Miss., has been put into operation. The new industry manufactures spokes and hubs, having a capacity of 10,000 club turned spokes per day. W. M. Price is general manager and J. W. Griffin superintendent.

The Quiet Manufacturing Company of Whittier, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000, by William Quiet of Whittier, G. E. Colvine of Bryson City, and W. T. Mason of Asheville, N. C. The company will build a woodworking factory at Whittier and will begin operations shortly.

The Crocker Chair Company of Sheboygan, Wis., has purchased 2,500 acres of timber lands from the G. S. Sanburn Company of Ashland. The purchase price was about \$14 per acre. The Sanburn company retains the mineral right on the lands. The property is located in Houghton county, Michigan, a short distance from Sidnaw.

Forest fires in the vicinity of Yalmar, Mich., spread into the lumber piles at the mill of the Yalmar Lumber Company and about 900,000 feet of lumber, mostly birch and hemlock, were destroyed. Only by the most strenuous effort were the mill and the remaining stock of lumber, about 400,000 feet, saved from destruction. The lumber was well insured.

The Whitaker Brothers Company of Meridian, Miss., with mills there and at Meehan Junction, has just erected a new double circular sawmill

at Meehan Junction, which will make a specialty of quartered white oak. The officers of the company are: W. B. Whitaker, president; J. R. Whitaker, secretary, and J. T. Whitaker, treasurer. The company is also an extensive manufacturer of hickory.

The saw and planing mill of the Tennessee Lumber & Coal Company of Glen Mary, Tenn., was destroyed by fire on August 13. The fire is thought to have started in a hot box. The loss has not yet been estimated, but it is probable that the plant will be rebuilt. The general offices and commissary of the company are located at Glen Mary in charge of C. P. Havemeyer, general manager. The sales office, in charge of Hall Havemeyer, are located at Covington, Ky.

C. W. Hyde, president of the Hyde Lumber Company, South Bend, Ind., has recently secured an interest in the properties of the Desha Lumber Company, which owns large tracts in the parish of East Carroll, La., the timber being largely virgin oak, ash, cottonwood, cypress and red gum. The total stand of timber is estimated at close to 40,000,000 feet. A railroad is being constructed into the timber. A steam skidder will be installed at an early date and the logs will be shipped to Arkansas City, Ark., where the company lately built a fine band mill with all the latest and most up-to-date accessories. The capacity of the Desha company's plant is 50,000 feet per day.

R. Lee Riggs, secretary of the Port Barre Lumber Company, of Port Barre, La., which is temporarily in the hands of a receiver, has opened an office at 432 Hibernia building, New Orleans, where he will engage in a general wholesale business, domestic and export, in red and white oak, ash, red gum, tupelo and cypress. Mr. Riggs has arrangements with the Port Barre Lumber Company whereby he will offer a portion of the product of the company's mill for sale. He also has contracts with a number of other mills to handle their hardwood and tupelo gum output. Mr. Riggs will continue his office until the receivership of the Port Barre Lumber Company is relieved, when he will likely establish sales offices of that company in New Orleans.

H. B. Leavitt, of this city, president of the Leavitt Land & Lumber Company at Dermott, Ark., has been called to the mill point of that company owing to difficulties in operation caused by the heavy rains.

The RECORD acknowledges receipt of the August number of the Red Book, published by the Lumbermen's Credit Association of Chicago and New York, and containing the rating of many new firms associated with the lumber and manufacturing business; a publication called the 20th Century Sheet Metal Worker, written by A. E. Osborne, and published by the American Artisan. Mr. Osborne's book is a brief practical explanation of the various short cuts and problems employed by metal workers, and is a volume invaluable both to the artisan and the apprentice.

The newly organized Konzen, Stumpf & Schafer Lumber Company, of Chicago, has bought out the hardwood yard, office and full equipment of the F. W. Black Lumber Company, Robey street and Blue Island avenue.

W. T. Bayliss, Waynesville, Ill., has been succeeded by the Alexander Lumber Company with headquarters in Chicago.

H. C. Kofoed Lumber Company, of Minier, Ill., has sold out to the S. R. Cornish Lumber Company, which will be located in Chicago.

The Union Furniture Company, of Rockford, Ill., is rushing work on its new factory to take the place of the building recently burned. It is expected that the new plant will be ready for occupancy by September 1.

The Langton Lumber Company, of Peoria, Ill., is erecting a large hardwood mill in southern Arkansas to supply material for the local plant. It is stated that the new structure will cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

S. & T. Johnson, of Princeton, Ill., have purchased the Larson Furniture Company.

A. H. Ruth, of the G. W. Jones Lumber Company, of Appleton, Wis., has been making an extended business trip through the Wisconsin mill plants.

J. G. Marsh, of the Huddleston-Marsh Lumber Company, of Chicago, mahogany specialists, has returned from Europe and reports having had a satisfactory and pleasant trip.

Leonard Bronson, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, is back from an extended Pacific Coast trip, where he addressed various meetings of Western lumber associations.

Fred J. Jeffris, of the Chicago Car Lumber Company, has left for a three weeks' vacation trip in upper Michigan.

J. V. Stimson, the well-known hardwood operator of Huntingburg, Ind., Owensboro, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn., gladdened the hearts of his Chicago friends on August 24 with a call. This is Mr. Stimson's first visit to Chicago in eight months. He says that trade is so satisfactory with him that he has not been obliged to urge sales during the year, and that even now he is just on a tour shaking hands with his customers.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

D. W. Baird, the lumber jobber of Memphis, who has been spending several weeks in Chicago, paid his respects at the RECORD office on August 16. Mr. Baird will return to Memphis on September 1 to open an office in the Randolph Building for the handling of several stocks of southern hardwoods for which he has lately contracted.

J. F. McSweyn, manager of the Memphis Saw Mill Company, was a RECORD caller on August 17, en route to Memphis from the Lake country, where his family is spending the summer. Mr. McSweyn will stay but a short time in Memphis, and will return to his family in the North for another month's stay.

A. P. Steele, of Sardis, Miss., with his wife and sons, is spending a few weeks at the Chicago Beach Hotel. As a matter of fact, Mr. Steele, who is secretary and sales manager of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company, is simply making the hotel his headquarters while making a sales tour of the North and East.

T. B. McCormick, general manager of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company, spent a day or two in Chicago a fortnight ago.

C. R. Lamb, chairman of the executive committee of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, of

Charleston, Miss., who resides at Minneapolis, spent a day in Chicago last week in consultation with General Manager Burke, of that institution.

W. B. Burke, general manager of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, of Charleston, Miss., accompanied by his wife and son, are sojourning at the Chicago Beach Hotel, for a little respite from the hot weather of Mississippi. Mr. Burke reports that his house has recently booked several orders which are the largest they have handled for fully a year.

The RECORD acknowledges a call from J. A. Minnick, of Indianapolis, on August 15. Mr. Minnick is general sales manager of the National Dry Kiln Company, of Indianapolis.

J. S. Weidman, the banker-lumberman of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., was a Chicago visitor August 12.

The RECORD had the pleasure of a call on August 11 from A. Hawley, secretary of the St. Louis Lumberman.

N. A. Gladding, vice-president and general sales manager of E. C. Atkins & Co., the big saw house of Indianapolis, spent a day in Chicago last week en route to visit the company's branch sales office between this point and the Pacific Coast.

J. P. Heuss, flooring factory superintendent of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., of Cadillac, Mich., was a Chicago visitor on August 9. Mr. Heuss investigated the Kraetzer steaming process for preparing lumber for seasoning.

NEW YORK

The Interstate Commerce Commission began a three days' hearing in this city on the 15th for the purpose of collecting information as to the justifiability of the proposed general increase in freight rates as announced by the railroads, effective November 10, at which the opportunity was given to merchant interests in all classes of freight to be heard. The session opened at the Custom House, and immediately C. C. McCain, secretary of the Eastern Trunk Line Association, acting on behalf of over twenty roads who had cited their appearance, moved that the hearing be postponed for a few days additional in order that the large amount of data which the railroads had accumulated in support of the justice of such an advance might be gotten into

both steps for presentation. The motion was expressed in by the commission and September 7 announced as the date for beginning the hearing. Furthermore, the commission announced that the hearing in question was open to all advice, including commercial interests who might desire to be heard in opposition to the proposed advance. The commission has set August 29 as the beginning of the hearing on the same question for the railroads west of the Mississippi, which will be held in Chicago.

Charles R. Partridge, the prominent hardwood dealer of Jersey City, has just incorporated his business with a capital of \$700,000 under the style of the Chas. R. Partridge Lumber Company, of which he will retain control. Mr. Partridge has been identified with the local hardwood trade for many years and has built up a large business.

W. D. Mershon, eastern manager of the John D. Mershon Lumber Company of Saginaw, with headquarters at 1 Madison avenue, city, left last week in company with J. D. Mershon for the Pacific coast, where they will close final arrangements with the Pacific Lumber Company, the big redwood producers, for handling its eastern business the next year. The company is just rounding out some big improvements which will greatly increase the capacity and equipment of its plants and enable it to take care of all business with excellent despatch. J. D. Mershon will return directly to Saginaw. W. D. Mershon continuing his trip through Pacific coast points before returning.

F. B. Van Duzen, for many years associated with the local wholesale trade, has engaged in business on his own account at 12 East 42d street, where he will handle a full line of hardwoods and softwoods.

Among the prominent cypress manufacturers visiting the market during the fortnight were: A. E. Wilson, Wilson Cypress Company, Palatka, Fla.; L. H. Price, Ramos Lumber Company, Ramos, La.; E. H. Griffin, Hunter Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; and F. Price, Louisiana Red Cypress Company, New Orleans, La.

The Lumbermen's Club of New York is planning a "day of golf" for its member enthusiasts at the Hartsdale, N. Y., links on September 20, to be followed on the evening of the 21st by a smoker at the club's new quarters in the Hoffman House. The new quarters of the club will be ready for occupancy on September 1.

A. Short, for several years past the able manager for the local office of H. M. Bickford Company, Boston, Mass., headquarters 1 Madison avenue, city, has severed his connections to join forces with R. R. Sizer & Co., the big southern pine house of this city, as manager of their Philadelphia office. His many friends regret to see him go, but he carries with him a host of good wishes for success in his new connection.

W. L. Payton, formerly of the selling staff of the R. T. Jones Lumber Company, Flatiron building, has joined forces in a similar capacity with the Manufacturers' Lumber Company, the big Canadian house at 17 William street, city.

Samuel E. Barr, Lilly Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, is back from ten days' golfing at Atlantic City, N. J.

C. O. Shepherd, Davison Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, is on a trip to the company's mills at Bridgewater, N. S.

J. N. Scatcherd of Scatcherd & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; Thomas F. Smouse, the hardwood manufacturer and wholesaler of Cumberland, Md.; and A. C. Wood of Wood & Skilton, wholesalers of Philadelphia, Pa., were in town this week on business.

PHILADELPHIA

C. L. Lovell Jr. is not troubling about conditions in business, he says, as good as could be expected. He thinks the average so far has exceeded the same time a year ago and the outlook is luminous.

W. M. Ritter Lumber Company reports fair trading for August, and says July business was reasonably satisfactory. It considers the outlook promising. H. W. Collins, eastern sales manager, recently visited the home office at Columbus, Ohio, and attended one of the regular meeting of the selling staff.

Daniel B. Curll says, although new business is comparatively slow, he has sufficient orders to keep shippers active for a time. The mill is running full time. Mr. Curll is boldly optimistic as to outlook.

Among the recent visitors to the Lumbermen's Exchange rooms were Henry Palmer, Langhorne, Pa.; Joseph C. Jones, Conshohocken, Pa.; Joseph C. Waits, of Henderson Lumber Company, Sanford, Ala.; Ridgway S. Boyd, of Henderson-Boyd Lumber Company, Richburg, Ala.; and I. D. Miller, of I. D. Miller & Co., Hiwassee, Va.

Charles K. Parry & Co. report trading spasmodic, although up to the average for a relaxed season. During the last half of July and through August so far, there has been a gain with the scent of good fall business. Mr. Parry is summing up at Seaside Park, N. J.

Frederick S. Underhill, of Wistar, Underhill & Co., says they always accept August as their dull month, but so far business has been fairly responsive, and the outlook is propitious. R. W. Wistar is spending his vacation at Cape May, N. J.; T. N. Nixon is at Bradley Beach, N. J.; and Ellis K. Guilford reports from Aurora, W. Va.

The Tomb Lumber Company reports the usual summer hiatus, but on the whole a fair amount of lumber is moving. H. B. Tomb is still enjoying the salubrious mountain air. W. A. Tomb is looking after shipments at mill.

Charles H. Wistar, after attending the Knight Templars' convention at Chicago, is enjoying a trip through Yellow Stone Park and California.

J. C. Tennant, secretary and sales manager of the Fenwick Lumber Company, has recently spent some time at Pittsburg in conference with Mr. Ross, the western salesman. He has also visited Edgewood, N. Y., the Catskill mountain operation, and the general office at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. At all points the company is running full capacity and shipping close to green stock. He reports business somewhat quiet during July, but considerable more volume in August. Stocks at the mills are badly broken, but prices are fairly well sustained. Mr. Tennant looks for a good, steady demand during the fall and winter, with a resulting hardening of prices.

The annual baseball game between the Lumbermen's Exchange and the Master Builders' Exchange will be played on Wednesday, September 7, 1910, at the grounds of the Y. M. C. A. of the P. R. R., 44th and Parkside avenue. The proceeds of these games are always devoted to the most nobly philanthropic charities.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works has more men employed now than at any time since the panic of 1907. Before that depression the working force numbered 19,500 men, now they are able to keep 16,000 men busy on orders sufficient to last to the end of the year. On the first of August they received an order from the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to build five Mallet engines to weigh 450,000 pounds each.

An order has been placed with the American Locomotive Company for three ten-wheel locomotives by the Guantano & Western.

In Bradford county, it is stated, there are 130,802 acres of standing timber, against 496,433 acres of cleared land. Barclay township, the scene of the big lumbering operations with Laquin as the center, is the banner timber district with its 11,000 acres.

Fire destroyed the two-story frame saw mill and woodworking establishment of the Keystone State Construction Company, 31st and Manheim streets, Falls of Schuylkill, on August 13. The loss, which included the destruction of a quantity of machinery, lumber, patterns and forms used in the erection of the Queen Lane filter plant, amounted to more than \$30,000.

The Fanwood Lumber & Supply Company, Fanwood, was incorporated July 12. The capital is \$30,000.

The H. L. Brown Lumber Company, Camden, was recently chartered with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Madison Auto Company, Jersey City, received a charter under New Jersey laws on August 3; capital \$25,000.

The Collins Gear & Motor Company was recently organized under Delaware laws with a capital stock of \$250,000.

PITTSBURG

O. H. Babcock of the Babcock lumber interests is spending part of his summer's outing at the Ebensburg Inn, one of the famous resorts of Pennsylvania.

J. H. Henderson, secretary of the Kendall Lumber Company, put in an enjoyable two weeks at Atlantic City and Long Branch for his vacation.

W. W. Wilson of the Breitwieser & Wilson Company has gone to Canada for his year's rest of two weeks.

F. W. Crane, president of the F. W. Crane Lumber Company, is spending a few days at Yale, Ky., where the Crane company contracted recently for a large cut of fine hardwood.

R. J. Rogers, president of the Allegheny Lumber Company, spent a few days profitably in New York recently. E. S. Dunn of the same company is cooling off at Oil City, Pa., this week.

The Youngstown & Southern Railroad Company, with headquarters at Youngstown, O., has started to cut 25,000 ties at West Point, fourteen miles south of Leetonia, O., where it has quite a large tract of timber.

A new Ohio concern which is of considerable interest to Pittsburgers is the Buckeye Lake Boat Company, capital \$15,000, which was formed last week to manufacture boats and deal in lumber at Millersport, O. The officers are: President, E. B. Sauer; vice-president, George Ernst; secretary, Harry Sheppard; treasurer, William Frisbie; general manager, A. L. Allen.

The Linchan brothers are pushing their trade in good oak lumber, which they find is altogether the best wood to sell that they can handle. Their summer business has been fair, although not up to expectations. During the last six weeks they have been pushing hard into the eastern trade.

The Blairsville Lumber & Manufacturing Company recently passed into the hands of a receiver, the South Side Trust Company of Pittsburg holding that position. The capital stock of the Blairsville company is \$10,000, all paid. Liabilities are placed at about \$17,000 and assets at approximately \$10,000.

The Conneautville Chair Company of Conneautville, Pa., which has been in the hands of Receiver B. W. Middleton for some time, is pulling out in good shape. Its liabilities are \$27,000 and assets \$21,000, and it is likely that the concern's obligations will all be settled soon.

The plant of the J. A. Schwab Company, manufacturer of grain cradles at Moundsville, W. Va., was burned August 15. The assembling, paint and shipping departments were not damaged and some of the machinery can be repaired. This was the largest concern of the kind in the Ohio valley and the largest cradle concern in America. Business in 1910 amounted to about 15,000 cradles. Its season closed two weeks ago and it was to start on the fall cut soon.

The planing mill of the May Lumber Company at 202 Brighton road was badly damaged by fire August 14. The loss is estimated at \$25,000 and the planing mill was practically destroyed, along with a big carpet house adjoining. The fire is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

BOSTON

Clifton F. Leatherbee, a son of Charles W. Leatherbee of Boston, is very proud of his new flooring machine which he has invented. This machine paints the under side of the flooring and has been installed in the flooring plant of T. Wilce Company, Chicago, where it is being tried out. Mr. Leatherbee says that all reports so far are very encouraging.

The lumber yard of the Blacker & Shepard Company, Boston, was totally destroyed by fire August 9. Other lumber companies in the immediate vicinity also sustained a loss, but not a heavy one. The Blacker & Shepard Company has been able to keep its customers supplied, as it has two other yards, one in Boston and the other in Cambridge.

The Springfield Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., of which R. B. Currier is president, will vacate its present quarters and Mr. Currier states that the lumber will all be sold off between now and the first of October. He is not ready to say whether the business will be continued or not.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fred F. French & Co., Ltd., carriage manufacturers, Boston, by three creditors. As an act of bankruptcy the company made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors May 11 to Albert H. Lovett and Henry C. Mulligan. The assignees have been trying to dispose of the stock of the company since they were appointed. The liabilities are estimated at \$30,000.

The plant of the Flexible Veneering Company, Pawtucket, R. I., was recently damaged by fire. The loss was practically a total one.

The Spurr Veneer Company, Boston, has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are Alfred Douglass, William H. Wilson and C. W. Spurr, all of Boston.

BALTIMORE

Holger A. Koppel, a hardwood exporter in the Carroll building, Baltimore and Light streets and Danish vice-consul at this port, has returned from abroad after a stay of several months, during which he visited his old home, Copenhagen, and made trips to Berlin and Stuttgart, Germany; Belgium, London, Liverpool, Glasgow and other ports. He states that he found business quiet, with stocks rather more than adequate for current needs and the general business situation by no means promising. He took some orders, but prices were not attractive. When Mr. Koppel left here he had just recovered from an attack of illness, which left him rather weak. The ocean voyage did him much good.

Richard W. Price of Price & Heald is spending a vacation of about one month in the Georgian Bay country, where he will devote a considerable part of the time to the gentle pastime of fishing. Mr. Price is an enthusiastic angler. He is accompanied by his wife and unmarried daughters.

J. McD. Price, secretary of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, has returned from his first swing around the circle to visit members of the organization and discuss with them questions of trade interest. Everywhere he got into contact with the exporters and conferred with them concerning matters of direct interest to the trade. He also took occasion to inform them of what has been done to promote the welfare of the trade and got the views of members on matters expected to receive attention in the near future, among them the question of railroad rates. In making the trip Mr. Price followed the method adopted by his predecessor, E. M. Terry, which proved very effective in strengthening the influence of the organization.

H. L. Bowman, general sales manager for the

R. E. Wood Lumber Company, is spending a vacation at his former home, Woodbery Forest School, Orange Courthouse, Va. G. L. Wood, vice-president of the company, is putting in a few weeks at Springdale Cottage, White Pine, Pa., where the Messrs. Wood were born.

Among the visiting lumbermen who have been in Baltimore during the past two weeks was Henry Bruening of Bremen, Germany, who came over to look after veneer woods and give particular attention to big logs. He called on some of the firms here, renewing acquaintance with them, and then continued on to Mobile and New Orleans. Mr. Bruening is well known in the trade.

Charles I. James of the Pigeon River Lumber Company has returned from the mill at Crest Mont, N. C., where he found everything in working order, and where he made arrangements for the construction of some miles of logging road and other improvements.

Harvey McCoy has resumed charge of the local office of William Whitmer & Sons, on East Lexington street, after an interval of some months, during which Charles M. Buchanan looked after affairs while Mr. McCoy recuperated. Mr. McCoy has not been in good health and took a long vacation. He is now in good trim and has taken up the work with vigor.

CLEVELAND

The contract for the selected early English oak to be used in the fine paneling and carved woodwork and furniture for the probate and circuit court rooms in the new \$4,000,000 county court house here has been let by the W. B. McAllister Company, which has the general contract for supplying it, to the Martin-Barriss Company of this city. The oak is of specially imported English stock and regarded as being of as fine a grade as ever handled in this city.

The Collamer Lumber Company is preparing to open its new yard on Euclid avenue, near the "Y," in east Cleveland. It has a fine location in the midst of a rapidly building section of the city. A line of hardwoods will be carried by the new concern.

W. Howard Prescott of the Saginaw Bay Lumber Company left during the past week for a vacation on the Atlantic coast. C. H. Prescott of the same company is home again after spending his summer vacation at his old home at Tawas, Mich.

The Hardwood Lumber Company, recently incorporated, has moved its offices from the Electric building on Prospect avenue to the Williamson building on the Public Square.

The Advance Lumber Company reports that it is fairly busy in its hardwood department and that the outlook for the fall is quite promising. The company is receiving quite a lot of stock from its southern mills at present.

Joseph Woehrl, formerly with a big Charles-town, W. Va., lumber company, has joined the sales department of the Advance company.

Harry P. Blake, who at one time was with the Advance Lumber Company, has gone into business for himself, opening a general office in the Brotherhood building at Ontario and St. Clair avenues. He will handle hardwoods and northern stocks.

The W. A. Cool & Son Lumber Company says that about the same condition continues to exist in connection with the automobile industry as a few weeks ago. The call for poplar for body making has diminished alarmingly, and comparatively little is being sold for that purpose.

COLUMBUS

The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company is preparing to start operations at its new mill at Ritter, N. C. It is located at Hazel Creek in

the midst of the large tract of poplar, oak, chestnut and hemlock. The mill when completed will have a capacity of 100,000 feet daily. J. W. Mayhew of this company left early in August for a two weeks' vacation at Mt. Clemens.

The Hardwood Lumber Company of Cleveland was recently incorporated with a capital of \$15,000 by John J. Harwood and others.

The woodworking mill of Martin & Jackson at Montpelier, O., was completely destroyed by fire recently. The loss was about \$11,000. About 100,000 feet of lumber were burned. The proprietors have not yet decided whether the plant will be rebuilt or not.

Peter Carroll, president of the Clay Lumber Company of Porter, W. Va., recently called at Columbus shippers' offices.

Statistics collected from Ohio, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia for the week ending August 10 show contracts awarded amounting to \$3,040,000 as compared with \$1,893,000 for the corresponding week of 1909 and \$1,489,000 for 1908. Since January 1 contracts have been awarded amounting to \$70,560,000.

John R. Gobey, head of John R. Gobey & Co., says there is no improvement in trade. He expects more activity by the first of September. Prices are holding up well considering the circumstances.

The Wertz Lumber Company of Canal Dover, O., was incorporated with a capital of \$35,000 to buy and sell all kinds of lumber and to handle building materials. The incorporators are Valentine F. Pretorius, Frank E. Wible, Fred Wertz, Philip Geib and Jacob Pretorius.

H. W. Collins, sales manager of the eastern division, and F. B. Pryor, sales manager of the western division for the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, were in Columbus August 13 for the regular monthly conference with R. W. Horton, sales manager of the central division. All three managers report a quiet market with orders running along about as usual.

CINCINNATI

Increasing prominence as a hardwood center is constantly adding to the number of firms and companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of hardwoods. The most recent addition to the local market is the Conasauga Lumber Company, owning mills at Conasauga, Tenn. The company has opened offices for a sales department on the seventh floor of the Fourth National Bank building.

L. W. Radina, head of L. W. Radina & Co., prominent hardwood men, with offices and yards in the West End, says that while business at present is dull, the prospects for the future look encouraging. Advices from correspondents in the East were to the effect that there was a brightening up in the buying in that section of the country.

The opening of the Ohio Valley Exposition, which is set for Monday, August 29, has evidently caused the return of a number of the absent lumbermen who were on vacations. The Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati is taking an active interest in the success of the exposition. A special meeting was called last week, when it was decided to have the club represented in the great industrial parade on the opening day by a float significant of the lumber industry. President Cliff S. Walker appointed Jos. Bolser, B. F. Dulweber and W. E. DeLaney a special committee to work out the details. The plan adopted embraces a large float representing a lumber camp in the forest, with logs, camp fire and an old "mammy" preparing a meal. The work of arranging the float has been placed in the hands of a competent artist. Following the float will be a number of "Jacks" carrying axes, saws, cant hooks and tools. A guard of outriders dressed as foresters will be a part of the display. The order has been to spare no expense or pains to make the display a great success and an

added to the lumber industry of the Queen City. It was proposed by one of the members to secure, if possible, an old ox-team and log wagon from some logging outfit and bring the outfit to the city, together with a load of logs. This part of the display may not materialize, owing to the long distance the outfit would have to be brought by rail. But one thing sure—the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati, who never do things by halves, will surely have a most creditable turnout.

The Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati is still taking an active part in the fight against the freight rate advance, and upon the instructions of the Executive Board, Secretary Bolser has sent the following letter to members:

Dear Sir: Inclosed you will find a reprint of the address of B. F. Dulweber, at Chester Park, on Friday, June 18, on the freight rate situation. This address practically expresses the views of the River and Rail Committee. [This address was printed in full in the HARDWOOD RECORD of June 25.]

The committee recommends that the Lumbermen's Club, in connection with other organizations and individuals, make an effort to prevent the contemplated advance in rates. This matter is of such importance that an expression from each member of the club is desired, which will determine the action that will be taken. It is therefore suggested that you read and carefully consider the inclosed reprint and fill out and return the inclosed postal card promptly to the secretary. In the event that the membership decides to make a fight on the advance in rates it will be necessary to make some expenditures, and, owing to the difficulty of having general club meetings during the summer months, it is suggested that the Executive Board be empowered to expend such sum for this purpose as it may deem necessary or advisable. Provision for your vote on this question is also made on the inclosed postal card.

THE POSTAL CARD

Do you favor the club making an effort to prevent the proposed advance in freight rates?

(Yes or No.)

Do you favor empowering the Executive Board to expend such sums as may be necessary or advisable?

(Yes or No.)

Please express opinion, sign card, and mail promptly.

It will be at least a week before the results can be tabulated and the announcement of the result made, but there is no doubt but that the Executive Board will be given authority to go to any expense in the matter of securing low freight rates.

Monday, August 29, is rapidly approaching, the greatest day in all Cincinnati's history. For on that day the Memphis lumbermen's baseball team will be the guests of the baseball club of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club and will be given a few points on the great national game. On the same day the Ohio Valley Exposition opens with a big industrial parade, a work-horse parade and other doings. Garry Herrmann had a game with the Bostons and Redlegs scheduled for League Park, but when he heard of the other counter attractions he very patriotically called the league game off. Dwight Hinkley, manager of the Lumbermen's Club baseball team, is at present at Atlantic City toning up for the game with sea baths, but will return in a day or two to complete arrangements for the great lumber contest.

The strike at the mill of C. Crane & Co. is still on, so far as the strikers are concerned. During the past week an attempt was made to engage the teamsters and yard hands in the local and shipping departments who were not out in a sympathetic strike. A saloonist in the neighborhood of the plant, whose business was evidently affected by the strike, got busy, and informed a number of the men in the yard that he would board them free, if they quit work. A telephone message brought a relay of police to the plant, and the ambitious saloonist got "pinched" for inciting riot. Mr. Crane refused to be disturbed over the conditions, when asked at the Sinton one day last week in regard to the strike, he looked amused and said: "Yes: they're striking, but I am not bothering with that now, I have some other matters more im-

portant. The city is repairing a sewer that runs through my property and I'm looking after that."

The first meeting of the fall and winter campaign of the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati, which is usually held on the first Monday of the month, will be postponed to the second Monday of September, owing to Labor Day falling on the 5th. The meeting will be held in the Gibson House assembly room, with the usual dinner.

An interesting exhibit in the forestry division of the exposition will be made by Prof. Crumley. He shows how waste land not worth a cent to the owners was planted in catalpa trees, and that these trees are now worth \$17 a year to the owner. They are used for fence posts. The professor has samples of scrub growth of useless little trees on the waste land, and samples of the money-making catalpas. He instructs to be sure and get the straight catalpa, as they give better results than the twisted variety. A display of the woods native to Ohio shows that the osage orange makes the most substantial fence posts, and that the other trees rate as follows: Locust, red cedar, mulberry, white cedar, catalpa, chestnut and oak.

The mill of the Freiberg Lumber Company is closed down temporarily for lack of mahogany logs, the log yard being cleaned up. This plant specializes in Mexican mahogany lumber, and carries in its yards one of the largest stocks of mahogany lumber in the West. The veneer plant is also idle, owing to a lack of fitches. The Freiberg company has added extensive improvements to its plant, among them being a handsomely furnished lumber office. The desks and furniture are made of selected Mexican mahogany in the natural finish, while the walls are paneled in handsome veneer woods of all classes in various finishes.

J. C. Tompkins, manager of the Oden-Elliott Lumber Company, of Hattiesburg, Miss., stopped in Cincinnati for a day or two last week, looking over trade conditions and trying for orders.

The numerous friends of Leland G. Banning, the widely-known hardwood lumberman of Cincinnati, will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering his health, and during his long convalescence in Genoa, Italy, had regained normal weight. He is expected to return home as early in the next month as possible. Mr. Banning will be welcomed as one returned from the grave, as when he was discovered sick in Ceylon almost a year ago, his friends had grave doubts of his ever returning.

The Chamber of Commerce statistical bureau furnished the following as the receipts and shipments of lumber for the month of July: Receipts, 6,594 cars, against 6,244 cars in the same month last year. The shipments for July were 5,969 cars, compared with 4,991 cars for the same month in 1909.

The Roy Lumber Company is now occupying the offices at the yards on McLean avenue. J. D. Serena, secretary, says that since the change to the Roy Lumber Company there has been a steady increase in the volume of business. The company is represented in the Indiana territory by C. M. West, who also covers Michigan.

Dr. C. A. Schenck, director of the Biltmore Forestry School, with a number of forestry students, spent a day in Cincinnati, looking over the mill plants. The Doctor and his students arrived in the morning and departed in the evening. As no previous announcement of their coming had been made, the Entertainment Committee of the Lumbermen's Club were unable to extend to the visitors the hospitality of the city.

Cincinnati's building boom still keeps up, with indications for business as long as weather conditions permit. The Building Commissioners' office issued more permits in July than ever before in the history of the department.

Among those who enjoyed a vacation away from home is Miss M. Graham, secretary of the Graham Lumber Company. Miss Graham is at Huronia Beach, where the Graham family have

a cottage. J. Watt Graham is sitting on the lid at the office, but he says it is not hard work, as business is not very active. Fred Duling, the road representative, left for a business trip in the South. He had just returned from a stay in the wilds of the North.

TOLEDO

The Booth Column Company of Toledo is one of the most prosperous and growing woodwork concerns in the city, and is just now starting an addition to its factory in order to allow the installment of new machines for the making of interior hardwood pedestals. This concern uses a variety of hardwoods, among which are No. 1 common and select and No. 1 shop and select poplar and common and better white pine for exterior work. For interior work oak, chestnut, birch and yellow pine.

The manager of the Toledo Bending Company pronounces business in the manufacturing of buggy parts, in which this company is exclusively engaged, "dead." "There is but little call for buggy parts, the automobile trade digging a terrible hole into this business," said he. "What trade there is is badly split up so that there is but little for the various concerns."

W. S. Booth of the Booth Column Company has recently returned from Whitmore Lake, Michigan, where he spent a couple of weeks with his family. The family is now pleasantly located in a cottage at Toledo Beach, where Mr. Booth can enjoy the pleasures of outdoor life and still personally attend to his business here.

Frank Spangler of the Frank Spangler Company in a recent interview said to a representative of the HARDWOOD RECORD: "Business is picking up with us at the present time, but from April until August 1 it has been fairly quiet. The fall trade is starting out in fair shape, but conditions would undoubtedly be much better if there was a more settled feeling of security about the country. The demand for hardwoods could be much better than it is, although I look for a better trade this fall. It looks at present as though there might be a picking up in the furniture lines, which have been rather slow all summer."

Two tiny visitors from Costa Rica recently arrived unlooked for at the Gallup-Ruffing Company's factory at Norwalk, O., where they created no small sensation. The tiny visitors made the journey all the way from Costa Rica hidden away in a large knothole in the heart of a piece of cocobolo, one of the hardest woods in the world. They were honeybees and with them was found a quantity of honey which they had evidently made and deposited in the hole before the entrance to it had grown over. They were released when a buzzsaw at the Gallup-Ruffing factory ripped away one side of the knothole a few days ago. When the knothole was opened the bees were found crawling frantically over the honey comb. The bees are much smaller than American honey bees and, according to a Norwalk apiarist, have no stingers. It is believed that the bees had been in the knothole many years.

Business is reported good at the factory of the Toledo Carriage & Woodwork Company, makers of carriage and auto wood stock. "The carriage business just at present is good, but hickory, the material used in the manufacture of these parts, is scarce and correspondingly high, and we experience much difficulty in securing sufficient quantities of satisfactory materials."

INDIANAPOLIS

B. F. Swain, president of the National Veneer & Lumber Company, has gone to Alaska for a few weeks.

Ezra Rhodes of South Bend has purchased eight

acres of land near Kankakee, Ill., from which he estimates he will be able to cut 1,000,000 feet of oak, walnut and cherry.

C. C. Foster, president of the Foster Lumber Company, is home after a two weeks' trip through the East. Mr. Foster's company has recently obtained several big contracts for interior finish for postoffice buildings.

After a visit to the home office at Cincinnati, C. G. Reinhardt, representative in this territory for the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, has returned. He reports that business is excellent.

Following a vacation spent at Niagara Falls, New York City and Buffalo, N. Y., J. P. Huffman of the J. P. Huffman Lumber Company has returned home.

W. F. Johnson, for ten years secretary and general manager of the Capitol Lumber Company, has resigned his position and has organized the W. F. Johnson Lumber Company, which has taken over the planing mill, yard and other business of the Eaglesfield Company, at Nineteenth street and the L. E. & W. railroad.

The Standard Dry Kiln Company has let the contract for a new two-story brick factory building to be erected at Meridian street and the Belt railroad. The building will cost \$20,000.

The Monon Railroad Company has filed with the Indiana State Railroad Commission notice of the cancellation of thirty commodity rates on lumber, and in these instances class rates will apply in the future.

Arrangements have been completed for a picnic of Indiana lumbermen in this city August 27. The picnic proper will be held in Germania park, but there will be a baseball game during the afternoon between lumbermen's teams of this city and Memphis, Tenn. At 10 o'clock in the morning there will be a Hoo-Hoo concatenation, followed by a number of athletic events. In the evening there will be a big chicken dinner. Lumbermen from all parts of the state and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Memphis, Nashville and St. Louis are expected to attend.

NASHVILLE

An announcement of interest in Nashville, both in lumber and social circles, is the engagement of Miss Estelle Shook and H. A. Batchelor, Jr. Miss Shook, the youngest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. A. M. Shook, is a beautiful young woman. She was chief sponsor for the big military tournament held here last June at Camp Dickinson, named in honor of the Secretary of War, and honored by his presence here. Miss Shook's father is a man of great wealth and wide influence. Mr. Batchelor, the young man who draws this rich prize in the realm of matrimony, came to Nashville a few months ago from Saginaw, Mich., and organized here the Tennessee Oak Flooring Company, which has recently opened one of the most modern flooring plants in the country. The plant is located in East Nashville in the lumber section along the river, and it has room for eight flooring machines, five of which have already been installed, and a dry kiln of large capacity has been built. The officers of the company are: H. A. Batchelor, G. T. Wylie and George Strable, all of Saginaw, Mich., and H. A. Batchelor, Jr., now of this city. Young Batchelor has won many friends since coming to Nashville. He is a leading club man and has been prominent in Nashville's social as well as business circles.

Fire recently destroyed the plant of the Gulf, Red Cedar Company's plant at Lebanon, Tenn. It was one of the largest of the kind in the South. It employed 300 men, and was valued at between \$30,000 and \$40,000, with about \$15,000 insurance on the machinery. The company is engaged in the manufacture of pencil slats of red cedar. It came to Lebanon from Mobile, Ala., has flourished, and has been a big factor in the upbuilding of Lebanon. J. C.

Seale, assistant manager of the plant, states that while they have suffered heavy losses, the work of rebuilding would begin at once.

A special bound for the big annual Hoo-Hoo convention in California will pull out of Nashville on the night of August 31, with the following Nashvillians aboard: E. W. Foster, W. J. Cude, J. W. Farris, J. Kenneth Baird, J. H. Baird, Foster Baird and Misses Annie Sherill Baird and Mamie Holman. The convention will be held September 8-12 in San Francisco, and this will give the party time for a brief stop-over or so on the way out, and opportunity to enjoy the Western scenery.

Charles L. McConnell, of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, is back from a trip of two weeks in the Northwest, in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Sam Ransom, of John B. Ransom & Co., ran in to the city Saturday to spend Sunday "with the folks." "Rabbitt," as he is familiarly known to his many friends, came in as usual "from the sticks." He is one of the "outside men" for the company, and spends most of his time in the woods buying timber.

Fire recently destroyed the plant of Tillman, Shannon & Co. at Trimble, Tenn. The loss was \$50,000 partially covered by insurance.

One of the news features of late is to the effect that the Southern Lumberman of this city is soliciting financial support to move to Memphis. It is learned that an offer has been made the paper through the Business Men's Club of Memphis. If the paper should be moved to Memphis the headquarters of Hoo-Hoo will also go there, as J. H. Baird is Scrivenor.

The A. L. Hayes Company of this city, stove manufacturers, has recently closed a deal whereby a tract of 3,066 acres of timber lands in Hickman county has been acquired from the Charleston Mining & Manufacturing Company. The consideration was \$12,000, and only 14-inch and over timber was bought.

The Conasauga Lumber Company of Polk county, has moved its sales and accounting departments to the Fourth National Bank building in Cincinnati. At the recent meeting of the stockholders the following officers were chosen: C. B. Benedict, president; M. F. Greene, vice president, and John Byrns, secretary and treasurer. These, together with John W. Love, A. B. Ransom, Walter Keith and C. H. Benedict, constitute the directors of the company. C. H. Benedict succeeds the late and beloved John B. Ransom as a director. The concern has holdings of 30,000 acres in Polk county, and in addition to handling its mills in Polk county, will do a general wholesale business.

The Palmer-Ferguson Lumber Company of Louisville, Ky., has purchased a large tract of finely wooded timber near Jackson, Tenn., for \$65,000, and a mill located five miles from Mercer, Tenn., will saw the output.

John W. Love, of Love, Boyd & Co., is still enjoying his annual outing to Markland, Nova Scotia. He writes that he is catching plenty of fish and doing a lot of fine resting. Hamilton Love and his family, after successive stays at Virginia Beach, Montague and Ridgetop, are at home again on West Broad street.

Jack M. Wells, of the Tallahatchie Lumber Company, of Phillips, Miss., is in the city. He was formerly with Love, Boyd & Co., and with the Crescent Lumber Company.

The big damage suit of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien vs. the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway has been compromised upon the basis of \$45,000. This was a suit for \$200,000 damages claimed by the lumber company on account of fire at its big plant in south Nashville, the fire, it was alleged, being occasioned by sparks from a passing engine.

McEwen Ransom, who is in Colorado, is reported in good health. He is expected to return to Nashville as soon as cold weather sets in.

MEMPHIS

Weather conditions have been satisfactory throughout the Memphis territory during the past fortnight for the production of hardwood lumber and quite satisfactory progress has been made on the part of those having plenty of timber on the yards or depending on the railroads to bring in their logs. The Mississippi and its tributaries have shown a low water stage for some time and for this reason the amount of timber handled on the water has been lighter than usual. In fact, more than one mill in this city and some of those at outside points have found it necessary to suspend operations for some time, at least, on account of lack of logs. One of the mills here has shut down for this reason and will remain closed down for at least thirty or sixty days.

There has been no large movement of hardwood lumber from the Memphis territory recently, but there is a considerable volume of business doing. Inquiries are beginning to come more freely and, what is even more gratifying to the trade, is the fact that some of the offers made are accepted with the proviso that deliveries be made just as soon as possible. This is taken to mean that the supply of lumber in the hands of certain manufacturing and distributing interests is so small as to make immediate replenishment necessary. There has been no change in the feeling of Memphis lumbermen regarding the business outlook. It is thought to be very good, indeed. It is intimated that there may not be much advance in prices, but it is felt that there will be little if any decline from the prevailing level. In fact, it is generally admitted that dry stock is a little scarce and this is looked upon as a sustaining influence.

The volume of general business in this city and throughout the Central South is very satisfactory. The railroads are handling a large traffic and are evidently looking forward to a heavy business this fall because they are gradually increasing their equipment and doing everything they can to put their present rolling stock in first-class condition. The statements of a number of railroads operating through the Central South show earnings considerably in excess of the corresponding period last year. Building operations are on a large scale for practically all the cities of the Central South. Permit will be taken out here this month for the new police station and fire engine house, which will cost approximately \$250,000. There are other important building projects under way and it is quite apparent that the activity in building circles, which has been so pronounced since the first of the year, will be in evidence as long as weather conditions will permit. Handlers of building material are finding a very satisfactory volume of business, though there is some complaint that orders from out of town sources are not as large as usual.

Lumbermen are watching with great interest developments in connection with the crop situation in this territory. Fortunately, there has been a decided improvement in the condition of the cotton crop, and as this bears directly on the prosperity of this city and section, the lumbermen are naturally pleased with this prospect. At one time this season it looked almost as if there would be a crop failure, but corn is the best ever produced in this section, while cotton gives promise of a considerably larger yield than last year.

The baseball team of the Lumbermen's Club will start on its invasion of the enemy's country Thursday, August 25. Under the chaperonage of Manager John W. McClure and Captain John M. Pritchard, it will leave in a special car over the Illinois Central at 6:35 a. m. on the date indicated and will play Cincinnati the following afternoon. From Cincinnati the team will go direct to Indianapolis, where a game will be

played Saturday, August 27. Manager McClure has been working on this proposition for quite a long while and now has all details completed. It is expected that the two games at Cincinnati and Indianapolis will go a long way toward settling the title of champion of baseball so far as lumberdom is concerned. Memphis now holds the title and it goes on the invasion with the determination to keep it. Memphis has never played Cincinnati and there is no way to arrive at the possible conclusion of the contest. Indianapolis came South last summer and went up against the Memphis team only to meet with defeat. The boys from the Hoosier State left swearing vengeance and, whatever may be the outcome of the Cincinnati game, it is certain that there will be a strenuous fight at Indianapolis. However, it is believed that the games between Memphis and Cincinnati and Memphis and Indianapolis will tend to greatly strengthen the kindly relations existing between the lumbermen of the several cities involved, and it is certain that, whatever the outcome, the Memphis lumbermen will be royally entertained at the hands of their fraternity at both places. Both Cincinnati and Indianapolis are advertising the forthcoming games and talking about them to such an extent that it is regarded as certain that the attendance will be of record-breaking proportions for amateur baseball.

Arrangements are being made for resumption of operations by the Helena Chair & Manufacturing Company at Helena, Ark. The company contemplates the installment of new and more modern machinery and also more extensive warehouse facilities. The plant has been idle for some time.

The suspension of the plant of the Tyronza Lumber Company is announced, and it is stated that it will remain closed down until September 1. The company has quite a stock of lumber on its yards. The suspension will be taken advantage of to make necessary repairs.

A large number of Memphis Hoo-Hoo are planning to go to the annual concatenation to be held in San Francisco in September. There will be a special car from Nashville and Memphis, which will be carried by way of Chicago, where it will be attached to the Hoo-Hoo special from that city. A route has already been mapped out for the Hoo-Hoo special which will take in some of the most interesting features of the western country. It is for this reason that the Memphis members of the order who are going to San Francisco are looking forward with so much pleasure to the trip.

The Greeneville Stave Company has decided to put up a stave mill at Benton, Ark., to cost \$10,000. The citizens of the latter place donated \$5,000 to the company in order to secure the plant. It is planned to have the factory in operation within the next sixty days, and it is estimated that its annual pay roll will not be less than \$100,000. The company owns 25,000 acres of timber land in Saline county, which will supply enough material to keep the mill running for many years.

J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company has been absent from Memphis for about a week. He has been spending the time at Chicago, Indiana points and New York. He will return to Memphis next week.

C. B. Dudley of the Dudley Lumber Company is at Fremont, Mich., where he is visiting his parents. His wife and child are with him. Charles carried his automobile along with him and at the latest reports he had forgotten the day of the week, month and year. He says he is leading quite a strenuous life, and his friends are prepared to believe this in the light of his forgetfulness.

A. J. McCausland, who was for some years manager of the Memphis office of W. E. Kelly & Co. and who is now connected with a prominent box and lumber firm of New Orleans, was in the city during last week.

J. F. McIntyre, of J. F. McIntyre & Sons Com-

pany, Pine Bluff, Ark., spent the week end in Memphis. Mr. McIntyre says that the hardwood mill which he has been constructing for some time has been completed and has begun operations. The plant has a capacity of about 25,000 feet of hardwood lumber per day. Mr. McIntyre was a member of the Memphis lumber fraternity for a long while, being prominently connected here, and much pleasure is expressed over the fact that he has perfected his plant at Pine Bluff and is down to the manufacture of lumber again.

W. A. Ransom of the Gayoso Lumber Company has returned from Charlevoix, Mich., where he has been visiting his family. The latter are spending the summer there.

James E. Stark of James E. Stark & Co. is building a handsome home on Willett street, near Central avenue, in the handsomest residence section of Memphis. Mr. Stark will not say just what this house will cost him, but this is not because of modesty on his part but because he says he cannot tell. It will have ten rooms and will be an elegant place, being built of white stone with colonial columns.

The Memphis Saw Mill Company has completed the repairs and improvements at its plant in New South Memphis, which have been under way for some time, and the plant has resumed operations. The improvements which have been made have to do largely with increased facilities for taking off the output of the band saw, and it is figured that the capacity will be materially enlarged thereby. The plant has been closed down for the past five or six weeks in order that this work might be done without any hindrance.

The Green River Lumber Company is putting in a new mill in North Memphis, displacing the one which it has operated for the past few years. It is of practically the same size as the old, but the capacity, by virtue of the fact that the new plant will be in prime condition when completed, will be larger than heretofore. The installation has been under way for some time, and the company will resume operations within the next few days.

The Anderson-Tully Company is enlarging its offices in North Memphis. The box and veneer plants of this company are in operation, but the sawmill, as previously stated, is closed down on account of lack of timber, due to the very low stage of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

J. S. Houston, of the Memphis Veneer & Lumber Company, will arrive in Memphis next week from Chicago. This firm is operating its veneer machinery on full time and reports a good demand for its output.

The Memphis Hardwood Flooring Company is running steadily at its maximum capacity, and while the demand for hardwood flooring is not extensive, it is disposing of its output at a satisfactory rate, as may be judged from its extensive operations.

W. H. Russe, president of Russe & Burgess, Inc., and former president of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, will, together with John L. Alcock, of Baltimore, and Harvey M. Dickson, of Norfolk, leave for Europe in September. They are a committee appointed by the association to look after certain features of the work of this organization in Europe.

Charley Ransom, of the Gayoso Lumber Company, has left for Charlevoix, Mich., where he will spend some time. The wife and child of his brother, W. A. Ransom, are summering at that point. Charley is up against a hard proposition and will thank some of his lumber friends to help him out. His brother's little son, who is named for Charley, is the cause of all the trouble, which appears to lie in the fact that Charley does not know whether the boy is or is not C. R. Ransom, Jr. The members of the Ransom household are very much at variance in their views on the subject. Charley insists that the "Jr." goes with the youngster's name, while other members say that it does not.

W. B. Morgan, secretary-treasurer of the Anderson-Tully Company, is spending some time at Highland Park, Chicago, with his family.

F. T. Dooley, of the Dooley-Stern Lumber Company, is in Michigan.

While no names can be given at this time, it is certain that a number of prominent hardwood lumber manufacturers of Memphis will attend the mass meeting to be held in St. Louis, August 24, which will have for its purpose the entrance of a strong protest against the recent action of the railroad trunk lines in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Southwestern Freight Traffic Committee in cancelling rate divisions on lumber on all tap line connections. The lumbermen here claim that this action will result in an advance of considerable proportions in lumber rates, and that lumber will thus be rendered that much higher to the consumer. A number of the prominent hardwood lumber manufacturers operating in Memphis and throughout the Memphis territory own logging roads, and they are therefore vitally interested in the outcome of this action on the part of the trunk lines in this territory. The view is entertained in some quarters that the motive behind the trunk lines lies in a desire on their part to make these tap lines so unprofitable to their owners as to make them eager to dispose of them to the best advantage, thus enabling the trunk lines to get possession of valuable feeders at very limited cost. These roads have been built at large expense and purely for the purpose of rendering large tracts of timber lands available, and lumbermen who have invested their money in them have no idea of losing the advantage they now have through their possession without entering a most vigorous protest.

LOUISVILLE

The Louisville Hardwood Club has been varying the monotony of its weekly meetings by having them in some place other than the accustomed rendezvous, the Seelbach Hotel. Two of the August meetings have been held at "Devil's Kitchen," on the Taylorsville road, the members of the club having found that the innovation gave opportunity for a pleasant automobile ride, followed by dinner under the trees at the wayside inn, a combination which proved well-nigh irresistible. The meetings there have been well attended, and while the warm weather continues it is likely that many of the weekly gatherings will take place at resorts other than the down-town hotel.

Traffic matters are continuing to attract attention from the club. Transit rules, which are being worked on by the railroads, were taken up at a meeting held between shippers and representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission August 16 and the general proposition gone into. Attorneys of members of the club were present and looked after the interests of the lumbermen. It is expected that the general subject will be worked out and rules for this market in regard to lumber and other commodities decided upon in the near future.

One of the most interesting topics discussed recently at meetings of the Hardwood Club was the all-absorbing question of the influence of the automobile industry on the lumber business. Although a good many took the ground that since the automobile industry consumes lumber in volume, it is a good thing, whereas some of the others pointed out that the craze for motor cars has resulted in the absorbing of money that would otherwise have gone into other lumber-consuming lines, such as building, carriages, etc. Since automobiles do not consume as much wood stock as high-grade horse-drawn vehicles, upon which the auto business has had a depressing effect, it was suggested that the unqualified statement cannot be made that the motor car industry is good for the lumber business.

Though it is agreed in this market that business conditions are basically good, although the

situation is quiet at this time, a condition which is causing some comment is the slowness of collections. While money is not tight in the ordinary sense of the word, the movement of currency is less free than it has been, those in consuming lines apparently having decided upon a policy of caution. This relative difficulty of making collections is not likely to have a serious effect here, at least, however.

"The log's the thing" was the consensus of opinion developed at a recent meeting of the Hardwood Club when the discussion got on the subject of logs, and that topic was handled in all its phases by the log buyers and sawmill experts present. One of the propositions laid down was that it is unwise to purchase logs at a price which will necessitate the lumber in the log being sold on a basis of No. 1 and No. 2 grades, because it is very seldom that the log manufactures that well. The timberman, it was also learned, has things about as he wants them just now, on account of the keen competition in the purchase of trees, so that usually it is impossible to buy a bunch of timber without taking all in the tract, whether the lumberman wants it or not. For instance, a buyer of white oak timber will have to purchase red oak that happens to be in the bunch in order to get what he is after and pay the same price for the whole lot. The high price of logs, which applies now to those transported by water as well as to those brought to the mill by rail, has resulted in many of the river mills changing their policies and beginning to make purchases on land. Just what effect this will ultimately have on the trade is hard to say.

Information has been received by local hardwood men which seems to indicate that the furniture factories are not likely to be abnormally heavy buyers this fall. Their recent exhibits and sales, which were expected to indicate the volume of trade for the next six months, did not pan out as well as had been anticipated. Some of the furniture factories, judging by reports received here, are loaded with surplus stocks, and as long as these remain unsold the factories are not likely to run at a very rapid rate.

The Hardwood Club was talking a little while ago about getting up a baseball team, owing to the fact that the Louisville Colonels have performed so poorly on the diamond this year, but the project fell through because it was thought the season had advanced too far. It may be stated with assurance, however, that the Hardwood Club will be represented on the green next year.

Fishing parties and camping trips are the order of the day just now, Edward L. Davis of the Edw. L. Davis Lumber Company and Edward Shippen of the Louisville Point Lumber Company having been in Canada as the guests of Hugh McLean, the Buffalo lumberman. They fished and camped out and had a big time. William McLean of the Wood-Mosaic Company, across the river from Louisville, took a party of friends to a Canada camp where he usually spends the summer.

D. E. Kline of the Louisville Veneer Mills says the situation is less active than it had been. He attributes it to the natural dullness at this time of the year and believes that things will pick up by the time the fall months arrive. His mill is running steadily.

W. N. Hess of the North Vernon Lumber Company has been attending meetings of the Hardwood Club recently and is taking hold of the work of the organization enthusiastically. He is regarded as one of the best posted sawmill men in the state.

H. J. Gates of the Louisville Point Lumber Company reported business rather quiet, but lots of logs coming in and the mill running a fast clip.

T. M. Brown of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company said that, while the demand is not as active as it has been, trade is good and his firm is shipping out a lot of orders. Charles

E. Lee, the company's New York representative, was in the city last week. He reported conditions in the East good. The new mill at Dickson will start operations by September 1. The mill at Madisonville is running to capacity.

R. F. Smith of the Ohio River Saw Mill Company said that business was fair. His company is busy handling stock which has been coming in from its river mills.

C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co. has closed its mill for a short time for repairs. The company is getting ready for its heaviest importations of mahogany logs of the year, having made arrangements for the handling of three cargoes of approximately 1,000,000 feet each from Axim, Africa, and two others from British Honduras.

E. B. Norman & Co. recently received a handsome lot of poplar and oak logs from a southern point. None of the logs were under 30 inches in thickness.

J. E. Davis, who looks after the Barren county mill of the Edward L. Davis Lumber Company, was in town last week and attended the meeting of the Louisville Hardwood Club. The Louisville mill of the company was recently gone over and a lot of new machinery put in.

The Kentenia Corporation, composed of Eastern capitalists and having a capital stock of \$10,000,000, has perfected its title to 70,000 acres of Kentucky timber and coal lands, located in Harlan and Bell counties, and is preparing to begin operations on a large scale. The timber end of its work will be supervised by R. C. Brant, formerly of the U. S. Forest Service. W. W. Duffield, secretary and treasurer of the company, is resident manager with headquarters at Harlan. The settlement of the titles involved much litigation, the claims being founded on surveys made before the war.

The Lexington & Eastern Railroad is spending \$100,000 in extending its line from Jackson eastward, opening up important timber tracts. The Kentucky River Hardwood Company, a \$400,000 corporation, is one of those principally interested and will set up several additional band mills as soon as the extension is completed.

Lumber and veneer men in Louisville learned with keen regret of the death of A. M. McCracken, president of the Ohio Valley Tie Company and former superintendent of the Henderson Route. He was a brother of H. M. McCracken, head of the Kentucky Veneer Works of this city.

G. Bittner's Sons, cabinet makers of this city and large consumers of hardwoods, are erecting a three-story brick factory and will increase their output considerably.

The Currier Lumber Company, which is interested in large operations on the border between Virginia and Kentucky, having sawmills and stave mills at Glamorgan, Va., has decided to extend the Indian Creek & Pound River railroad, which it is now constructing, ten miles further up Laurel Fork, on the Kentucky side, thus opening up additional large timber tracts which it controls. The company has recently installed a 100,000-foot capacity bandmill at Glamorgan, where it will begin operations shortly.

Floyd Day, the well-known Jackson, Ky., lumberman, who is largely interested in the timber developments of eastern Kentucky, has secured an interest in the Bluegrass Lumber Company of Louisville and has been elected to the presidency. He succeeds M. W. Burd, who has become connected with a large business house in New York.

The Richland-Parrish Lumber Company has begun operations at its Rayville, La., mill and is cutting 1,000,000 feet of quartered oak a month. George B. Del Vecchio is manager of the Rayville plant, which is one of the most modern in the country. It is built of reinforced concrete and steel, and special attention has been paid to arrangements for handling the lumber, which will be piled so as to require but one handling. C. C. Mengel, of Louisville, is president of the concern.

Lumbermen are interested in the annual convention of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, which will meet in Cincinnati during the Ohio Valley Exposition. President Taft is expected to be one of the speakers.

The Corbin-Somerset-Cumberland River Construction Company has been formed for the purpose of surveying a route for the proposed line between the points named. It is intended to build it through a section of southern Kentucky which is rich in timber.

Louisville & Nashville earnings for July were \$4,182,985, a gain over the same month of 1909 of \$294,142. The road has announced plans for the erection of additional shops at Decatur, Ala.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, according to a well-defined report which is current here, will build an extension from Ashland, Ky., opposite its present southern terminal, to Pike county, a distance of 147 miles. The cost of the extension will be \$14,000,000. It will pass through heavily timbered sections and will also enable large coal properties to be opened up.

ASHLAND

Vansant, Kitchen & Co. are satisfied with general business conditions. Collections are showing a decided improvement and present prospects are encouraging.

The Nigh Lumber Company, Ironton, O., is exceptionally busy for this time of the year. Stocks are moving out much better than had been anticipated. The low stage of water has tied up a good amount of timber at the mouth of the Sandy, but there is considerable timber in the harbors which will enable the mills to operate for some time.

The W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company is taking advantage of the lull in business by accumulating stock which has become badly broken. It is anticipating a good business this fall.

The Whisler & Secarey Company, Ironton, O., is moving out quite a lot of dry stock. Its Ironton mill is about sawed out, as its timber comes from above Parkersburg, W. Va., and the present stage of water interferes with getting it out. The Farmers mill, however, is operating steadily, having a supply on hand which will insure a several months' run.

The Wright-Kitchen Lumber Company's mill is running steadily, the low water not having interfered with the getting out of the logs out of its harbor. The company is optimistic regarding fall trade.

W. A. Cool of the W. A. Cool & Son Lumber Company, Cleveland, O.; J. S. Forsythe of Washington, Pa., and J. W. Taylor of Columbus, O., were recent visitors in Ashland.

Charles Kitchen, Sr., president of Vansant, Kitchen & Co., is back home from a vacation spent at Pence Springs, W. Va.

ST. LOUIS

A mass meeting has been called by the American Lumberman of Chicago to meet in St. Louis, Wednesday, August 24, to protest against the recent action of the railroad trunk lines in this territory, through the Southwestern Freight Traffic Committee, in cancelling rate divisions on lumber on all tap-line connections. The call, to which 600 lumber manufacturers of the South and Southwest have been invited, covers all branches of the trade, including hardwood and yellow pine and all others affected. The lumbermen claim the new rule will work a great hardship upon them, raising the rates on lumber from 15 to 25 per cent and thereby increasing its cost to the consumer.

Quite a number of the St. Louis lumbermen are taking advantage of the dull season by going on vacations. W. L. Boeckeler, president of the Boeckeler Lumber Company, is out at Yellow Stone Park. Julius Seidel, president of the Julius Seidel Lumber Company, is up at Detroit,

shows and reports from him are to the effect that he is enjoying every minute of his absence, as he generally does when he is away. Stephen J. Gavin of the St. Louis Lumber Company is out at Salt Lake City. Henry Naber of Chas. Naber's Sons Lumber Company has been down at Hot Springs.

"Mont" Borgess, secretary of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company, has gone over the North and Northwest quite thoroughly on a selling trip for his company. He says business will be fine this fall, and he believes it will begin soon after the first of September.

After a vacation of several weeks on the Atlantic coast, E. H. Luehrmann of the Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company has returned home. His mother accompanied him on the trip. His brother, George Luehrmann, reports business as a little quiet just at present, but from the number of inquiries that have been coming in recently he believes that about the first of September a good volume of business will develop.

After a vacation of three weeks spent in the East, F. G. Hanley of the F. G. Hanley Cypress Company has returned to his desk. His wife and two-year-old son accompanied him on his trip.

According to Thos. E. Powe of the Thos. E. Powe Lumber Company, hardwood trade conditions are much better now than earlier in the month. Common poplar and ash have picked up and several good sized orders have been booked.

The Lothman Cypress Company has leased a lot opposite the west end of the main yard and will enlarge its yard facilities. There is a piling capacity of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet in the new yard. This means that the company will carry an additional stock. By September 1, when business is expected to begin in earnest, the company will have about 33,000,000 feet in pile. E. W. Blumer, sales manager of the company, who is out on a selling trip, has been sending in a nice lot of orders. He writes that trade is improving and he looks for a big business later on.

J. L. Scheve of the Krebs-Scheve Lumber Company is out on a selling trip through the northern hardwood selling territory. He will be gone two or three weeks.

E. W. Wiese of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company reports conditions a little better than they were earlier in the month, but the prospects are most encouraging. While sales have been rather light, Mr. Wiese says his firm has been getting top prices for all the items sold.

MILWAUKEE

W. E. Cooper, well-known wholesale lumberman of Milwaukee, is in Canada looking up the land holdings of the Cooper-Hughes Land & Lumber Company, of which he is the president. Mr. Cooper has purchased a new forty-five horse-power automobile.

Henry Drost, founder of the H. Drost Box Manufacturing Company of Manitowoc, Wis., died recently at his home in that city, aged 84 years. He is survived by two children, a son and a daughter.

The Werheim Manufacturing Company of Wausau, Wis., has been reincorporated as the Werheim Woodwork Company, with a capital stock of \$60,000.

A company of which Melvan Nye of Thorpe, Wis., Charles Glaugue of Stanley, C. E. Cooper and August Cirkel of Boyd, are heavy stockholders, has been organized at Boyd, Wis., for the purpose of operating a sawmill and woodworking plant. The old Boyd Lumber & Implement Company's plant will be remodeled and fitted with new equipment for the new concern. The company is capitalized at \$100,000.

Contracts amounting to \$48,000 have been awarded by the Appleton (Wis.) Chair Company for the erection of its new plant at Appleton Junction. The new plant will consist of a large

factory building, a finishing room, an engine room, a dry kiln and a bending room.

The Two Rivers Wooden Ware Company of Two Rivers, Wis., is raising the sunken logs in the river at Two Rivers. Thus far about 1,000,000 feet of lumber has been recovered.

Building operations have been commenced by the Racine (Wis.) Boat Company on the several new additions recently planned. The buildings will include a large factory and several warehouses.

The Anderson Timber & Investment Company of Wausau, Wis., is being organized by E. J. Anderson and sons, F. W., R. E. and H. D. Anderson. The company will control about 20,000 acres of timber land, the estimate of the standing timber being 200,000,000 feet. The company will incorporate with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Land owners representing 4,014,000 acres of timber and farm lands were present at the first meeting of the Wisconsin Advancement Association, held August 12, at the Plankinton house, Milwaukee. Officers of the organization, most of whom are prominent lumbermen of the state, who will lead in the work of advertising the undeveloped resources of Wisconsin, were elected as follows: President, J. T. Barber, Eau Claire; vice-president, P. A. Martineau, Marinette; secretary, John G. Owen, Owen; treasurer, Benjamin Heinemann, Wausau. A. D. Campbell, Madison, state immigration commissioner, was appointed special agent to secure new members for the association. Those who signed as active members represented holdings of 1,014,000 acres, which, assessed at 1 cent per acre, will mean an immediate revenue of \$10,014. Many who signed as honorary members have signified their intention of becoming active members later, thus bringing more than 3,000,000 acres of land under assessment.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Signor, Crisler & Co., lumber dealers and manufacturers at Chippewa Falls, Wis., with mills at Couderay, Signor and Chief Lake. Liabilities are scheduled at \$100,000. The company has a government contract for cutting timber on the Lac Court D'Oreilles Indian reservation in Sawyer county, having logged there for seven winters. The contract with the government continues in force for one more year. The company has been in financial difficulties since the panic of 1907, and the bankruptcy proceedings were practically forced by banks demanding payment of notes reaching maturity.

Plans have been completed by the International Harvester Company for two new additions to be built to its plant at Eau Claire, Wis. The main building will be four stories high with a basement, 85 by 120 feet. A smaller building one-story high and 24 by 105 feet will also be erected. The work will call for an expenditure of about \$85,000.

MINNEAPOLIS

Retail lumbermen of Minneapolis were hosts and a number of wholesale dealers were guests at a big picnic August 13 at Medicine Lake, twenty-three miles west of Minneapolis. Every retail yard in the city suspended for the day, and 72 men gathered at the Lumber Exchange at 8 a. m., where they were loaded into seventeen automobiles. On arriving at the lake everybody turned loose to have a good time. An automobile lumber truck arrived at noon with two cooks and a load of provisions. Two hearty meals were served. The afternoon was spent in all kinds of hilarity, including a ball game, won by the wholesalers with 14 runs to 12 for the retailers' team, foot races and a tug of war, won by the retailers. It was voted to make the picnic an annual affair.

The Lumbermen's baseball team met its Waterloo August 20 at the third game with the Ben Franklin Club, which was played to decide supremacy, with \$100 a side wagered on the

event. Bohn and Fryer at the battery for the lumbermen, were properly battered, and the printers won by a score of 9 to 4. The game was played at the association park with about 400 in attendance. The lumbermen cheered vigorously for their team till the lid blew off in the seventh inning.

Arguments in the West coast lumber rate case and exceptions to the findings of Fred N. Dickson, master in chancery, were presented before him at a hearing in St. Paul August 19 and 20. Luther M. Walter, of Chicago, appeared for the Interstate Commerce Commission, pleading that Minneapolis and St. Paul should have a lower rate than Omaha. His argument was that the lumber traffic is heavier by the northern routes, and they have a lower grade to climb across the mountains. The findings of the master are to be submitted before August 27 to the circuit court, which will hear arguments September 15 in St. Paul.

E. Payson Smith, of the Payson Smith Lumber Company, has been in Chicago and in Wisconsin territory looking up trade and visiting mills.

SAGINAW VALLEY

The hardwood industry in the valley at the moment is quiet. The mills have been in motion all the season, but trade has been quiet since early in July. So far as ascertained there have been no reductions in quotations, and prices are much higher than they were a year ago, while dry stocks in this section are much lower than before at this season in three years. Manufacturers are optimistic and express themselves confidently as to the fall trade. The hemlock end of the deal isn't showing the strength and activity manufacturers and dealers would like.

Walter D. Young, who was named as one of the Michigan delegates to the Second National Conservation Congress to be held in St. Paul early in September, to represent the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, has also been appointed by Gov. Warner to represent the state at the same congress.

The E. I. Dupont DeNemours Powder Company, of Bay City, a concern which purchased the wood alcohol plant of W. D. Young & Co., and which manufactures wood alcohol and other by-products from hardwood, is looking for a location where an abundant supply of hardwood refuse can be obtained, and if found will erect a large factory. The company is now in the market for 2,000 cords of tag alder and willow wood.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company had contemplated taking up the track of the Hauptman branch of the Mackinaw division in Ogemaw county, but owing to the fact that a large amount of hardwood freight is promised along the line, the abandonment of the branch is likely to be postponed. About \$20,000 worth of hardwood railroad ties will be manufactured on this branch and shipped out this year.

Frank Buell, of the Wylie & Buell Lumber Company, a concern owning extensive tracts of hardwood timber in the northern portion of the lower peninsula, and which cuts and rails to the Saginaw river 40,000,000 feet of logs annually, has come out as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Tenth district, contesting the nomination with Congressman George A. Loud, who is running for a fourth term. Mr. Loud is a member of the H. M. Loud's Sons Company, of Au Sable, one of the largest concerns engaged in the manufacture of hardwoods in Michigan, operating two mills at Au Sable and the Loud & Hoeft Lumber Company mill at Rogers City. Both will make a lively contest in the primaries.

The Richardson Lumber Company's sawmill at Bay City is making a good record this season. It has had no interruption and is turning out about 50,000 feet of hardwood lumber daily. It also cuts some hemlock. Mr. Meyers, the resident manager, is well liked in Bay City. The

company gets its logs from off the line of the Mackinac division of the Michigan Central.

C. A. Bigelow is taking an auto trip to Atlantic City and thence to New England and the White mountains.

The South Branch Lumber Company, in which S. L. Eastman is largely concerned, has been extending its logging road to reach some timber recently acquired. The mill of the company at Goodar, Ogemaw county, on the Rose City division of the Detroit & Mackinac railway, is turning out over 50,000 feet of hardwood lumber daily.

GRAND RAPIDS

The Nichols & Cox Lumber Company has bought three acres of land on Godfrey avenue and will cover the ground with sheds for the storage of hardwood lumber.

Chas. A. Phelps left for Vancouver, B. C., August 18 on business connected with the Michigan-Pacific and the Michigan-Puget Sound companies. A syndicate of English capitalists is negotiating for the purchase of the timber holdings of the two companies.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

The hand-to-mouth buying which has characterized the Chicago trade for the last couple of months, is crystallizing gradually but surely into what the local lumbermen are pleased to call a very fair fall trade. There is evident almost everywhere an increase in confidence, not only in the volume of sales, but in the ability of the buyers to dispose of what they have already manufactured and to purchase more raw material. There is everywhere a tendency to more promptly meet statements, a condition which is always encouraging, especially in the lumber business.

There has been no evident increase in the output of the car building plants, and a consequent slackening in the demand for both pine and hardwood car material has followed. It is not at all likely that the car builders will be in any position to take their normal supply for some time in the future. The factory trade is slightly more encouraging than when last quoted. Low grades are selling fairly well, but there seems to be a plentiful supply of upper grade stock on hand.

Dimension stock is slow and gives no promise of increasing sales. Box manufacturers are taking low grades of cottonwood and poplar in fair quantities and have given the handlers of this class of wood encouragement as to the future. Box boards, on the other hand, are slacking up slightly as to sales, and there is no doubt but there will be a falling off in the value of wide poplar. Representatives of certain northern mills state that they have experienced as much as a \$30 decrease in poplar panels for automobile bodies. Inasmuch as several automobile concerns have gone to the wall in the past couple of months, and others are curtailing their output in all lines, it seems as though the limit had about been reached in this particular.

Plain red oak is still being taken more generously than any other line of stock, quartered white oak is maintaining its usual popularity with a slight indication to give concessions for certain attractive sales. Lower grades of oak are far ahead of the demand, and shipments are being stopped in a good many cases.

Wagon and carriage manufacturers and the makers of implements and handles are calling for upper grades of hickory and ash and are about using the normal supply. Lower grades

Chas. W. Garfield, of this city, president of the Michigan Forestry Association, has been appointed by Governor Warner as one of the delegates to the National Conservation Congress, to be held in St. Paul, September 6-9.

"Two of our mills near Dighton are running," says A. L. Dennis, of the Dennis Brothers Salt & Lumber Company, "and we shall cut about 16,000,000 feet of lumber, hardwood and hemlock, and 8,000,000 feet of maple flooring. Our jobbing business, which was started this year, is also developing nicely."

The week opening August 22 was observed as Home Coming week in Grand Rapids, and prospects indicate big crowds and a great celebration. Thursday will be a civic holiday, with factories closed and general business suspended.

Final review of the recent fire loss of the Gibbs, Hall & Allen Company in the upper peninsula shows that about 200,000 feet of birch, four-quarter and thicker, were burned. The loss was covered by insurance. Secretary Hall, of the company, who has been out on the road for a couple of weeks, says that while trade is about as usual, the prospects for fall business are good.

are still a drag on the market and a sale is a comparative exception.

Red gum as usual continues to lead. Its consumption in all lines and noticeably for veneer is steadily increasing. The last government report showed that gum veneer production was about three times as much as the next nearest competing wood.

Cypress as usual is steady, but not as active as the manufacturers and salesmen would desire. However, its popularity as a building wood is a material help and tends to keep sales up to a satisfactory figure. Those stocks which a short time ago were plentiful, are cleaned up and are being replenished by new lines of dried lumber, and the large stocks are about cut down to the proper comparative quantities. There have been no indications of general concessions in price. All kinds of building lumber are selling satisfactorily. This is especially true of flooring. Thick maple flooring for factory purposes and also better grades for flats and dwellings are selling about as fast as manufactured, with a very fair level as to price. The upper grades of northern birch and maple are fair sellers. Elm is at the present time slow. Very good prices prevail on the majority of the better stocks of northern products.

NEW YORK

A fair amount of stock is moving in the wholesale and retail markets, more especially in good lumber, and prices are being well maintained. There is a growing feeling that oak, ash and maple will be scarce this fall and particularly so if market consumption develops as it bids fair to at this time. The yards also seem to be moving some stock, but this is the season when trade generally eases off preparatory to the fall opening. It is expected that there will be a material improvement of a satisfactory nature as the fall advances. The piano and furniture manufacturing trade complain of inability to market their products and that, of course, holds up lumber consumption, but they are looking for a better market within the next sixty days, which will again start up local consumption. The salient feature of the present condition is that with the opening of anything like a normal demand for hardwoods this fall there will be sharp skirmishes for stock, particularly good lumber, and manufacturers should not be misled into selling their present holdings at anything but top prices.

PHILADELPHIA

There have been no unexpected developments as to business conditions during the fortnight. The midsummer season is always accepted as a lax period and minds are bent largely on best improving the forced hiatus, for recreation and relaxation. However, reports show that business has been satisfactory. A spirit of optimism prevails generally, and prosperity is scented from afar. Mill end stocks are light, especially in the better ends of hardwoods, and prices hold firm. Unfortunately a car shortage is soon to be reckoned with, it is predicted. Re-manufacturers are gradually adding to their working staff and stocks are being depleted, but buying continues conservative.

PITTSBURG

Conditions in the Pittsburgh hardwood market are not materially changed. The demand is somewhat stronger this month, although there still seems to be a waiting disposition on the part of prospective buyers. They either want lower prices or they are a little uncertain as to how the industrial situation is going to loom up in the fall. Orders are being kept down to actual current needs as near as possible. However, in some lines there are marked evidences of improvement. The trolley and telephone companies are larger and more steady buyers. Small factories manufacturing furniture, handles, etc., are getting in larger stocks in order to be prepared for a good winter's run. Some more buying has also been done by the railroads. Stocks of hardwoods at the mills are generally reported fair and in many cases low. On this account prices hold well for all the better grades and the tendency is toward higher quotations.

BOSTON

There has been an absence of activity in the market for hardwood lumber for some little time. This is generally the case during the two summer months, but dealers look for an improvement during the coming month. As a rule the first of September is looked upon as the time when business should revive. Manufacturing consumers have been operating their plants in a fairly active way in some cases, but the majority have been complaining of quiet business. In the furniture trade a few factories have appeared to be busy, but demand for lumber has not indicated that this branch of business has been as good as usual. Prices have been held on a high level for several months and because of this the demand has not been as large as it otherwise would have been. It has been difficult to interest buyers in more than small lots. In some cases during the past few weeks, a little easier tone has developed, but dealers believe that this will disappear as soon as business improves.

The call for quartered oak is quiet. Plain oak is not selling as freely as it did, but prices hold steady. There has been more inquiry for birch and the demand is considered very fair for this time of the year. This lumber has been used as a substitute for ash and a larger call is anticipated later in the year. Maple is fairly firm with a fair inquiry. There has been a good business done in maple and demand is expected to show an increase a little later.

BALTIMORE

While the hardwood trade is without decided changes as compared with the past month or more, a better feeling seems to have set in. A better inquiry is reported in various divisions of the trade and prices show a tendency to move

up toward higher levels. Mills that shut down for the customary mid-summer vacation have resumed operations and some of the plants have felt encouraged to increase their output. The chief trouble has been with low-grade stocks, but this is being in a measure overcome. Common oak is in appreciably better request than not so long ago, and some of the extensive accumulations are being worked off. No difficulty is encountered with respect to high-grade lumber. Low-grade chestnut is a shade stronger after a decline to exceptionally low figures. As is the case with oak, the high-grade stocks are moving in sufficiently large volume to keep down supplies to easily manageable proportions. The tendency among builders to use oak instead of pine flooring in the better class of houses is also on the increase, and as construction work has been very actively pursued during the present year, extensive quantities of oak have been used for this purpose. Maple flooring is also having a better sale than has been the case, and while prices are not high comparatively, the stiffening that has already taken place affords ground for the hope that the improvement in the market will continue. Mantle works and other consumers of hardwoods have been fully occupied, and in various ways the hardwood business has been aided. Poplar is about holding its own, with the high-grade wide stocks in very strong request and bringing prices that constitute a record, while the low-grade stocks are quite sluggish, though of late the inquiry has been better. The exporters continue to report quiet. Shippers who have been abroad of late, state that the feeling is somewhat better on the other side of the Atlantic, but large forwardings on consignments serve to keep supplies so large as to make buyers cautious and prices low.

CLEVELAND

Business with the hardwood dealers here is brisker than with most of the other lumber lines. There is a good volume of building in progress, and the amount of flooring and interior hardwood finish which is being called for is quite large.

Quartered oak is the only wood which is showing much strength, although there is a fair demand for the common variety. Poplar lags in the automobile industry, although some grades are moving actively in the building field. Other hardwoods are moving somewhat slowly.

Cooperage manufacturers are hopeful that business will revive with them as fall approaches. There promises to be a fair apple crop with plenty of cider, while the grape crop in the region along the lakes is fair, despite early damaging frosts, and considerable wine will be made, calling for a supply of tight cooperage stock.

COLUMBUS

A street car strike which has practically paralyzed business in Columbus, coupled with the usual midseason dullness, has had a bad effect on the hardwood trade in central Ohio. While the volume of business is somewhat curtailed and inquiries and orders are not as numerous as formerly, prices have not weakened materially. Some weakness, however, has been reported in the higher grades of plain oak. This has been apparent for some time, and it is not believed to be the result of any great falling off in demand, but rather a natural consequence of the present business conditions. There is some weakness also in the wide sizes of poplar, due to the decreased demand for such grades from automobile factories.

The hardwood flooring situation continues active, and there is also a good demand for many special bills of hardwoods. Quartered oak is scarce and prices are firm. Poplar, excepting in the wide sizes, which have been very scarce, is in good demand from every territory. Other

hardwoods are in fair demand with prices unchanged from the previous fortnight.

CINCINNATI

Even many of the most optimistic of the hardwood operators in the Queen City are beginning to take a serious view of the situation, developed in the past fortnight. All along, the slowing-down process was taken as a natural course of events, especially during the hot season of the year, when all business operations of whatever kind usually stop to take stock, clean up and get ready for the fall trade. With August almost over, only the most remote indications of prosperity are hinted at. The mails, while bringing inquiries, show but a limited number of orders, and those for small lots usually, evidencing a conservative spirit on the part of the manufacturing consumers of hardwoods. The consuming manufacturer complains that prices are too high, but a careful analysis of the conditions convinces one that the prices can not go much lower, owing to the constantly increasing cost to the millmen in getting out the manufactured lumber. Another potent reason is the scarcity of high-grade lumber, while the low grades are so plentiful as to be a drug on the market, and with a corresponding value.

The market for veneers does not show much animation at present, though the hope is expressed by the operators that business of the fall will be good. The stocks are good, being in better condition to meet large demands than ever before. Circassian walnut veneers are hard to get owing to the difficulty lately experienced in securing a good class of veneer logs. Mahogany veneers are in good supply with only a fair demand. Quartered oak veneers have been rather slow during the entire summer, but are showing better inquiry. The stocks are large and prices remain unchanged.

The furniture manufacturing industry as a whole, is showing improvement over the early part of the summer, especially in case goods, dining room furniture, while upholstered lines do not show up so well. Desks for the foreign trade have held their own in demand, and are not showing indications of falling off at present, the prices, however, are said by the manufacturers, to be the closest ever made in the history of the industry. Heavy bridge and car stock show the best in the operations, with but light buying for the furniture and manufacturing industries. Chestnut is dull, scarcely being mentioned, especially for the top grades. The movement of sound wormy is light, with prices at a low ebb. Poplar, which during the early months of the year, bid fair to become the leader of the market, has shown a steady weakening, especially for the wide and clear stock demanded for the automobile industry. Box boards are in fair demand, with the supply above the immediate desires of the trade. Medium grades of poplar are moving slowly, with but little at present in the low grades. Ash and hickory, for wagon and carriage making, have been receiving some attention. The promised activity in the foreign trade has not shown materially to date, though those interested express the opinion that this branch will show up all right later on. Red gum is not very active, with some selling to the furniture makers; building material, however, is fairly active, especially for flooring, siding and interior trim. Walnut stocks are in good shape and increasing, but holders remain firm in their views as to the foreign demand of the future. Cypress, for building purposes, is moving steadily, as is yellow pine. Other hardwoods are governed by the prevailing market conditions.

TOLEDO

Hardwood dealers in Toledo evince no desire to grumble at local conditions, although the market seems a little quiet at the present time.

There has been but little change in prices in the past sixty days and no special scarcity has developed in any line, although all good grades of hardwoods have been difficult to get throughout the season. Still assortments are in fair shape and at present dealers are not showing much desire to buy, save only where there are gaps in their stocks to fill. Most of the local dealers seem to believe that there is a stability about the market and expect no immediate or sudden change in prices.

Quartered oak, which has enjoyed a fair demand all summer, is quiet, but shows no tendency toward a drop in price, dealers holding their stocks unless prices are cheerfully met. Oak, maple, chestnut, birch and basswood are in good demand at present. Much hardwood has been used this season in Toledo by the building trades. The prospects for the fall are good, as the residence structures are still going up with no noticeable decrease and a number of large business structures have been planned for fall building which will use large quantities of hardwoods.

INDIANAPOLIS

There has been a very good trade during the last two weeks, but although the demand has increased slightly, there has been no change in prices. Building operations have increased, affecting the demand for hardwood finish somewhat, and other lines requiring hardwoods have been a trifle more active.

Furniture factories are all running to full capacity for fall business, and vehicle factories are busy with their 1911 lines. The only decrease noted is in the automobile manufacturing business, this industry now being between seasons. Automobile factories are working with about one-third of their usual forces.

MEMPHIS

The demand for hardwood lumber cannot be called active, and yet there are more inquiries coming in, and some of the offers now being made are being accepted on condition that the lumber be shipped at once. This is taken as an indication that consuming and distributing interests have allowed their stocks to run down to small proportions and are, therefore, under the necessity of making prompt replenishment. There is no surplus of hardwood lumber in the Memphis territory, and there is no pressure to sell, with the result that, as a general proposition, prices are well maintained at the recent level. One of the big furniture manufacturing companies is making inquiries for 1,000,000 feet of common oak, but most of the trade here are indisposed to figure on the business for the reason that delivery must be made over a period of practically a year. There is not much willingness on the part of local lumbermen to sell ahead for a long period because of their belief that business will be better this fall and winter, and that prices will be higher.

Plain and quartered oak are in very good demand, and there is a satisfactory call for No. 1 common and better red gum. Ash is in a somewhat unsettled state, both as to movement and prices, largely as a result of the recent untoward developments in the automobile industry. There is a fair movement of cypress and the lower grades of cottonwood and gum are showing rather more activity under the stimulus of the improvement in the wooden box business. There

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is some export business, but foreign outlets are somewhat irregular.

NASHVILLE

With the calm of the summer and vacation seasons on little change is noted in prices or conditions. The lumbermen for the most part are taking it easy, many of them just resting, and all seem imbued with the belief that the arrival of fall weather and business means that the market will be all that may be desired. In the hardwoods the varieties of oak remain unchanged. Chestnut, ash, maple, and birch are moving well, and a fair demand for poplar is noted. Red gum and basswood are selling well. Good logs are bringing a good stiff price. Cypress is reported as steady. While the dull season is on most of the firms have busied themselves with replenishing their stocks, and the past sixty days have witnessed thousands of feet of good timber brought to Nashville. With dry weather and good roads the men working in the woods have made much progress both in cutting and hauling timber.

LOUISVILLE

The demand for hardwoods in this market continues relatively inactive, although the volume of shipments is holding up well. Prices have shown no appreciable decline, although quartered oak is conceded to be a trifle weaker. Poplar and plain oak, if anything, are stronger. General business conditions, which seem to be rather quiet, as usual at this season, are regarded as responsible for the light demand, and it is believed that trade will open up in volume in September. Mahogany is quiet, having been in good demand most of the summer. Veneers are selling fairly well, although the trade is quieter than it has been.

ST. LOUIS

The majority of the hardwood dealers report business quiet. Some orders are being received, but not enough to amount to much. With all this dullness, however, trade is better than it has been and considerably better than this time last season. The majority of the items in demand are of the best grades. Other grades are not salable. Red and white oak are the items called for mostly and they are wanted in first and second as well as good common stock. Plain oak has the call over quartered, but both are moving fairly well. Red gum is also in request. Wide poplar is easily sold, and maple and hickory are also called for. Ash and cottonwood are slow sellers.

MILWAUKEE

The brightest feature of the local lumber situation is the fact that inquiries are increasing rapidly, giving every indication that the coming fall business will be entirely satisfactory. However, the amount of new business that is actually being placed is not large, as it is rather early in the season, but larger orders are expected during the first half of September. Judging from the steadily increasing number of building permits that are being granted in Milwaukee, local building will be larger in volume than a year ago. Just as soon as the busy threshing season is over a good country business is looked for.

Northern hardwood, especially in the upper grades, is holding well. Birch is firm and maple is not as plentiful as might be wished for. The supply of oak is light, as usual, and while demand is not especially heavy, prices are being well maintained. Cull stocks seem to be showing signs of improvement.

MINNEAPOLIS

Dealers of the Twin Cities report their August shipments heavier than usual at this time, though there has not been a heavy demand from the local factory concerns. They are getting into the market, however, and the call for the upper grades of birch, maple, basswood and oak is improving. Prices are strong on all the better grades, and advances are expected when the heavy fall business sets in, as stocks available here are very limited.

There is a better feeling in the lower grades, which has been helped out by the arrival of the grain shipping season and the consequent demand for grain doors, which takes considerable hardwood cull lumber. Prices on culls are slightly improved, although they are still weak. The railroads are taking some good shipments of oak ties, piling, etc., and car material is also in better demand. The sash and door manufacturers are reporting plenty of work to keep them busy through the fall. The furniture trade also promises well.

SAGINAW VALLEY

Trade in the hardwood line as well as general business, is quiet for the moment. Hardwood up to along in July was exceptionally brisk, everything available being wanted, while prices were good. But during the last of July and thus far in August the business has eased off. There is, however, no weakness in the market prices, and as stocks of lumber in condition to ship are meagre, lighter than since 1907, dealers and manufacturers alike are optimistic as to the future.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool is in the midst of the holiday season, and the turnover moving is not large. The amount of American lumber landing on the quay has, however, been particularly heavy, and has arrived at a very awkward time. Much stock has been yarded, but prices continue to keep a firm front, and the tendency is distinctly to go higher. Mahogany has been almost entirely absent and prices are still very firm. One or two heavy consignments were received recently, and further large parcels are on the way. These should relieve the awkward position caused by this absence of stock. Present prices are not regarded as permanent and an early reduction is looked for in sales. Hickory has been coming in freely and good prices have been realized. Stock is still badly wanted, but shippers should take care to see that "grub" is not noticeable before shipping. Ash logs are also in great request, and the market has taken a sudden firmer tendency. Prices have advanced all around, and for the large first growth wood there is quite a famine. Shippers are strongly advised to send any wood they have on hand to this port without delay. Canary whitewood (poplar) lumber continues to rule high in price, but the high prices asked are quite prohibitive for certain purposes. Many customers are converting their own logs in preference to buying lumber, and shipments of logs are finding a ready sale. Oak stocks are only in moderate request. Wagon oak is not quite so firm, and there is a fairly large stock on hand. Prime quartered stock is good at the moment, especially with wide averages, but medium stocks are unsalable. Medium and common plain oak lumber is not too good and is not moving well. Stock is ample for present requirements, and shipments are not advised at present. Round white oak logs are, however, a good spot and will bring good prices. Ash lumber is good all round, especially with No. 1 common stocks, which, in anything like dry condition, finds a splendid sale. Birch is good and is moving rapidly. Quebec birch logs are very scarce and prices are distinctly higher.

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HARRY RANKIN & CO.
ATTORNEY IN FACT
TRUSTEE

Organized November 1, 1898

Total savings to members over \$1,000,000.00

Total losses paid nearly \$1,500,000.00

Membership comprises over 250 of the best Sawmill Plants in America

For a list of these members and other information address

HARRY RANKIN & CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
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For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line.
Headings counts as two lines.
No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYEES WANTED

WANTED—A MANAGER.

For a lathe and spoke factory. Party must take from \$1,000 to \$5,000 interest in the business. Paying proposition for the right man. Address "BOX 82," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED, SALESMAN

For Eastern Pennsylvania and Southeastern New York. Stocks handled principally Hardwoods, White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock. State salary expected and name references. Address "BOX 78," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

SMALL CIRCULAR MILL.

Edger, cut-off, 34 in. band saw, all in good condition. Will sell at a bargain.

R. G. JESTER, Perrysville, Ind.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

1 nearly new Hoyt double surfacer, 28" wide and 12" deep, belts new and a first class machine, for \$500.

1 No. 10 Hoyt matcher, belts complete, nearly new, for \$500.

1 Mitts & Merrill hog, in good shape, for \$100.

1 Timby lath machine, in good repair, for \$100.

1 good medium pump, for \$50.

1 Ray State center crank engine, 10x12, in first-class repair, for \$75.

1 planer blower, double fans, in first-class shape, for \$50.

1 dust collector, with pipings for six machines, all complete with boiler feeder, etc., for \$200.

1 60x18 motor, one stack, one 12x18 engine, for \$400. Complete line shafting, etc.

23 sets of white oak beam sleigh bunks, chains complete, for \$25 a set.

5 sets of 7" fire log trucks, in good repair, for \$25 a set.

J. S. WEIDMAN,
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 75 tons rebuilt ready for use; 140 locomotives in stock.

SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Full set of Circular Saw Mill Machinery in good condition. Also full outfit Slack Barrel Stave Machinery. Will sell cheap or will trade for improved or unimproved or cut-over lands. Address the owner,

EUGENE R. HARDENDORF, Ray, Ind.

FOR SALE.

Timber Sizer, Atlantic Works, 28"x14", good condition, now in the South.
HERMANCIE MACHINE CO., Williamsport, Pa.

VENEER CUTTING AND PANEL MACHINERY.

Following machinery for sale at a bargain. All in excellent condition:

- 1—120" Fan, heater and engine.
- 1—8x120 ft. Roller dryer, heater, engine, etc.
- 1—100" Coe Veneer Lathe.
- 1—88" Coe Veneer Lathe.
- 1—100" Coe Veneer Clipper.
- 1—88" Coe Veneer Clipper.
- 1—100" Capital Knife Grinder.
- 1—3-sided Matcher.
- 1—Air Hoist and Tunk, 88" lathe.
- 1—Chain Block.
- 1—8 ft. Bolting Saw.
- 1—Veneer Taping Machine.
- 1—Veneer Jointer, 8 ft.
- 2—Smith-Cut-off Saws, wood frame.
- 1—Plate Veneer Dryer, 4x8x5.
- 1—60" Three Drum Sander, Berlin.
- 1—Iron Frame Dado & Groove Saw, Towsley.
- 1—8 ft. Belt Sander, Jackson-Cochran Co.
- 1—Saw Gummer and Emery Grinder, Hart Emery Wheel Co.

107—Factory Trucks.

- 1—Mt. Gilead Hydraulic Press, 48x96.
- 1—Double Power Press, B. & B., 64x72.
- 1—56" Glue Spreader, Towsley.
- 2—30 gal. Glue Heaters, Towsley.
- 1—Hand Press, 3 screws and plates.
- 1—Hand Press, 5 screws and plates.
- 1—Hand Press, 7 screws and plates.
- 117—Dry Kiln Trucks, wood frames, iron wheels.
- 1—30" Fan, dust separator.
- 1—No. 7 Vertical Heater.
- Shafting Boxes and Hangers. Address "VENEER MACHINE," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE—SELF-FEED RIP SAWS,

Bolting Saws, Quick acting Saw Gauges and special machinery. Prices right. Write for particulars.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER AND DIMENSION STOCK,
P. O. BOX 345. Muncie, Ind.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—40 MILLION OAK AND GUM IN S. W.

26c rate to Chicago. On good navigable river and near R. R. Trees large and long bodied. A very fine hardwood proposition. Price, \$60,000. Will take 60 notes, \$1,000 each, 6%; first note due in 6 months to enable buyer to get started, balance one note per month. Only outside security required with be mortgage on purchaser's plan and reasonable evidence that purchaser can handle the proposition. A part of the timber must be cut soon. Can deliver 10 million more on same terms. Address

"BOX 81," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

SPECIAL HARDWOOD BARGAIN.

4,000 acres virgin Oak, Gum, Cypress; 2 railroads and river. Cruisers' report shows over 8,000 ft. per acre. North Louisiana. Price \$60,000. Easy terms.

HOLTON, SEELYE & CO.,
204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

TIMBER.

Try our Timber Department to buy or sell in the southern states and Mexico.

J. T. BERTRAND, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE.

17 million feet yellow heart pine, 12 million feet of good white oak, one million feet of poplar. Located in Virginia, four miles of railroad. We have other good tracts.

BRANCHVILLE TIMBER CO.,
Branchville, Va.

HARDWOOD TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

6,000 acres on Yazoo River, near railroad. Will cut 6,500 feet per acre. Also a section one mile from railroad station, mostly oak.

Address WALTER KERR, Aurora, Ind.

FOR SALE.

100,000,000 feet hardwood timber located north Alabama. Fifty per cent White Oak. For particulars address

H. H. WEFEL, JR.,
413 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

Standard and narrow gauge locomotives and cars of all sorts for logging and railroad use.

HICKS LOCOMOTIVE & CAR WORKS,
Chicago, Ill.

NEW STEEL RAILS, QUICK SHIPMENT.

From 8-pound to 45-pound sections, with joints and spikes. Also standard sections, relay-rail. CHARLES A. RIDGELY & CO.,
1200 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE

We have the following stocks of Hardwood for sale, and would be glad to quote prices on application. It is all band sawed, cut from virgin timber, and the widths are unusually good:

- 1 car 12/4 No. 1 Com. & Better Birch
- 1 car 12/4 1st and 2nd Basswood
- 3 cars 8/4 No. 1 Com. & Better Basswood
- 2 cars 6/4 1sts and 2nds Basswood
- 3 cars 6/4 No. 1 Com. Basswood
- 2 cars 6/4 No. 2 Com. Basswood
- 5 cars 6/4 No. 3 Com. Basswood
- 3 cars 5/4 1sts and 2nds Basswood
- 2 cars 5/4 No. 1 Com. Basswood
- 1 car 5/4 No. 2 Com. Basswood
- 8 cars 5/4 No. 3 Com. Basswood
- 3 cars 4/4 8" to 11" 1sts & 2nds Basswood
- 1 car 4/4 11" & wider No. 1 Com. Basswood
- 3 cars 4/4 A. W. No. 1 Com. Basswood
- 1 car 12/4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
- 3 cars 8/4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
- 2 cars 6/4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
- 5 cars 4/4 No. 2 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
- 5 cars 4/4 No. 2 Com. & Bet. Wisc. Red Oak

MEARS-SLAYTON LUMBER CO.,
1237 Belmont Ave., Chicago.

DISPOSAL REJECTED CARS IN CHICAGO

We are the largest Chicago Teaming firm making a business of LUMBER HAULING, and can give your interests better attention than jobbers or dealers. We inspect and dispose of carloads left in hands of factory trade.

REFERENCE: Monroe National Bank, Western Trust and Savings Co., and Lumber Users in Chicago

TOWNES EMERGENCY EXPRESS, Inc.,

First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

"That's
our
business"

"That's
our
business"

WE CAN DOUBLE THE CAPACITY OF YOUR DRY KILN.

PORT NORFOLK, VA., March 19, 1910
GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—

Answering your letter relative to the merits of your dry kiln process, in comparison with that of the present kilns.

Your process installed by us in an old rattle-trap of a kiln was successful. We were much pleased with the results.

In early part of 1909 our entire plant was destroyed by fire. We wrote you for plans for a new kiln. You were dilatory in getting plans to us. We were persuaded by other kiln people to install their process.

Results:

Present system with us is not a success. This system installed in an entirely new, air-tight brick building, under what should be very favorable conditions, does not give us results that we secured with your system in the old rattle-trap kiln.

In our judgment, resulting from our experience with the two systems, they should not be mentioned in the same breath.

Unless we can find some way of getting better than present results from this system, we will be after you in a short time to install your process on top of the same.

Yours very truly,

AIR LINE MFG. CO.,

C. W. STEELE, Sec'y and Treas.

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

You can make no better investment than by installing a Jeffrey Conveyor.

We insure satisfaction in handling Saw Mill materials and our equipments are rapidly replacing old methods of handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, etc.

Our Catalog H F 57 contains illustrations of Jeffrey Conveyers especially designed for these purposes. . . Write us today.

THE JEFFREY MFG. CO.

COLUMBUS,

OHIO

CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
DENVER

MONTREAL
PITTSBURG
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

BOSTON
NEW YORK
BIRMINGHAM

FOR SALE.

A few cars of very fine No. 1 common cherry.
EAST ST. LOUIS WALNUT COMPANY,
East St. Louis, Illinois.

FOR SALE.

30,000 ft. 1x10" and wider Indiana Quartered White Oak, band sawn and trimmed, three years dry.

100,000 ft. 1x8x10" White Pine, No. 2 barn, Tonawanda grading.

100,000 ft. 1x4 White Pine Flooring, No. 2 barn, Tonawanda grading.

We must move the above quick to make room. Will quote special prices.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

All kinds of sawn and hewn Ties, Piling, Poles and Posts. Let us have your inquiries. We make prompt shipment.

JAS. J. COPELLAR TIE & TIMBER CO.,
Shreveport, La.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Red and White Oak.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Basswood.

Delivery New York city, lighterage limits.

HERBERT C. TURNER & CO.,
1 Madison Ave., New York.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.

200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.

50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.

C. L. WILLEY, 2558 S. Robey St., Chicago.

Poplar boxboards, 13"-17" and up, 2, 2½, 3 and 4" Hickory, FAS; 1" FAS Red Gum.

McFARLAND HARDWOOD LBR. CO.,
Lafin St., Chicago, Ill.

SOMETHING TO KNOW.

If you have hardwood to sell in Chicago, sell through one who knows the trade.

GENIO WALLACE, Storage Yards,
1436 Cherry Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—OAK TIMBER AND PILING.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.

CONTINENTAL PILING & LUMBER CO.,
1205 Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

A car maple or birch edgings suitable for ¾x 60" handles. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

SECOND GROWTH WHITE ASH LOGS.

Wanted, during winter, 20 to 30 carloads, 8" up diameter, 15 to 16' average length, clean. Address "BOX 83," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE.

An up-to-date Bending Factory, located on trunk line railroad close to New York. Have established a good business in the manufacture of Rims, Shafts, Poles, Whiffletrees and other wagon and automobile stock. Can get plenty of Oak and Hickory to keep the plant in operation, and no trouble to sell the output. Factory is in good running order and can be seen in daily operation.

Also 1,000 acres of good Oak and Hickory timber. Will sell separate or together.

If interested, address

"BENDING," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

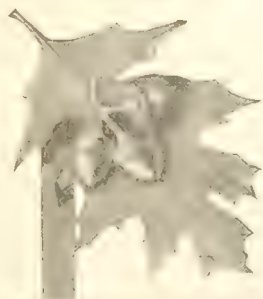
FOR SALE OR TRADE

Full set of circular saw mill machinery in good condition. Also full outfit slack barrel stave machinery. Will sell cheap or will trade for improved or unimproved or cutover lands. Address the owner,

EUGENE R. HARDENDORF, Ray, Ind.

"Acorn" Brand Hardwood Flooring

Made in the Largest Oak Flooring Plant in the World



WE illustrate herewith the magnificent plant of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co., and some of their Berlin equipment.

In 1903 they started with an output of 25,000 feet per day. This has been increased to a daily output of 75,000 feet of finished flooring.

They are accorded the distinction of being the largest manufacturers of oak flooring in the world.

The machines that made "Acorn" Brand Oak Flooring famous are:

Berlin Hardwood Matchers

They also have Berlin Band Rip Saws, in all 26 Berlin Machines in operation. We quote from a portion of their letter of August 13th as follows:

"On the main floor of our factory building there are five machines that were there when we started in business, and they every one bear the 'Seal of Quality.' We think this is the best recommendation the Berlin Machines can have. We have from time to time torn out the machinery we had and installed the latest make of Berlin Machines in their place. The photograph shows twelve Berlin Machines in line, four of which are 88's, and they are doing 100% better work today than they did when they were installed."

We can give you real hardwood matchers for making hardwood flooring. We do not add a few features and call a regular softwood machine a hardwood matcher.

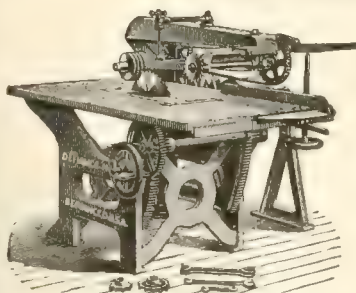
Ask for details of our No. 89-X, which is turning out their product at 120 feet per minute.

THE BERLIN MACHINE WORKS, BELOIT, WIS.

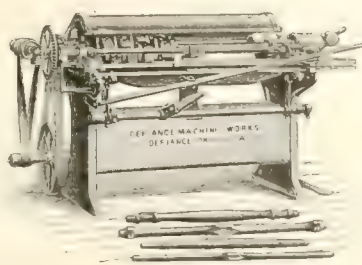
NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON SEATTLE SPOKANE COLUMBIA SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES

"Defiance" Wood-Working Machinery

INVENTED AND BUILT BY
The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio



No. 3 Power Feed Rip Saw

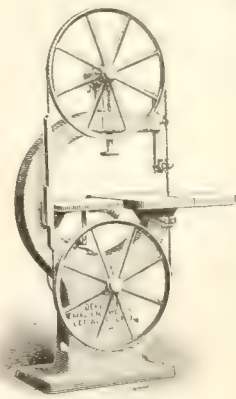


48 Inch Neckyoke Lathe

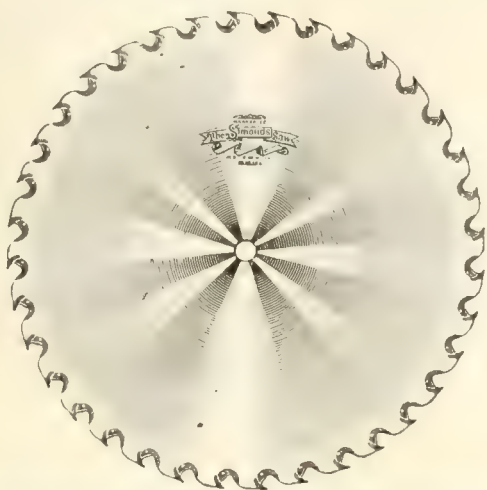
FOR PRODUCING

AUTOMOBILE SPOKES, RIMS, WHEELS, and BODIES, Carriage and Wagon Hubs, Spokes, Rims and Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Single Trees, Hoops, Handles, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins, Table Legs, Balusters, Oval Wood Dishes, and for GENERAL WOODWORK.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE



28 Inch Band Saw



SIMONDS INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

MADE OF SIMONDS STEEL

Simonds Inserted Teeth, because they are on two separate circles, are machine milled, and have a good support well into the blade of the saw, make the most reliable Inserted Tooth Saw on the market. Prices very reasonable. Deliveries prompt. Write for special booklet free.

SIMONDS MFG. COMPANY

FITCHBURG, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL. MONTREAL, QUE.

The Oldham Saws Acknowledged Leaders in Saws for Sawmills

Joshua Oldham & Sons

NEW YORK SAW WORKS

Works and Executive Offices:

Pacific Coast Branch:

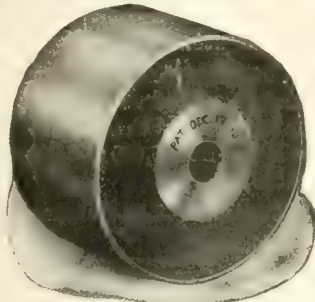
BROOKLYN
NEW YORK CITY

WHITE-HENRY BLDG.
SEATTLE, WASH.

New Orleans Branch: 633 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.

Wilmarth & Morman (Nelson Patent) Loose Pulleys

SILENT STRONG SIMPLE DURABLE



Durability proven by ten years of continued satisfactory service.

Saves oil, belts, time and expense of repairs. Sent on thirty days' trial to those who want to be shown. The cheapest loose pulley to use ever placed on the market.

Descriptive booklet and price list is yours for the asking.

Wilmarth & Morman Co., 594 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

IMPROVED WHITE SAW SWAGES

Will make your saws last longer, make better lumber and please your filer—it's a money saving proposition for you. Better consider it. They don't cost much and last a long time.

Catalog if you want it

Phoenix Mfg. Co.

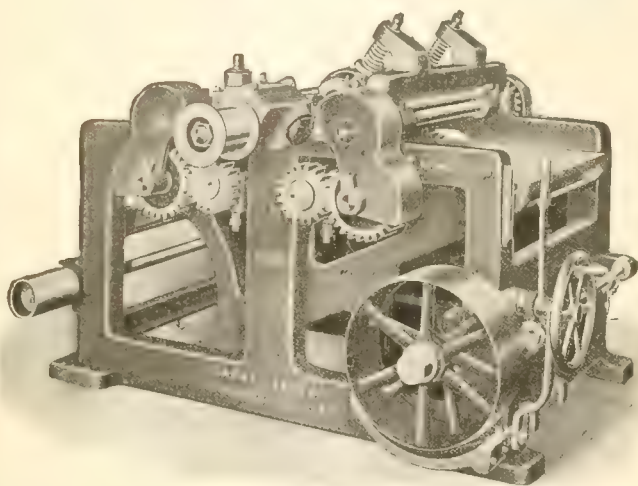
Eau Claire, Wis.



A FINE HARDWOOD CABINET SURFACER

is the first requisite for the production of a

FINE HARDWOOD FINISH



No. 156 CABINET SMOOTHING PLANER.
24", 27", 30", 36", 42" Widths.
Patented Oct. 10, 1905

Our No. 156 Hardwood Cabinet Surfer is designed for the highest quality of surfacing required in Furniture, Piano and Cabinet Factories. Its mechanical construction enables it to leave the surface perfectly and uniformly smooth—without a knife mark. This is hard to believe but we can prove it to you, if you will write for samples.

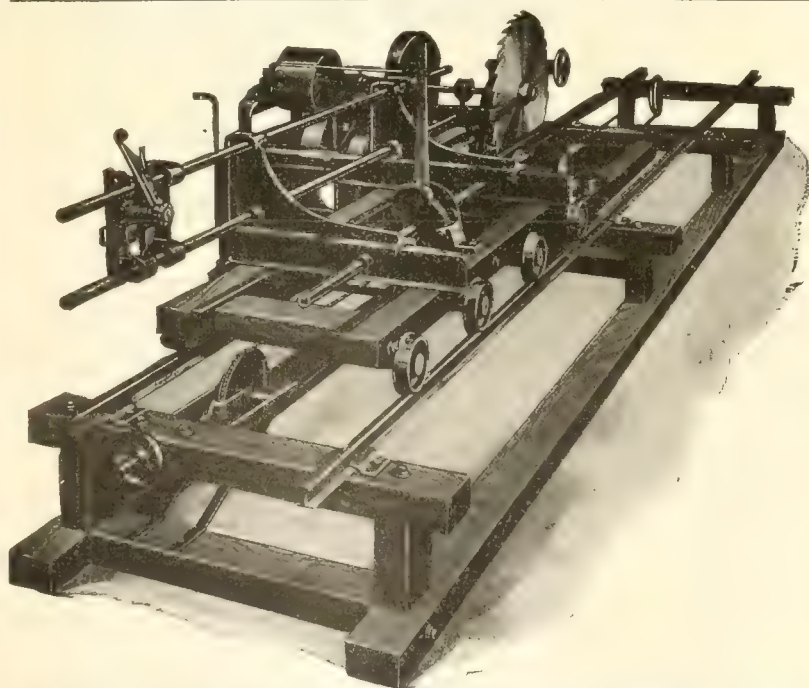
When purchasing this machine you will find the initial cost is a thing of minor consideration; a thing of greater importance is

What the Machine Will Do

Let Us Give You an Idea of What It Will Do. Write for Samples Today.

J. A. Fay & Egan Co., 414-434 W. Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

New Hoosier Improved Short Log Sawing Machine



Made especially for sawing veneer cores and small logs, up to 20 inches diameter and from 2 to 12 feet long.

The machine is built with a heavy cast iron husk frame that carries the feed works and mandrel which runs in self-oiling boxes. It is equipped with a variable friction feed, with cable attachment to carriage. Feed is strong and rapid.

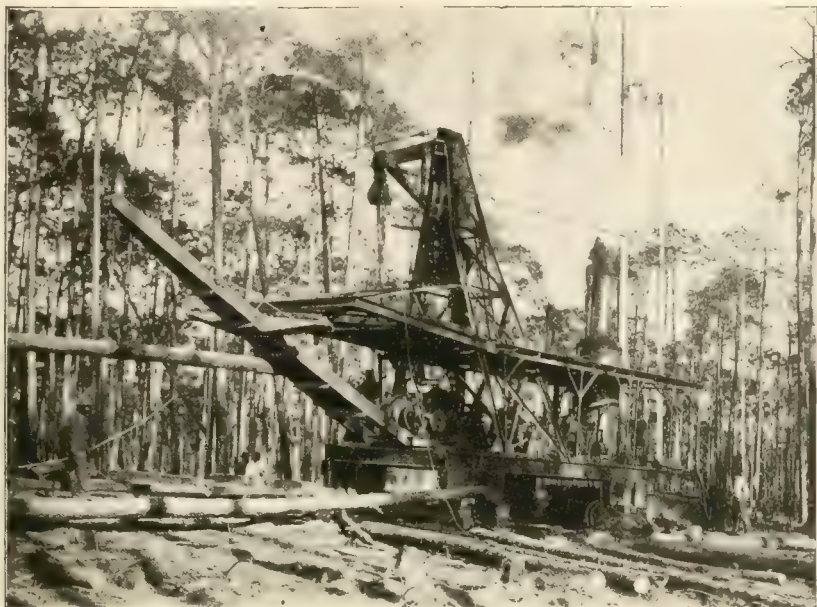
The dogs are of an entirely new style, and dog the log, or piece to be sawed, in the end instead of top and bottom, and can be instantly changed to grip any length log that the carriage will accommodate.

The machine consists of but three pieces, the husk frame, track frame and carriage. It can be quickly and easily moved, and can be operated with a 10 H.P. engine. The machine will saw from 3,000 to 6,000 feet per day and weighs 3,500 lbs.

The largest saw that can be used is a 48-in. diameter.

For further information, address:

THE SINKER-DAVIS COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana



Results Are What Count

A combined skidding and loading machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up ready for business in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel Machine has some distinct improvements that save time, trouble and money.

The skidding sheaves are hung from a vertically hinged jib the outer end is gauged by two power tightened lines.

An all-steel machine which has special features that absorb all

shocks and strains. Rapid in operation and setting. Swinging boom easily controlled by one lever. The machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented geared jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines. A machine that will interest you; because it is the fastest and strongest of the day.

Russel Wheel and Foundry Company
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

High Daily Averages in skidding depend principally on initial capacity and the degree to which the skidder can be operated to that capacity.

The Clyde Self-propelling Steam Skidder is absolutely independent of loading and is never held back nor its full capacity interfered with by any loading conditions that may exist. Full capacity is therefore possible when conditions are favorable and the hauls are short thus insuring a surplus of logs to compensate for those days when conditions are unfavorable and the hauls are long.

With the independent and separate loading unit, the loading crew may then be pushed to its fullest capacity at all times assuring a uniform daily flow of logs to the mill. It is self-propelling, can move frequently without loss of time and sets quickly because of its special steam guying device.

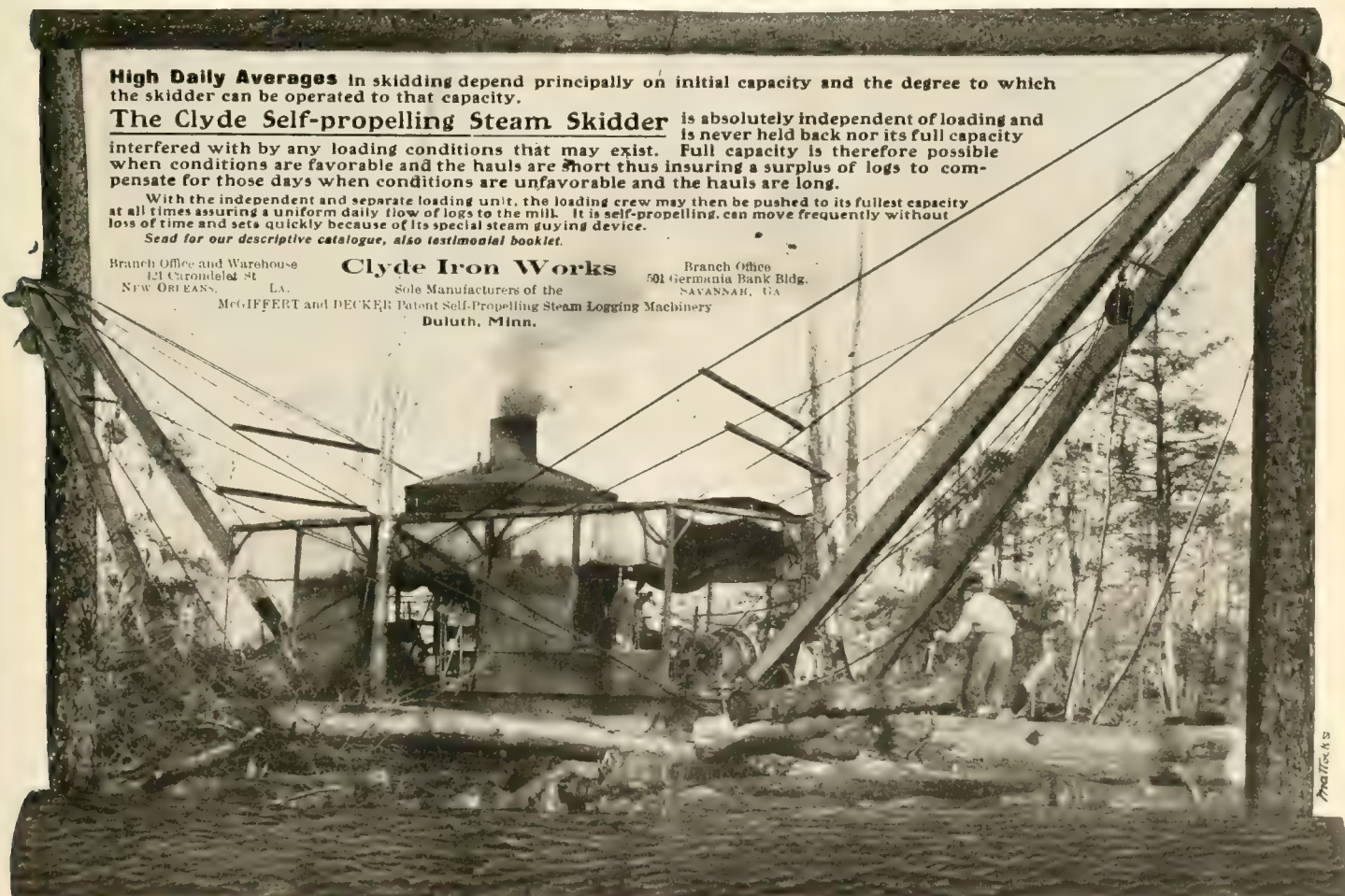
Send for our descriptive catalogue, also testimonial booklet.

Branch Office and Warehouse
121 Canal Street
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Clyde Iron Works

Sole Manufacturers of the
McGIFFERT and DECKER Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery
Duluth, Minn.

Branch Office
501 Germania Bank Bldg.
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Atkins Always Ahead

Atkins' Band, Circular, Gang, Drag, Cross-cut and other Mill Saws are the "Finest on Earth." Your dealer or jobber will supply you. If not, write to the nearest address below:

Bowie Lumber Co. Ltd.

MILL NO. 2.

ALLEMANDS P. O., LA., April 5, 1910.

Messrs. E. C. Atkins & Co.,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sirs:-

I am sending you a 1 1/2" rafting-pin that had broken off in a large cypress log, beneath the bark, and which was cut in two clean, by one of your saws.

The points of the teeth were barely bruised,- in fact, I believe that I could have continued to run the saw.

Please carry in stock two saws of the same dimensions as the ones I received from you, to be ordered out as wanted.

Yours truly,

~~BOWIE LUMBER CO. Ltd. Mill No. 2.~~

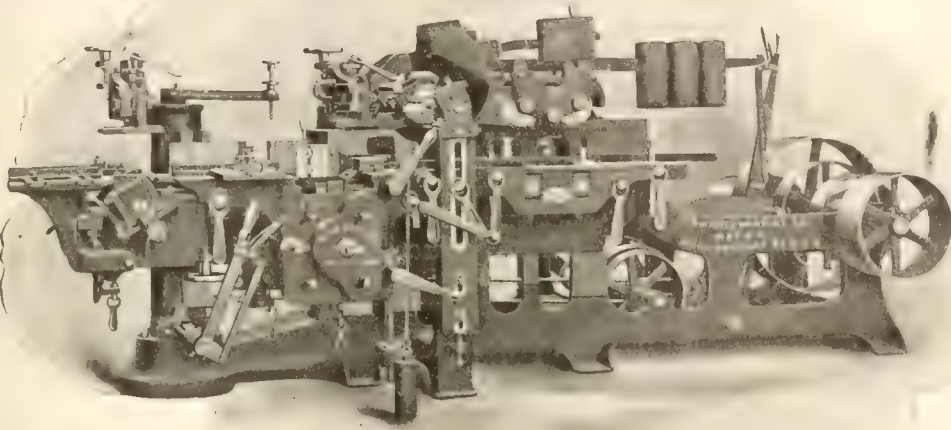
Per _____

Asst. Mgr.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, Inc., HOME OFFICE and FACTORY **INDIANAPOLIS**
THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Branches: Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle. Canadian Factory—Hamilton, Ont.

New Hermance 1910, "Double Quick Wide Open" Moulder



Superiority in every part. Strong, durable construction plus quality and quantity producing features make it the most efficient moulding machine ever built.

Whitney Patent Clamp Boxes and Instantaneous Locking Devices for top and side heads are two important features. There are many others.

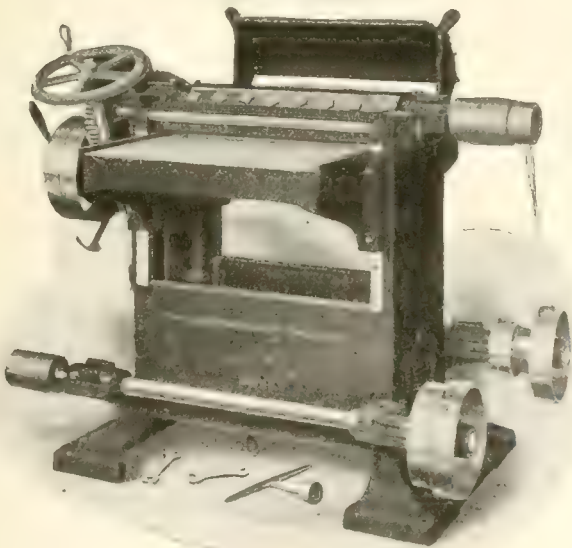
Descriptive matter upon application.

HERMANCE MACHINE COMPANY - Williamsport, Pa.

Chicago Representatives: **CHICAGO MACHINERY EXCHANGE**

Chicago Machinery Exchange,

(Incorporated)
WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

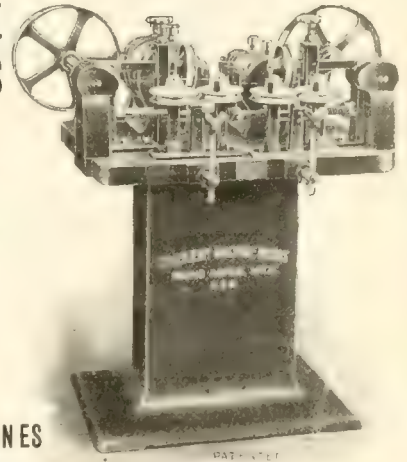


No. 35 SINGLE SURFACE PONY PLANER

Planes 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick. Table slides on outside of frame so it is steady and the work will not be wavy or have clipped off ends. Two rates of feed driven from cylinder, one regulating the other.

CRESCENT DOUBLE DOWEL MACHINES

Have two cylinders running side by side and operated by one man. This cuts the labor cost in two. The patented construction of these machines positively eliminates the common trouble of stock breaking or twisting. Write us and learn all the reasons why



CRESCENT DOWEL MACHINES

Are Superior to All Others

The
Tannewitz
WORKS.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CHICAGO MACHINERY EXCHANGE, INC.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS

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REPRESENTING EXCLUSIVELY

Chicago, Ill.

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CREAVES, KLUSMAN & CO.,
McDONOUGH MFG. CO.,

PORTER MACHINERY CO.,
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THE TANNEWITZ WORKS,
of Grand Rapids,

WEST SIDE IRON WORKS,
New Chicago Line.

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FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

"Chief Brand" Maple and Beech Flooring

in $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple¹ in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

JACKSON & TINDLE

Manufacturers of

Michigan Forest Products

Maple, Birch, Basswood, Beech, Ash,
Pine, Spruce, Tamarack and Hemlock.

Also White Cedar Shingles, Poles, Ties and Posts

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

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MANISTEE, MICH.

Manufacturers of High-Grade

Michigan Maple Flooring

3-8 in. and 13-16 in. in all standard widths and grades.

No Better Hardwood Floors made than our 13-16 inch
and 3-8 inch.

STEEL SCRAPED, END MATCHED,
KILN DRIED MAPLE FLOORING.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

**Lumber and Broom Handles
Cadillac, Michigan**

Have the following dry, band sawn stock for sale:

- 5 cars 4-4 Beech, No. 2 Com. and Bet.
- 2 cars 4-4 Nos. 1 and 2 Common Basswood
- 2 cars 6-4 Beech No. 3 Com.
- 3 cars 4-4 Soft Gray Elm No. 2 Com. and Bet.
- 5 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Hard Maple
- 2 cars 4-4 Ash No. 3 Com.
- 1 car 4-4 No. 2 Com. & Bet. Soft Maple

All the stocks are band sawn and dry.

Briggs & Cooper Company, Ltd.

SAGINAW, MICH.

SPECIALS

Dry for prompt shipment:

- 200,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common Birch
- 150,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 " "
- 300,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 " and Better Birch
- 100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 " Basswood
- 100,000 ft. 5-4 No. 2 " "
- 150,000 ft. 4-4 No. 3 " "
- 25,000 ft. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Selected Red Birch

Also complete stock of Northern and Southern Hardwood
Lumber. Write for delivered prices.

NICHOLS & COX LUMBER COMPANY

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

Crating Lumber in Pine, Basswood, Elm, Beech and Birch. High grade Michigan Hardwoods—A complete stock.

OAK—Plain and quartered both red and white—Indiana Stock.

Write us full particulars of your needs and we will name inviting prices.

A. B. KLISE LUMBER CO., STURGEON BAY, MICH

Manufacturer of Lower Peninsula Hardwoods and
Hemlock—Water Shipment Only.

175,000 4-4 Dry No. 3 and Better Elm

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

LEADING

VENEER

MANUFACTURERS

OF THE U. S.

Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Co.

We are now in position to supply single ply veneers of native woods, from our Birchwood mill.

Twenty-two years' experience in high-grade built up work assures our familiarity with all its special requirements. We produce stock THAT IS IN SHAPE TO GLUE.

OUR ALGOMA FACTORY, for the past seventeen years, has made a specialty of high-grade glued up work only. We manufacture panels of all sizes, either flat or bent to shape in all woods. Mahogany and Quarter-Sawed Oak a specialty.

We do not make any 2-ply stock or do not use slice cut quartered oak in any of our work. Our quartered oak is all sawed

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Our long experience, has put our work beyond the experimental stage. We offer you the benefit of results accomplished through careful attention and study of every detail of the work. Our apparatus and appliances are up-to-date and built on mechanical ideas. We do not use retainers. Our gluing forms are put under powerful screws and left there until the glue has thoroughly hardened. Any one familiar with glue knows that a joint must not be disturbed until thoroughly dry.

Our prices ARE NOT the lowest, but our product is guaranteed THE BEST.

Factory and Veneer Mill: ALGOMA, WIS. Veneer and Saw Mill: BIRCHWOOD, WIS. Home Office: ALGOMA, WIS.

B. C. JARRELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rotary-Cut Gum and Poplar VENEERS

Well manufactured, thoroughly
KILN DRIED and FLAT

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Wisconsin Veneer Co.

High Grade Product in

DOOR VENEERS AND CABINET STOCK

We offer some attractive bargains in $\frac{1}{8}$ inch Red Oak
and Birch in small dimensions

Rhineland - Wisconsin

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ROTARY CUT

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A Great Opportunity

LOCATION FOR SHOOK FACTORY

Large output of low-grade lumber
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BIRCH
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PLAIN OAK

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THE SOUTH

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Oak Flooring

WE WANT TO MOVE 100,000 FT. OF 13-16 X 2 1/4 FACE NO. 1 COMMON PLAIN OAK FLOORING AT \$23 F.O.B. SALT LICK, KY.

ATTENTION

W. W. DEMPSEY
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE
WANTS TO MOVE QUICK THE FOLLOWING:

99,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Ash	15,000 ft. 6-4 Mill Cull Ash
43,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common	11,000 ft. 8-4 1sts & 2ds Ash
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1,500 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull	7,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Ash
500 ft. 6-4 No. 1 Com. & Bet.	5,000 ft. 12-4 No. 1 Common Ash

IF INTERESTED WILL QUOTE YOU ATTRACTIVE PRICES. A LINE BRINGS THIS INFORMATION.

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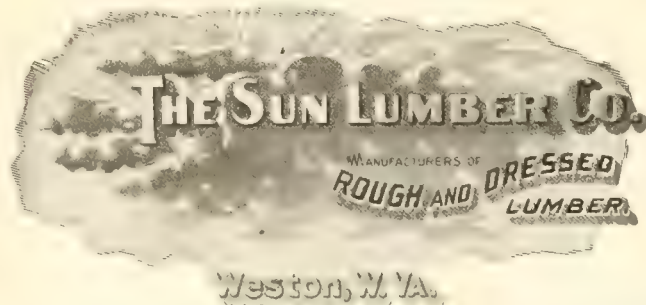
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Long Leaf Yellow Pine

Domestic and Export Trade
150,000 FEET DAILY

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Manufacturers of

West Virginia Hardwoods
CLARKSBURG, W. VIRGINIA


Buy your HARDWOODS direct from the HARDWOOD SECTION OF WEST VIRGINIA. Can furnish your requirements from dry well manufactured stock.

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The Billmeyer Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Lumber
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strongest circulation is in the region where things are made of wood—WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK and the East. **It's the BEST sales medium for hardwood lumber.**

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510 Eddy Building

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We offer for prompt shipment

From Johnson City, Tenn.,	From Poplar Bluff, Mo.,
50,000 feet 4-4 S. W. Chestnut	1 C-L 2 1/2 to 5 in. Pl. R. & W. Oak Strips
50,000 feet 5-4 S. W. Chestnut	3 C-L 4-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
50,000 feet 6-4 S. W. Chestnut	5 C-L 4-4 Common Plain White Oak
75,000 feet 8-4 S. W. Chestnut	
50,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar	2 C-L 4-4 No. 1 Common Qt. White Oak
1 C-L 6-4 Com. and Better Plain Mt. Oak	1 C-L 4-4 Qt. White Oak Strips
1 C-L 8-4 Com. and Better Plain Mt. Oak	5 C-L 4-4 No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak
100,000 feet 4-4 to 8-4 No. 3 Com. Oak	
	100,000 feet 4-4 Sound No. 3 Com. Oak
	1 C-L 6-4 C-B Qt. White Oak fin 30
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Thoroughly dry stock—High Grades—Fine Lengths—Band sawn and equalized

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WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

Headquarters for Mixed Orders

Our stock comprises all the different kinds of timber grown in Wisconsin and we are well prepared to fill mixed orders promptly. We call your attention especially to stock in *Plain* and *Red Birch* in all thicknesses and a good assortment of *Pine* and *Hemlock*, *Basswood Siding* and *Ceiling* and *Hardwood Flooring*.

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SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL AT ATLANTA, WISCONSIN

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

C. P. CROSBY Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Wants to Sell

300,000 ft. 1 in. and 2 in. Basswood, log run or on grade

30,000 ft. 1½ in. log run Soft Elm

100,000 ft. 1½ and 1¾ in. Hard Maple, mostly No. 1 Common and Better

50,000 ft. 3 in. Hard Maple, No. 1 Common and Better.

Wisconsin Products Only

Birch, Basswood, Brown Ash, Soft and Rock Elm, Hard and Soft Maple, Birch and Maple Flooring

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

"ROBBINS" Rock, Maple and Birch Flooring

Is air and kiln-dried, end matched, bored and steel scraped. Mixed car-loads a specialty.

ROBBINS LUMBER COMPANY

RHINELANDER, WIS.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

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PACIFIC COAST

We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the **world**. We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer to **verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time**. Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

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JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE

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LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS
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Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Southern Oak a Specialty

108 LA SALLE STREET

The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.

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2048-2084 Dominick Street, CHICAGO

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22d and Loomis Streets, Chicago
Hardwoods

CRANDALL & BROWN

3300 South Center Ave.

**Cypress - Yellow Pine
Oak and Poplar**

J. M. ATTLEY & CO.

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RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG.

PAUL SCHMECHEL

537 Monadnock Block

HARDWOODS

Southern Elm a Specialty

Paving Blocks, Cedar Posts, Yellow Pine

W. B. Crane & Company

Established 1881

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Long Distance Phones Canal 3190-3191
Office, Yards and Planing Mills:
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Mills at
Falcon, Mass.

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PINE AND HARDWOOD

FROM

J. J. COCHRAN, Incorporated

Established at

961 PEOPLE'S GAS BUILDING

Telephone Canal 1355

Q. Y. Hamilton, Manager

**The Lumber Shippers' Storage and
Commission Co.**

(Not Incorporated)

SHIPPERS' AGENTS

Office and Yard:
Throop St. South of 22d St.

CHICAGO

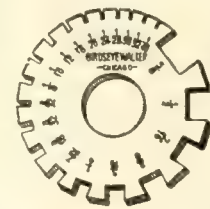
McParland Hardwood

Lumber Co. 873-88 Laflin St.

HARDWOODS

A VENEER GAUGE

Answers that oft repeated query:
"I wonder how thick this is?" Gauges
instantly any thickness from 1-40 inch
to 58 inch inclusive. Made of best
steel—can't wear out. Fixed price
\$1.95. For sale exclusively by the in-
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Dept. "C" CHICAGO

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HARDWOOD

Log Handling Cableways for Log Transfer—Unloading Cars or Barges—Decking—
Feeding Mill—and all other service.

BRANCHES:
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SEATTLE WASH

LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.

96 Liberty Street

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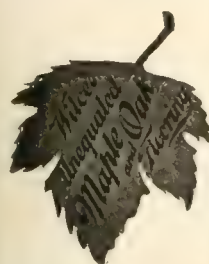
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A floor to adore



For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing. Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. RAYNER VENEERED PANELS

ALL WOODS

SEND FOR STOCK LIST

MAHOGANY LUMBER

1400-1410 CARROLL AVE.
CHICAGO

IT WILL PAY YOU

To investigate several choice bargains I have to offer in well selected tracts of

PINE OR HARDWOOD TIMBERLANDS

JOHN C. SPRY, CHICAGO, ILL.
206 La Salle St.

Estabrook-Skeeel Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon Stock and Other Hardwoods

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

FLANNER-STEGER LAND & LUMBER COMPANY STEGER BLDG., CHICAGO

are desirous of moving the following stock:

350,000 ft. 5-4 Log Run Basswood, mostly 12 ft. 150,000 ft. 5-4 No. 2 Com. Basswood. 250,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Basswood. 20,000 ft. 11 in. and wdr. No. 1 Com. Basswood. 500,000 feet 1 inch No. 1 Common Birch. 750,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 Common Birch. Maple and Birch Flooring in any quantities. Send in your inquiries.

Konzen, Stumpf & Schafer Lumber Co.

Paulina and Blue Island Avenue

DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE STOCK

Kiln-dried Lumber a Specialty



New
Standard
54 Inch
Band
Re-Saw

MERSHON

BAND-RESAW SPECIALISTS

25 MODELS
ADAPTED TO
EVERY REQUIREMENT

Wm. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

WATCH THIS SPACE ALWAYS

Hardwoods? Yes, But Also White Pine

And as you Hardwood Buyers must use
White Pine we want to tell you of our

2,000,000 feet of stock on hand, Dry, so ask

Goodwin Lumber Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

E. H. SHREINER, Manager Sales

We Must Move:

80,000 4-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

18,000 5-4 " " "

70,000 6-4 " " "

67,000 8-4 " " "

2 cars 2 in. x 8 in. 10 ft. to 16 ft. sound
Square edged White Oak.

Will make the price right.

THE HAMILTON LUMBER CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. P. Craig Lumber Co.

Wholesale Hardwood and Building

Lumber

Empire Building, :: PITTSBURG, PA.

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

LUMBER

Hardwood Mills: Lick Run, W. Va., Sutherland, W. Va.,
Arvondale, W. Va., Beckley, W. Va., Hookersville,
W. Va., Dunbar, Pa.

Home Office: Uniontown, Pa.

Sales Office: Oliver Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

I. F. BALSLEY, Sales Manager.

LINEHAN LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALE

HARDWOODS

And Hardwood Flooring

Southern Stock a Specialty

MAY BUILDING, : PITTSBURG, PA.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. PITTSBURG, PA.

We Want to Move

THREE CARS 6-4 FLITCH LOCUST
AT \$24.00 F. O. B. ASHTOLA, PA.

BABCOCK LUMBER COMPANY

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FAST TRAINS DAY AND NIGHT

ON THE

MONON ROUTE

Excellent service between Chicago, LaFayette,
Indianapolis, Dayton, Cincinnati, West
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Standard electric lighted sleepers on night trains parlor and dining
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— CHICAGO —

City Ticket Office, 182 S. Clark St.

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LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co.

Specialists Red Gum

Mills at
Morehouse, Mo.

Sales Offices
Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Co.

1002-1005 Times Bldg., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

ASH, OAK, GUM AND CYPRESS **LUMBER**

YARD TRADE A SPECIALTY

Chicago Office: 1416 Fisher Bldg.

ALL WE CAN OFFER NOW, IS

SYCAMORE—

Plain and Quartered

ALL GRADES RED GUM

YOUR INQUIRIES WILL RECEIVE
OUR PROMPT ATTENTION

THE CARDWELL MILL & LUMBER CO.

Cardwell, Missouri

Frank Purcell

Kansas City
U. S. A.

Exporter of **Black Walnut Logs**



**FIGURED WALNUT IN LONG WOOD
AND STUMPS**

C. H. L. BECKERS

HARDWOODS

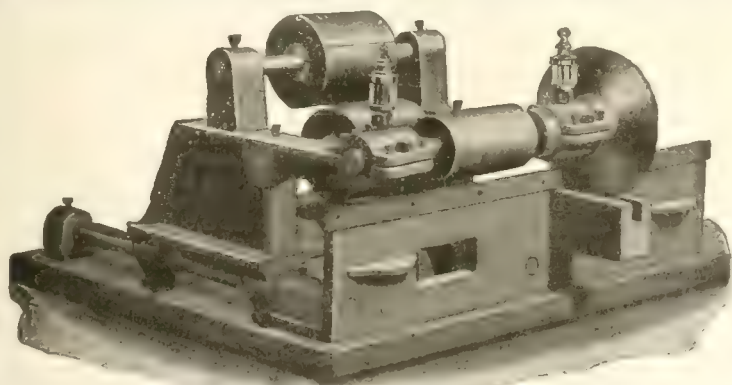
OAK, ASH, GUM, COTTONWOOD, SYCAMORE AND MAPLE
FURNITURE AND CHAIR DIMENSION

Victoria Building

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For items of Hardwood Stock or Hardwood
Machinery, you will find it advantageous to
write our advertisers. Get in touch!



BUTTING SAW

for
Flooring Factories

For cutting out defects and making square and
smooth ends for end-matching machines. Used by
the largest producers. Write for particulars and prices.

Manufactured by

Cadillac Machine Co.
CADILLAC, MICH.

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

Young & Cutsinger

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

OUR SPECIALTY

Finely Figured Quartered Oak

Evansville, Indiana

INDIANA LOUISIANA Hardwoods

We have the following Indiana Stock we wish to Move at Once

- 1 car 4-4 Clear Face Qtd. W. O. Strips.
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S. Burkholder Lumber Company
Crawfordsville, Ind.

TWO MILLS IN INDIANA

FORT WAYNE AND LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - INDIANA

Thompson, Thayer & McCowen Hardwood Lumber

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

AN ESPECIAL BARGAIN OFFER

- No. 1 Common Walnut, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- No. 2 Common Walnut, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

We manufacture Quartered, Plain Oak & Poplar Lumber

COPPES, ZOOK & MUTSCHLER CO.

NAPPANEE, INDIANA

Northern Indiana hard woods,
dry, carefully manufactured,
large stocks.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

EZRA RHODES NORTHERN and SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

South Bend, - - - - - Indiana

J. & J. VINKE

Agents for the Sale of

AMERICAN HARDWOODS IN LUMBER AND LOGS
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND

QUESTION : How can I find a ready market for my lumber, and how can I obtain the highest price for it?

ANSWER : By edging it on a "TOWER" Gang Edger and trimming it on a "TOWER" One-man, 2-saw Trimmer. This will give it straight and parallel edges and square ends, and it will be of standard widths and lengths. All bad defects will have been removed. The lumber will look better and grade much higher. You will also save freight, as you will be paying none on worthless ends, etc.



"TOWER" One-man, 2-saw Trimmer, Small Size. Front View.

These machines will convert a small mill into a large mill in miniature. They are the greatest dividend-earners you can buy. The edgers are made in seventy-two sizes and styles, and the trimmers, in ten sizes. We make edgers and trimmers for mills as small as 15 H. P., cutting from 5,000 per day up. They contain many features usually found only in large and expensive machines.

GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO.
GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

Also manufacturers of the GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE
("A Refuse Burner under your Boiler.")

DOVETAIL TAPER WEDGE JOINTED LUMBER



stands the test at the Singer Mfg. Co.'s plant, South Bend, Ind., and now the Tapering Wedge Dovetail Glue Joint will be used on all their solid work requiring a perfect varnish finish.

THE LINDERMAN DOVETAIL GLUE JOINTER

making the Taper Wedge Dovetail Glue Joint brings to you a method of jointing, glueing, joining, and sizing your product to width at one automatic operation. The quality and strength of this new joint is not theory; it has been demonstrated by practical use. If you want to reduce your cost without sacrificing the quality of your product, merely request us to give you the facts. You involve no obligation by asking.

LINDERMAN MACHINE CO.

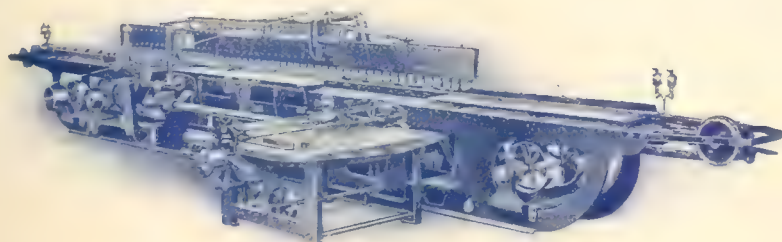
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EASTERN SALES REPRESENTATIVE

J. M. GILMOUR

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Vansant,

Manufacturers Old-Fashioned

5-8 and 4-4
in Wide Stock,
Specialty

Ashland, Kentucky

Soft
Yellow
Poplar
Kitchen & Company

F L O O R I N G

4-16' long
Mostly 6-16'

OAK - MAPLE - BEECH

Hollow Backed and
Thoroughly Kiln-Dried

Every dealer in flooring should write us for prices, get our flooring in stock
and thus avoid the annoyance of disposing of a lot of flooring 1'—4' LONG

THE W. M. RITTER LUMBER CO., Columbus, O.

W. H. DAWKINS LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF BAND SAWED

OLD FASHIONED
SOFT

YELLOW POPLAR

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
WATER SEASONED
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POPLAR LUMBER

ROUGH	ALL GRADES	DRESSED
QUICK SHIPMENT		

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Aardwood Record

Fifteenth Year,
Semi-Monthly.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1910

{ Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

MAHOGANY, VENEER

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OFFICE, FACTORY AND YARDS:

2558 South Robey Street

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Telephone Canal 930

BAND MILLS, MEMPHIS, TENN.

W A N T E D

All Kinds of High-Grade

HARDWOODS

S. E. SLAYMAKER & CO.

Representing
WEST VIRGINIA SPRUCE LUMBER CO.,
Cass, West Virginia.

Fifth Ave. Bldg.,
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"THE BEST LUMBER"

CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER CO.

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CYPRESS
AND
WEST VIRGINIA
HARDWOODS

SELLING AGENT
THE HEBARD CYPRESS CO.
MILLS: WAYCROSS, GA.

LUMBER

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SHINGLES

BRANCH OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

LUMBER INSURERS' GENERAL AGENCY

Managers of the Leading Stock Fire Insurance Companies making a specialty of Lumber and Woodworking Risks

84 William Street, - - NEW YORK

PROCTOR **VENEER DRYER** FIREPROOF
-AN-
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
RECOMMENDED BY ALL THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT

NO
SPLITTING
NOR
CHECKING



NO
CLOGGING
NOR
ADJUSTING

THE PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY
DEPT. L HANCOCK & SOMERSET STS. PHILA. PA.

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

Get your order in early for

RED OAK

100,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better.

Ask us for prices on 150,000 feet 5-4 and 8-4 No. 1 Common and Better

SOFT YELLOW TENNESSEE POPLAR

good widths and lengths, ready for immediate shipment.

We have just received a large consignment of

MAHOGANY

200,000 feet, manufactured from choice logs, well-figured, and nice stock in every particular; good widths and lengths.

10-4 to 16-4 100,000 ft.

HARD MAPLE

Also same amount of Soft Maple.

Ask us for prices.

We can make prompt shipment on

WHITE OAK

200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on

QUARTERED OAK

150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

Let us quote you on

BLACK WALNUT

we have 50,000 feet No. 2 Common and Better, dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths.

We will have 300,000 7x24 and 100,000 6x20 No. 1

HEART RIVED CYPRESS SHINGLES

ready for delivery the latter part of September. Ask us for prices.

How are you fixed on

WHITE PINE ?

We have 500,000 feet 4-4 No. 3 Barn and Better, dry, which can be shipped in the rough or worked in any manner desired.

No better time than right now to think about

HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE

Our big stock offers some choice bargains.

Are you in the market for

CALIFORNIA SUGAR AND WHITE PINE

We have a large stock of 4-4 to 12-4

If you are looking for

GULF CYPRESS

write us for prices. 300,000 feet of 4-4 to 16-4 now ready for shipment.

We have just received a large block of

SOFT WHITE PINE

4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

What about

CHESTNUT

We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4; also 5 cars of 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better, bone dry, for prompt shipment.

You can get a good price on this No. 1 Common and Better tough

WHITE ASH

200,000 feet of 4-4 to 5 inch, largely First and Seconds.

"We Have It If It's Hardwood"

J. GIBSON MCILVAIN & COMPANY

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St. Yards: Fifty-Eighth and Woodland Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wm. Whitmer & Sons

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of All Kinds of

*"If Anybody Can,
We Can"*

HARDWOODS

Franklin Bank Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA

West Virginia Spruce and Hemlock : Long and
Short Leaf Pine : Virginia Framing

R.E. Wood Lumber Company

Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

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MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

CADILLAC QUALITY

BASSWOOD STOCK LIST

4-4 Wide Basswood 1s and 2s 13M
 4-4 Basswood No. 1 Common 60M
 4-4 Basswood No. 2 Common 200M
 4-4 Basswood No. 3 Common 60M
 1x4 Basswood No. 3 Common 25M
 1x5 Basswood No. 3 Common 16M
 1x6 Basswood No. 3 Common 100M

Our Own Manufacture

COBBS & MITCHELL
 (INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Michigan Hardwoods Cadillac Quality

4-4 Gray Elm No. 3 Common	150M
1x4 Gray Elm No. 3 Common	27M
1x7 and up Gray Elm No. 3 Common	74M
4-4 Rock Elm No. 2 Common and Better	5M
8-4 Rock Elm No. 2 Common and Better	5M
8-4 Rock Elm No. 3 Common	23M
1x9 Hard Maple 1s and 2s	4M
1x10 to 14 Hard Maple 1s and 2s	10M
1x15 and up Hard Maple 1s and 2s	8M

MITCHELL BROTHERS CO.
 CADILLAC, MICH.

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

**FINEST
 MAPLE
 FLOORING**

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
 MATCHED OR JOINTED
 POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber
 1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES
BAY CITY :: MICHIGAN

Kneeland-Bigelow Co. Bay City, Mich.

Manufacturers of
**Michigan Hardwoods
 and Hemlock**

ANNUAL CAPACITY

20,000,000 Feet of Hardwood
 20,000,000 Feet of Hemlock

LET US KNOW YOUR WANTS



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Oak and Poplar

Phone Austin 3812
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Wholesale Dealer in Northern and Southern
HARDWOOD LUMBER
610 N. ALMA AVE., AUSTIN, CHICAGO
Consignments solicited.
Let me figure on your requirements

Frederick Gustorf & Co.
Wholesale Hardwood Lumber
Southern Oak a Specialty
108 LA SALLE STREET

J. M. ATTLEY & CO.
HARDWOODS
RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG.

BUY
PINE AND HARDWOOD
FROM
J. J. COCHRAN, Incorporated
Established at
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Wholesale and Retail
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Office and Yard:
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22d and Loomis Streets, Chicago
Hardwoods

Paving Blocks, Cedar Posts, Yellow Pine
W. B. Crane & Company
Established 1881
HARDWOOD LUMBER, TIMBER AND TIES
Chicago
Long Distance Phones Canal 3190-3191
Office, Yards and Paving Mills:
2nd, Sangamon and Morgan Sts. Mills at
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McParland Hardwood Lumber Co. 873-88 Laflin St.
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THE KERNS-UTLEY LUMBER COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

HARDWOOD LUMBER

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

PRICES RIGHT

GRADES GOOD

SHIPMENTS PROMPT

MAIN OFFICE, 405 FISHER BLDG.
CHICAGO

WE'LL SERVE YOU RIGHT

COMPLETE STOCK
MOUNDS, ILL.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

Estabrook-Skeeel Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon
Stock and Other Hardwoods**

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

Huddleston-Marsh Lumber Company

(Successors in Chicago to OTIS MANUFACTURING CO.)

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FANCY WOODS

Tabasco, Cuban and East-Indian DOMESTIC VENEERS

MAHOGANY and Glued-Up

Lumber and Veneers Panel Stock

2256-2266 Lumber Street - CHICAGO, ILL.



A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing. Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. RAYNER VENEERED PANELS

ALL WOODS

SEND FOR STOCK LIST

MAHOGANY LUMBER

1400-1410 CARROLL AVE.
CHICAGO

Konzen, Stumpf & Schafer Lumber Co.

Blue Island Avenue and Robey St.

DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE STOCK

Kiln-dried Lumber a Specialty

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

FLANNER-STEGER LAND & LUMBER COMPANY STEGER BLDG., CHICAGO

are desirous of moving the following stock

350,000 ft. 5-4 Log Run Basswood, mostly 12 ft. 150,000 ft. 5-4 No. 2 Com. Basswood.
250,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Basswood. 20,000 ft. 11 in. and wdr. No. 1 Com. Basswood.
500,000 feet 1 inch No. 1 Common Birch. 750,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 Common Birch.
Maple and Birch Flooring in any quantities. Send in your inquiries.

HAYDEN & WESTCOTT LUMBER COMPANY

Railway Exchange, CHICAGO Phone Harrison 6440

HARDWOODS

YOU
CAN
AFFORD TO
DEAL
WITH US

WHITE PINE

WE WISH TO BUY Poplar

1 in. Wagon Box Boards 11 in. to 23 in. wide, 12 ft., 14 ft., 16 ft. long
1 car 1 1/2 x 16 in., 10 ft. and 12 ft. Box Boards.
1 car 1 1/2 x 16 in. and up 1 and 2 grade.
2 cars 2 x 14 in. to 16 in., 1 and 2 grade Sign Boards, 14 ft., 16 ft., and 18 ft. long.
2 cars 3/4 in., 1 and 2 grade.

WE WISH TO SELL

2 or 3 cars 2 in., 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash Standard Lengths.

We want to sell car or cargo lots of any kind of lumber. If we accept your order, will produce the goods. Write us.

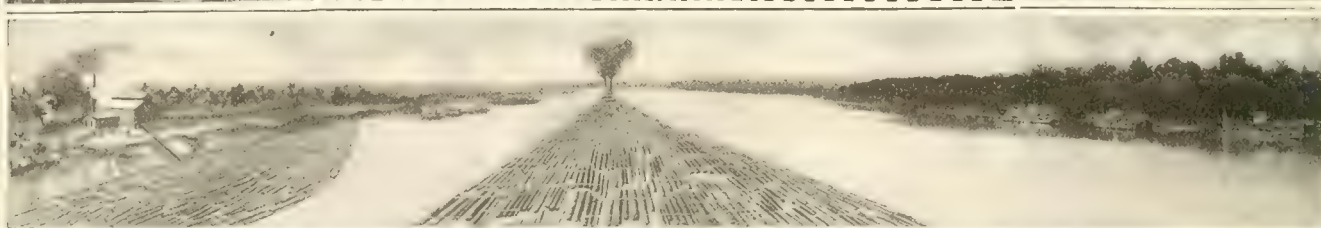
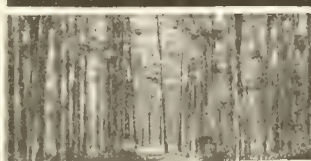
1 car 2 1/2 in. and 3 in. 1 and 2 grade Dry White Ash, Standard Lengths.
5 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Poplar.
500,000 ft., 1 in., No. 1 Common and Better Plain Red and White Oak, Bone Dry.
1 in. No. 2 Common Oak out of the above lot.
3 cars 1 in., 1 and 2 grade Red Gum, Dry.
6 cars 1 in. Gum Box Boards, 15 in. to 17 in. wide, Dry.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8-10 and 12 in. No. 1 and C and Better Norway.
1,000,000 ft. 1x4-6-8- and 10 in. No. 2 and Better White Pine.

YELLOW PINE

YOU
CANNOT
AFFORD NOT
TO DEAL
WITH US

CAR STOCK

LOUISVILLE THE HARDWOOD GATEWAY



**PLAIN OAK, QUARTERED OAK,
CHESTNUT, WALNUT, HICKORY,
POPLAR, ASH, MAHOGANY.**

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAGE

The prime purpose of this page is to emphasize the importance of Louisville as the leading **Hardwood Market**; to point out the distinct advantages of our position as a great distributing center for the consuming trade—in a word, to justify the title of Louisville as a "Hardwood Gateway between the Producer and Consumer."

Louisville has been literally forced to the front rank of American Hardwood Markets by its unexcelled possession of natural advantages. The most advantageous position on one of the great navigable highways of the continent, a railroad center of the first importance, contiguous to limitless raw materials at the very door of the consuming trade and with an accurate knowledge on the part of our manufacturers and jobbers of the requirements thereof, there is absolutely no reason why Louisville should not be looked to by every user of Hardwood as the most natural and logical market.

Every demand of the consumer can be supplied here on account of the co-operation and earnest desire of the firms mentioned below to make Louisville the leading **Hardwood Market**. Their fairness and willingness to exchange information and Lumber enables them to fill every order with expediency and in its entirety regardless of the size or assortment.

E. B. NORMAN & COMPANY

EDWARD L. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY

LOUISVILLE POINT LUMBER COMPANY

C. C. MENGEL & BROTHER COMPANY

OHIO RIVER SAW MILL COMPANY

W. P. BROWN & SONS LUMBER COMPANY

THE NORMAN LUMBER COMPANY

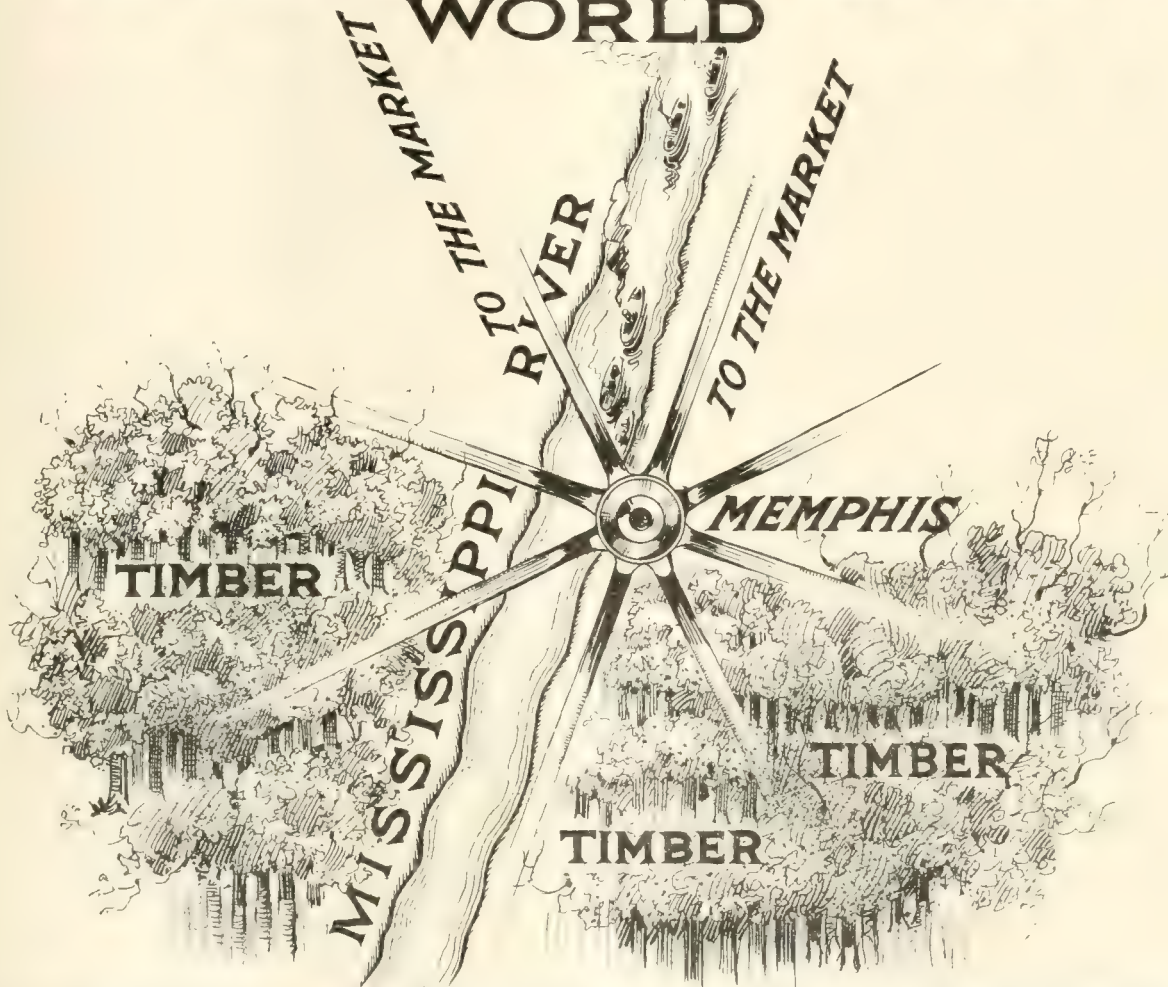
LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS

MEMPHIS

THE HUB
OF THE

HARDWOOD

WORLD



☐ Memphis men and Memphis money manufacture and merchandise more than 500,000,000 feet of Hardwood Lumber annually.

☐ This lumber consists of the highest type of plain and quartered white and red oak, red and sap gum, cottonwood, ash, hickory, elm and cypress.

☐ The manufacturers and jobbers of Memphis are better equipped to take care of your Hardwood Requirements than any other group of lumbermen in the United States.

☐ Get in touch with us by personal visit, mail or wire. We want your business.

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co., Charleston, Mississippi

LIST OF STOCK READY FOR SHIPMENT:

10,000 ft. 5-8 in. 1st and 2ds Quartered White Oak 6 in. and up.	10,000 ft. 6-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.
75,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Quartered White Oak 6 in. and up.	50,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 2 Com. Red Gum 3 in. and up.
8,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds Quartered White Oak 6 in. and up.	20,000 ft. 6-4 in. Com. and Better Red Gum 4 in. and up.
23,000 ft. 5-8 in. No. 1 Com. Quartered White Oak 4 in. and up.	20,000 ft. 8-4 in. Com. and Better Red Gum 4 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Quartered White Oak 4 in. and up.	30,000 ft. 5-8 in. 1st and 2ds Sap Gum 6 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 2 Com. Quartered White Oak 3 in. and up.	300,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Sap Gum 6 in. and up.
30,000 ft. 4-4 in. Clear Quartered White Oak Strips 2½ to 5½.	30,000 ft. 5-4 in. 1st and 2ds Sap Gum 6 in. and up.
30,000 ft. 4-4 in. Com. Quartered White Oak Strips 2½ to 5½.	100,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds Sap Gum 6 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain White Oak 6 in. and up.	50,000 ft. 3-8 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
10,000 ft. 10-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak 4 in. and up.	75,000 ft. 1 2 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
1,000 ft. 12-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak 4 in. and up.	50,000 ft. 3-4 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 2 Com. Plain White Oak 3 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 3-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 6-4 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	200,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 2 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
10,000 ft. 5-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	25,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 2 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 6-4 in. No. 2 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 8-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 3 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 3-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak 4 in. and up.	25,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 3 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak 4 in. and up.	30,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds White Ash 6 in. and up.
15,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak 4 in. and up.	11,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds White Ash 6 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 3 Com. Oak 3 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 8-4 in. 1st and 2ds White Ash 6 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. Sound Wormy Oak 4 in. and up.	30,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. White Ash 4 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 3-8 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	12,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 1 Com. White Ash 4 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 1-2 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	12,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Yellow Cypress 8 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 5-8 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 4-4 in. Selects Yellow Cypress 7 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 3-4 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	10,000 ft. 6-4 in. Selects Yellow Cypress 7 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	25,000 ft. 4-4 in. Shop Yellow Cypress 5 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 3-8 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	35,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Yellow Cypress 3 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 1-2 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	50,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 4 Com. Yellow Cypress 3 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 5-8 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	25,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 2 Com. Yellow Cypress 3 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 3-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	30,000 ft. 4-4 in. Log Run Tupelo Gum
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	14,000 ft. 4-4 in. Log Run Cottonwood
30,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

Dry Stocks

Quick Shipments

COTTONWOOD

100,000 ft. 4-4 Box Boards, 13-17 in.
 250,000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2ds, 6-12 in.
 100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common, 4 in. & up.
 150,000 ft. 5-4 1st and 2ds, 6 in. and up.
 50,000 ft. 6-4 1st and 2ds, 6 in. and up.

CYPRESS

16,000 ft. 6-4 1st and 2ds.
 30,000 ft. 6-4 Selects.

SOFT ELM

25,000 ft. 6-4 Log Run.
 20,000 ft. 8-4 Log Run.

PLAIN RED OAK

32,000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2ds.
 100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common.
 100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 Common.
 26,000 ft. 5-4 1st and 2ds.
 25,000 ft. 6-4 1st and 2ds.
 30,000 ft. 6-4 No. 1 Common.

PLAIN RED AND WHITE OAK MIXED

100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 3 Common.

SAP GUM

250,000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2ds.
 250,000 ft. 5-4 1st and 2ds.
 100,000 ft. 6-4 1st and 2ds.
 25,000 ft. 4-4 Box Boards.
 40,000 ft. 4-4 Panel, 21 in. and up.

RED GUM

25,000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2ds.
 15,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common.
 15,000 ft. 5-4 1st and 2ds.
 100,000 ft. 5-4 No. 1 Common.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

2,000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2ds.
 30,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common.
 30,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 Common.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

20,000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2ds.
 125,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common.
 30,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 Common.

PLAIN SYCAMORE

20,000 ft. 6-4 Log Run.

COTTONWOOD A SPECIALTY

GENERAL OFFICE: CHICAGO, ILL.

BUY FROM THE MANUFACTURER

We Manufacture Our Own Lumber
Band Sawn and Equalized Our Grades Are Right

HERE ARE A FEW ITEMS WE WOULD LIKE TO MOVE

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Car 4-4 Clear Ash Strips, 2" to 5" | 6 Cars 6-4 1st and 2d Sap Gum, 6" and up |
| 3 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 6" and up | 10 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Plain Red Oak, 6" and up |
| 4 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 6 to 12 | 20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak, 4" and up |
| 10 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 6 to 12 | 20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak, 4" and up |
| 5 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 13 to 17 | 5 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Qtd. White Oak, 6" and up |
| 4 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 16 and 17 | 7 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Qtd. White Oak, 4" and up |
| 4 Cars 4-4 No. 1 and Panel Gum, 22" and up | 6 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Poplar, 4" and up |
| 7 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Sap Gum, 6" and up | 7 Cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar, 3" and up |

Send Us Your Inquiries

ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY

HARDWOOD LUMBER
MEMPHIS - TENNESSEE

STOCK LIST TALLAHATCHIE LUMBER CO., Philipp, Miss., U. S. A.

GUM		QUARTERED WHITE OAK		4-4 No. 2 Common.....13,263 Feet	
4-4 1s and 2s Red.....	15,171 Feet	4-4 1s and 2s.....	12,880 Feet	5-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.	
4-4 No. 1 Common Red.....	13,400 Feet	4-4 Clear Face Strips.....	17,500 Feet	and up wide, 18 in. long	16,142 Feet
5-4 No. 1 Common Red.....	31,907 Feet	4-4 No. 1 Common.....	13,460 Feet	6-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.	
4-4 Wide Box Boards.....	13,133 Feet	4-4 No. 2 Common.....	14,165 Feet	and up wide, 18 in. long	17,262 Feet
4-4 1s and 2s Sap.....	94,159 Feet	5-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.			
5-4 1s and 2s Sap.....	17,840 Feet	and up wide, 19 in. long	15,742 Feet		
4-4 No. 1 Common Sap.....	110,897 Feet	6-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.			
4-4 No. 2 Common Sap.....	69,350 Feet	and up wide, 19 in. long	14,593 Feet		
4-4 No. 3 Common Sap.....	10,500 Feet				
PLAIN WHITE OAK		QUARTERED RED OAK		ASH	
4-4 1s and 2s.....	26,323 Feet	4-4 1s and 2s.....	13,682 Feet	4-4 No. 1 Common	14,238 Feet
7-4 1s and 2s.....	1,300 Feet	4-4 Clear Face Strips.....	12,192 Feet	4-4 Log Run.....	12,326 Feet
8-4 1s and 2s.....	890 Feet	4-4 No. 1 Common.....	14,569 Feet	6-4 Log Run.....	11,182 Feet
PLAIN RED OAK		6-4 No. 2 Common.....	12,475 Feet	MISCELLANEOUS	
10-4 1s and 2s.....	1,500 Feet			6-4 Log Run Soft Elm.....	56,986 Feet
15-4 1s and 2s.....	2,500 Feet			4-4 Log Run Cypress.....	12,167 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common.....	46,323 Feet			4-4 Log Run Maple.....	11,534 Feet
4-4 No. 2 Common.....	18,542 Feet				
PLAIN RED AND WHITE OAK					
4-4 1s and 2s.....	54,672 Feet				
4-4 No. 1 Common.....	34,592 Feet				
4-4 No. 2 Common.....	19,156 Feet				
4-4 Sound Wormy.....	1,500 Feet				
4-4 No. 3 Common.....	167,895 Feet				

THREE STATES LUMBER CO. BAND-SAWN STOCK IN ALL THICKNESSES

PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH, GUM, COTTONWOOD, CYPRESS, ELM
CAR TIMBERS AND BRIDGE PLANKING. GUM AND COTTONWOOD SIDING

GENERAL OFFICES

Tennessee Trust Building

Memphis, Tennessee

MEMPHIS

THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

Florence Pump & Lumber Co.

INCORPORATED

Memphis, Tennessee

THE OLD RELIABLE—TWENTY YEARS BEFORE THE TRADE

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Hardwood Lumber, Crating Stock cut to lengths, Hardwood Furniture Stock, Ceiling, Siding, Flooring, Mouldings, Exterior and Interior Hardwood Trim and Finish, Baluster Rail built up, and Solid Bored Colonial Columns, Wood Pumps, Well Curbs, Farm and Supply Tanks, Etc.

GREEN RIVER LUMBER COMPANY

Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers

Quartered White Oak			Also Plain Oak, Poplar, Ash and Other Hardwoods			Quartered Red Oak		
1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.				1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1-2 26,760	6,320	.....				1-2 570	270	.....
5-8 60,705	7,985	.....				5-8 18,340	6,080	.....
3-4	3,490	.....				3-4 10,000	3,520	.....
4-4 232,107	617,027	107,645				4-4 80,155	234,273	5,290
5-4 22,512	50,238	1,145				5-4 39,773	56,060	5,459
6-4 35,055	32,947	.....				6-4 37,510	16,455	2,880
8-4 15,010	16,425	2,885				8-4 9,000	2,080	.....
4-4 Fas Strips 2 1/2 up	65,300	.....				4-4 Fas Strips 2 1/2 up	56,975	.....
4-4 Com. Strips	23,000	.....				4-4 Com. Strips	20,295	.....

Send Us Your Inquiries

MEMPHIS - - - - - TENN.

W. E. Mossman, Pres. W. C. Douglass, Vice-Pres.
F. G. Smith, Sec. and Treas.

The Mossman Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber

Quartered White Oak and Yellow Poplar Specialties

Office Cor. Moorehead Ave. and Belt Railway **Memphis, Tennessee**

George C. Brown & Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

We Make a Specialty of Tennessee Red Cedar

HOME OFFICE: **Memphis, Tenn.**

MILLS: Franklin, N. C. and
Watson, Ark.

DISTRIBUTING YARDS: Memphis,
Tenn., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Owen Moffett Wm. H. Bowman James V. Rush

MOFFETT, BOWMAN & RUSH

Manufacturers and Dealers

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM, CYPRESS, Etc.

YARDS: Florida St. & Fay Ave. **MEMPHIS, TENN.** MILL: Fay Ave. and
Y. & M. V. R. R.

JAMES E. STARK & CO.

MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber
Oak Flooring Sawn Veneers

We carry a large assorted stock of Dry Oak, Ash, Poplar, Cypress, Cottonwood and Gum Lumber for shipment in straight or mixed car load lots.

We can ship Oak Flooring and Plain and Quarter-Sawn Oak Veneers in mixed cars with lumber or in straight cars when desired.

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES FOR QUOTATIONS

Vanden Boom-Stimson Lumber Co.

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

STOCK LIST

Quartered White Oak	Plain White Oak
280,000 ft. 4-4, All Grades	45,000 ft. 1-1, Common and Better
11,000 ft. 4-4, 10 in. and up, FAS	6,000 ft. 6-4, Common and Better
10,000 ft. 4-4, 10 in. and up, No. 1 Common	
36,000 ft. 5-4, Common and Better	
10,000 ft. 5-4, 10 in. and up, FAS	
7,500 ft. 6-4, Common and Better	
24,000 ft. 8-4, 12-4, Common and Better	
17,000 ft. 4-4, 2 1/2 in. to 3 in. Strips	
Quartered Red Oak	
19,000 ft. 4-4, 6-4, 12-4, All Grades	
Plain Red Oak	
105,000 ft. 4-4, All Grades	
14,000 ft. 5 and 6-4, Common and Better	
1,000 ft. 10-4, Common and Better	
	Plain White Oak
	45,000 ft. 1-1, Common and Better
	6,000 ft. 6-4, Common and Better
	45,000 ft. 4-4, Common and Better
	6,000 ft. 5-4, Common and Better
	2,000 ft. 6-4, Common and Better
	30,000 ft. 10-4, 12-4, Common and Better,
	85% FAS.
	30,000 ft. 10-4, Common and Better
	85% FAS.
	1 Car 1-4, No. 1 Common, Very Dry.
	Surfaced Resawed 1 K-In-Dried White
	or Mixed Cars

Both Ends and the Middle

HARDWOOD RECORD reaches most
everybody who produces mar-
kets and consumes Hardwoods.

Nothing But Hardwoods

MEMPHIS

THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

Bellgrade Lumber Company

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of

Hardwood Lumber

BAND SAWED RED GUM A SPECIALTY

Also Quartered and Plain Oak, Elm, Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

HIGH-CLASS STOCK ∴ ∴ GOOD GRADES

∴ ∴ PROMPT SHIPMENTS ∴ ∴

Offices: 476-478-480 Randolph Bldg.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Band Mill:
BELLGRADE, MISS

S. C. MAJOR LUMBER CO.

W. H. Steele, President
Geo. E. Hibbard, Vice-Pres.
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**WHOLESALE
HARDWOOD
LUMBER**

SPECIALTIES

**PLAIN AND
QUARTERED
OAK, ASH
AND POPLAR**

Offices: 560-562 Randolph Bldg.

MEMPHIS - TENNESSEE

Yards: Memphis, Tenn. Mills:
Yazoo City and Jackson, Miss.

FRANK MAY

RALPH MAY

MAY BROTHERS

Manufacturers and Wholesale
Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

MAIN OFFICE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

MILLS (MEMPHIS, TENN.
(DUMAS, ARK.

DARNELL-TAENZER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARDWOOD LUMBER
Memphis, Tennessee

WE WANT TO SELL:

180,000 feet 3 1/2 inch Common Plain Red and White Oak.
(2 Years dry, extra nice stock.)
75,000 feet 3 1/2 inch No. 2 and No. 3 Common Plain Red and White Oak.
35,000 feet 3 1/2 inch No. 3 Common Plain Red and White Oak.
100,000 feet 1 inch No. 3 Common Red and White Oak.
15,000 feet 1 1/4 inch 1st and 2d Ash, 6 inches to 10 inches.
9,000 feet 1 1/4 inch 1st and 2d Ash, 10 inches and up.
14,000 feet 2 1/2 inches 1st and 2d Ash, 6 inches and up.
40,000 feet 1 inch No. 3 Common Ash.
10,000 feet 3 inches No. 3 Common Ash.
30,000 feet 1 inch 1st and 2d Cypress, 18 inches and wider.
11,000 feet 1 1/4 inch 1st and 2d Cypress, 18 inches and wider.
18,000 feet 1 1/2 inch 1st and 2d Cypress, 18 inches and wider.
10,000 feet 2 inches 1st and 2d Cypress, 18 inches and wider.
50,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 Common and Pecky Cypress.
30,000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 2 Common and Pecky Cypress.
75,000 feet 2 inches No. 2 Common and Pecky Cypress.

MILLER LUMBER CO.

Marianna, Ark.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber

BOX SHOOKS

SAWED VENEER

We can furnish anything you want in

Quartered White Oak Quartered Red Oak
Plain Oak Poplar Ash
Cypress and Red Gum

Also Band Sawed

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Memphis Veneer and Lumber Company

Memphis, Tenn.

J. W. Thompson Lumber Company

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We are making a specialty at our Brasfield Mill of

Quartered Red Gum

in 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2 and 2 inch thicknesses

Good stock of Ash, Oak and Plain Red and Sap Gum

Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

POPLAR

OAK

HICKORY

ASH

AND OTHER SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

We make a specialty of MIXED CARS

Send us your inquiries

MEMPHIS

THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

C. D. HENDRICKSON, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

C. E. SWEET, Sec. and Sales Mgr.

C. D. Hendrickson Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

OAK, ASH, CYPRESS, POPLAR, ELM, RED GUM, SAP GUM, COTTONWOOD

Memphis, Tennessee

GILCHRIST-FORDNEY COMPANY

LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

MANUFACTURERS

Long Leaf Yellow Pine

Domestic and Export Trade

150,000 FEET DAILY

Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co.

Fisher, Louisiana

Diamond



Brand

OAK FLOORING

A GUARANTEE OF PERFECTION

RYAN-STIMSON LUMBER CO. Memphis, Tenn.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Want orders for Quartered White Oak, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 No. 1 Common and Firsts and Seconds. Also Quartered Red Oak, 4-4 No. 1 Common.

GAYOSO LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Oak, Ash, Poplar, Gum, Cottonwood, Cypress, Hickory

SPECIALTY: SOFT ELM

MEMPHIS,

TENNESSEE

HARDWOOD RECORD'S

strongest circulation is in the region where things are made of wood—WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK and the East.

IT'S the BEST SALES MEDIUM for HARDWOOD LUMBER

"OUR WAY" The way we have increased our business nearly 50% over last year is that we always please our customers and give them exactly what we contracted to do.

"LET US SHOW YOU"

DOOLEY-STERN LUMBER CO.,

MEMPHIS

Otis Manufacturing Company

Importers and Manufacturers of

MAHOGANY

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Thomas Forman Company

DETROIT

MANUFACTURERS OF

Forman's Famous Flooring

OAK AND MAPLE

Faultless Grades, Perfect Milling, Quick Shipment and Reasonable Prices



CINCINNATI

The Hardwood Lumber Gateway

In the center of the producing
and consuming territory.

A "SQUARE DEAL" IS OUR MOTTO

Cincinnati Lumbermen can and will
gladly take care of your requirements.

WHY GO BEYOND!=====STOP HERE!

Cincinnati manufacturers and dealers
solicit your inquiries. See their "ads"
on following pages of this paper.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

DRY OAK

THE DEMAND IS GOOD WE HAVE THE STOCK
LOOK AT THE LIST

9 M feet 3-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak.
50 M feet 4-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak.
25 M feet 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
30 M feet 5-4 1s and 2s Plain White and Red Oak.
15 M feet 6-4 1s and 2s Plain White and Red Oak.
5 M feet 8-4 1s and 2s Plain White and Red Oak.
10 M feet 10-4 1s and 2s Plain White and Red Oak.
12 M feet 5-8 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
12 M feet 3-4 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
800 M feet 4-4 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
75 M feet 5-4 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
50 M feet 6-4 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
33 M feet 8-4 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
5 M feet 10-4 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
50 M feet 4-4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak.
11 M feet 5-4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak.
7 M feet 6-4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak.
1 M feet 8-4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak.
½ M feet 5-8 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
3 M feet 3-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
14 M feet 1x2½ to 4½ No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
60 M feet 4-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
13 M feet 5-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
16 M feet 6-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
18 M feet 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 No. 2 Common Qtd. White Oak.

Kentucky Lumber Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio

We are Specialists in

RED GUM

Plain and Quartered

Bayou Land & Lumber Co.

Mitchell Building - CINCINNATI

L. W. RADINA & CO.

DEALERS IN

POPLAR AND HARDWOODS

CINCINNATI : : OHIO

SHAWNEE LUMBER CO.

1406 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

HARDWOODS and YELLOW PINE RAILROAD TIES

Also Manufacture White Pine and Hemlock
Poplar Bevel and Drop Siding-Ceiling and Flooring

BAND MILL — PLANING MILL — CIRCULAR MILLS
UNIFORM GRADES — PROMPT SHIPMENTS



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

WE WANT TO BUY

3-8 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
4-4 No. 1 " " " "
4-4 No. 1 " Plain " "
4-4 1s and 2s Red Gum
4-4 No. 1 Common Red Gum
5-4 1s and 2s Sap Gum

Stock must be well manufactured, good width and length, thoroughly dry. Quote us delivered Cincinnati.

RIEMEIER LUMBER CO.

Plain and Quartered

Oak, Ash and Chestnut

Mixed Cars a Specialty

OFFICE AND YARDS:

Summer and Gest Streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio

EASTERN BRANCH:

Buffalo, N. Y.

BENNETT & WITTE MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Poplar, Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, Chestnut,
Ash, Maple, Elm, Walnut and Cypress

We cater to the trade of those who inspect and Measure
their Lumber. We Ship all over the Globe
Delivered prices quoted to any point in North America, or to any Seaport
of the world. Cable address Bennett

Wire or Write to either

Branch
Memphis, Tenn.

Main Office
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222 W. 4th St.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

MIDLAND LUMBER COMPANY

**HARDWOOD
LUMBER**

CINCINNATI, OHIO

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

**THE MALEY, THOMPSON
& MOFFETT CO.**

**Veneers, Mahogany and
Hardwood Lumber**

Largest Stocks

Best Selections

CINCINNATI, OHIO

RICHEY, HALSTED & QUICK

CINCINNATI, OHIO

SOUTHERN LUMBER

PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK

YELLOW POPLAR

CHESTNUT MAPLE

BASSWOOD

BAND SAWED, WIDE AND GOOD LENGTHS

OLD FASHIONED GRADES OUR SPECIALTY

FRANCKE LUMBER COMPANY

WE SELL

ASH

OAK

CHERRY

THIN WALNUT

and

QUARTERED OAK

a SPECIALTY

WE BUY

WALNUT

EXPORT

LOGS

STATION P. CINCINNATI, OHIO

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MORE THAN 300 LUMBERMEN

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE

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Hardwoods
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of all kinds

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1 car 5-4 Log Run Cherry.

1 car 4-4 Log Run Cherry.

10 cars 4-4 Poplar Mill Culls.

Let us have your inquiries for Hardwoods.

Band Mills, Complete Planing Mills and Dry Kilns
WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., Abingdon, Va., and Judson, N. C.
MANUFACTURERS BAND-SAWED HARDWOODS

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We are long on

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5-4, 6-4, 8-4 Shop Select, 1's and 2's Cypress
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Send for our handsome new book showing photographs in natural wood colors. We are sure that you can use our goods and add class to your flooring business.

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OAK FLOORING

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Dried
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POPLAR BOX BOARDS

100,000' 13" to 17" wide
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PLAIN RED OAK

250,000' 3/4" 1sts and 2nds
200,000' 3/4" No. 1 Common

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WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING DRY SPECIALS:

150,000 Feet 1 1/4 inch 1st and 2d Clear Red Gum
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Bone Dry

Two years old and older.

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148 Carroll Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Lumber Fire Insurance

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*Reduced Rates
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BY LUMBERMEN

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WE GUARANTEE OUR GRADES AND
MANUFACTURE ARE UNEXCELLED

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIBSON, President

LOUIS L. JACQUES, Sec'y and Treas.

Sixth Floor, Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Telephones Harrison 8086-8087-8088

REPRESENTATIVES

Eastern Territory -	-	Jacob Holtzman, 5254 Larchwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Northern Territory -	-	C. F. Dedekam, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago
Southern Territory -	-	H. C. Haner, Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

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Coming Association Meetings

NORTHERN HEMLOCK & HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting of this association will be held on Wednesday, September 14, at 10 a. m., in the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee. This will be a very important meeting and every member is urged to attend.

W. C. LANDON, President.

R. S. KELLOGG, Secretary.

General Market Conditions

The hardwood business the country over for the first week of September to say the least is disappointing. There was every reason to believe that the showing of September would witness a very active buying period for all varieties of hardwoods. This situation has not yet materialized, although in the aggregate there is a good deal of buying, but it is confined to small lots. Hesitancy in hardwood purchases is simply a reflection of general business conditions the country over.

One of the leading barometers of business is the stock market, which just now suffers from both lack of confidence and lack of incentive. Incidents are numerous of large capitalists who, having turned a great many of their holdings into cash, are simply idling and leaving their cash balances draw interest in bank. The banks on their part allow their surplus reserves to rise, or, at least the leading ones do, and the commercial borrower has to beg for accommodations.

The capitalists referred to are idle for the reason that they

see no incentive to act. They are afraid of the political situation, afraid the railroads will not be permitted to raise their rates, afraid there has got to be a commercial liquidation, and afraid if they put their money into securities they will have to wait a long time before they can get it out at a profit.

Lurking in the minds of general investors and hardwood purchasers alike there is a notion that if they wait they will buy cheaper. It is certain that the political unrest evidenced by the success of the insurgents in both caucus and elections is giving a jolt to business in general. It is likewise certain that the agitation over freight rates is having a bad effect upon business, and likewise it is that the agitation over the tariff is also having its effect on the situation.

Undeniably the country is suffering from too much politics; too much agitation and too much commercial unrest. As a basic proposition there is no reason why business should not be all right. Crops generally are good; profits on a reasonable volume of business are fair; labor is well employed, but it may take months before confidence is fully restored, and business will resume a normal trend.

A review of current and prospective hardwood conditions as analyzed by a large number of the leading operators of the country, and reproduced in this issue of the RECORD, will be interesting and encouraging reading to the majority of those interested in hardwood transactions.

About Advancing Freight Rates

Fully two years ago the majority of the railroads of the United States let it be understood that they were going to make general advances in freight rates. In spite of the vigorous protest of shippers the country over since that time the railroads have very generally been engaged in "writing into" their tariffs new and advancing rates. The business depression that followed the panic of 1907 lay heavily on commerce and industry, and shippers contended that a raise of railroad rates would increase and protract it. The opposition of the shippers was so successful that the great mass of freight rates have not been raised.

Comparative prosperity has returned and now the railroads again put in their claim of the necessity of making a general raise in freight carrying charges, and are meeting with an equally strong opposition. Organized commercial bodies who oppose advance in rates now argue that prosperity having returned the railroads do not need higher rates. It is hoped that the roads will again after a noisy flourish of trumpets retire tamely from the field as they did in 1908.

Prices and particularly those of railroad supplies have more than recovered from the effect of the panic of 1907. The railroads since early in 1910 have made large increases in the wages of their employees, many being directly or indirectly in pursuance of decisions of arbitration boards organized under the federal arbitration act. Public sentiment towards the railroads seems more friendly than two years ago and railroad managers seem to think that now is as proper and propitious a time as they will ever have vigorously to urge their claim for higher rates.

Hearings before commissioners and examiners on the justice of the claims of the railroads have been made both in Chicago and New York during the last few days and the evidence thus pre-

sented will now go before the Interstate Commerce Commission for adjudication. A good deal of evidence was presented on the part of sundry railroads, showing why they are entitled to higher rates and commercial bodies have presented equal or more forcible evidence that the railroads are getting as high freight rates as they are entitled to.

There is one point in the case of the railroads in advancing freight rates that has apparently been overlooked in the general discussion of the subject, and that is that during the entire history of railroad building and operations throughout the United States, freight rates have gradually been diminished, but in no case have they generally been raised. While since 1897 prices, wages and taxes have been gently rising, railroad rates have remained almost stationary. The average freight rate per ton per mile in 1897 was 7.98 mills; in 1900 it was 7.29 mills, and in 1909 it was 7.63 mills.

The Maple Situation

Never since maple lumber became a general manufactured product have stocks of this wood been so low as at the present time. There is absolutely a dearth in first hands of the very desirable and much-called for thick stock and everything save No. 3 in inch is almost equally short. Buyers are now seeking to make advance contracts for thick maple for as prompt delivery as possible, and quite a number of the flooring manufacturers are caught short of inch to take care of their manufacturing requirements.

There is a manifest increase in maple flooring demand incident to the building of a half dozen new and large flooring plants, and this means an increased demand for inch maple for next year of forty to fifty million feet.

Doubtless there will be an increased production in maple lumber during the coming winter, and even if such an increase is considerable, a market for the stock is assured in advance. Maple is surely coming into its own.

The maple situation as evidenced by the facts would warrant the belief that both maple lumber and maple flooring will witness a considerable advance in price before there is any considerable quantity of additional stock to market.

The Timber Fire Losses

The daily press grows very emotional over timber fires and their reports of losses of this character are usually very much overdrawn. However, unless the general report of forest fires is more than usually unreliable, the summer of 1910 will leave a conspicuous evil record of irreparable damage done. Even the known losses are appalling.

Early in the season great dryness started the mischief and throughout some of the choicest timber regions of the northwest the flames have been raging almost continuously for more than a month. Timber fire losses in Wisconsin and Michigan are very considerable and it is reported on trustworthy authority that if every fire in the country had been extinguished a month ago and no other should prevail during the rest of the season, the summer would go down in history as the costliest that lumbermen have ever known. The Portland Oregonian at the end of July estimated the total loss in timber and property up to that time in British Columbia, Idaho, Washington and northern California at \$100,000,000 or double the usual annual fire toll. Since that time enormous losses have been sustained in Montana.

Early in August, on telegraphic request from the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association and the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, President Taft issued orders directing commanding officers of army posts, upon application by the Forest Service, to lend every assistance possible in the suppression of fires. By August 13, some two thousand men in the employ of the Service were being assisted along the fire-fighting lines by sixteen companies of soldiers where the worst fires were blazing.

Recent rains have practically extinguished the great forest fires

in the Northwest, and it is hoped that many years will elapse before another such calamity overtakes the timber growth of this region.

The expense of fighting fires is large and it is estimated that \$15,000 a day was spent for some time in defending the national forests against these fires.

American Forestry states that fire is not a mysterious enemy and that by proper means it can be met and conquered, and largely held back from the invasion of the forest. The best methods of prevention are known and effectual. The weakness in the situation is lack of men and money for adequate protection. This publication says that surely the national forests ought not to be exposed to such losses by a penurious policy which leaves a mere handful of men to patrol and protect the large areas that are repeatedly placed in danger. Not to speak of economic waste, duty to the public, respect for the good name of the nation, require that Congress, without further delay or argument, should appropriate funds enough to keep the national forests at all times fully manned.

Mixing Grades

O. B. Bannister, secretary of the Wheel Club of Muncie, Ind., forcefully epitomizes the mixed grade proposition in the following words:

"You can not legislate men honest. The negro never was 'colored.' He was born that way, and mix him as much as you can, he is still negro.

"Having established standard grading rules, which are capable of being thoroughly understood, the honest shipper grades his lumber by the rules. The dishonest man understands the rules just as well as the honest man, and possibly better, but trading upon the credulity of his buyer, he puts twenty-five per cent of No. 1 common into his firsts and seconds, and calls them first and seconds. Are they? Certainly not, and the man that sells them as such is simply following his natural bent. He was born that way; and like the man that colors his mustache he deceives only himself.

"What is the remedy? Is it not contained in President Carrier's suggestion, 'to have the Shipping Inspector mark the board for size and grade?' At least, this would help it. It would, if you could use a mark that was non-erasable and non-changeable.

"The man that mixes the grades knowingly, and that undertakes to pass them for what they are not, does so for but one purpose, and that is to deceive. If it is necessary to resort to deception to succeed, throw away your rules.

"I could extend upon this subject indefinitely, without expressing my views any more forcibly."

The above is an excerpt from a letter by Mr. Bannister to R. M. Carrier, president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, commending that organization's stand on this subject.

Mr. Bannister is not alone in his opinion, as it is seconded by many other leading organizations who are large buyers of hardwood lumber. These commendations come from the Central Bureau of Extension Table Manufacturers, the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association, the National Association of Box Manufacturers, the National Hickory Association and the Queen City Furniture Club.

The Hoo-Hoo Annual

Last week the hosts of Hoo-Hoo gathered in annual convention at San Francisco. The attendance was made up very largely from the Pacific coast as but few Hoo-Hoo of the Middle West and East regarded the convention of sufficient importance to warrant the time and expense necessary to cover it.

Scrivenoter Baird in his annual message reported that the receipts of the order during the last fiscal year, including a balance of \$10,758.06 over from last year, amounted to \$39,619.15. The disbursements of the year amounted to approximately \$29,000, leaving a balance on hand of about \$10,000.

Mr. Baird reported that the Hoo-Hoo death emergency fund recently planned had contributions amounting to \$2,700. He believes that it will be a success.

He reported 185 reinstatements of members whose dues had elapsed.

The Scrivenoter reports 82 concatenations held during the fiscal

year and the initiation of 1,455 regular members and 11 life members. He reports the death of 98 members during the year and resignations of 68.

In the address of Snark Hadley, he commended the efficient work of Scrivenoter Baird and referred particularly to deliberations, enactments and recommendations that prevailed at the three joint meetings of the House of Ancients and Supreme Nine that have been held during the last year. These included specifically defining the clause of eligibility, clearly enumerating who could and who could not be admitted to membership; the method of electing or rejecting applicants and the eligibility of an election of a member as a supreme officer; the appointment of the Supreme Nine as a committee to confer with delegates from cities desiring annual meetings; a resolution regarding the issuance of the handbook; rescinding the authorized change of the Hoo-Hoo button, leaving it in its original size; the endorsement of the proposed establishment of the death emergency fund; the regulation of formal and informal "on the roof" functions; a resolution looking to the employment of a supreme representative; records to be kept of positions to be filled for worthy members; co-operation of Hoo-Hoo and forest conservation; regulation of spring and autumn concatenations; resolution regarding the return to the order of those who have resigned; resolution prescribing a regulation hall for concatenations; and a resolution authorizing the Snark at each annual meeting to appoint a nominating committee of nine members, one from each jurisdiction.

The Snark regards as the greatest achievement of the last year the final launching of the plan for the death emergency fund.

The Famous Sprinkler Case

It will be recalled that some time ago the Port Blakely Mill Company of Port Blakely, Wash., suffered a heavy loss by fire on a sprinkled sawmill risk. The sprinkler equipment was in good order at the time of fire, but previous to the conflagration had been out of order. The Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company refused to pay the loss on this ground. The mill company took the matter into court and won its case. The insurance company appealed and secured a reversal of the decision, but now the supreme court of the state has reversed the lower court and has decided in favor of the mill company.

It is very pleasing to both owners of sprinkling equipments and to the concerns installing this class of fire protection that the ultimate decision in this case has been decided in the way that it has.

Since the above case has been in the courts one large Pacific coast lumber company has insisted upon the insertion in its policies of a special clause to the effect that if the sprinkler system is proven to be in good working order at the time of a fire that the insurance company is liable, even though at some time prior the equipment had been disabled.

Lumber Fire Losses

The fire loss in the United States and Canada during the month of July amounted to nearly \$27,000,000 and is the heaviest reported for any single month during the last eighteen months. This does not include the enormous timber fire loss, which is also heavier than any previous period for many years. The natural susceptibility to ignition was greatly aggravated during the summer by an almost unprecedented absence of rain and the consequent reduction of water supply and the thorough drying out of buildings and lumber stock exposed for months to the intense heat of the sun. The loss ratio continued very heavy throughout August, but rains and greatly lowered temperature brought about at least a temporary check. The fire losses covered a wide range of territory, but the heaviest ones were in the South and in the British Northwest, save one heavy Pennsylvania fire.

An analysis of the cause of the majority of these fires indicates in most instances that something was out of order with the fire apparatus; the hose has been borrowed or misplaced;

in one instance a very much needed reel of hose had been borrowed and not returned; in other cases buckets were not in their rightful places; in another it was found that the hose had not been tested and it had become rotten and valueless. In another case it was found that the ground pipe from the water tank had become filled with mud and choked, and afterwards the tank was found to contain three and one-half feet of mud. However many cases of fire loss are attributable to bad housekeeping, the accumulation of debris and a constant recurrence of fire traps in out-of-the-way places where sparks smolder undiscovered and breed the blaze that eventually burns the mill or lumber yard. The miscellaneous disposition of waste is another fertile source of fires. Insurance men insist that galvanized iron cans should be provided in which to place waste, and waste when not in actual use should be placed in these cans and never left lying loose around the plant. During the fall months dry grass and weeds are another source of fires, which should be watched closely. It will not eliminate a fire hazard to cut the weeds, they must be removed. The organization of workmen into fire squads for the purpose of training in the use of hydrants, hose and other appliances is a very valuable adjunct to fire prevention. Many of the larger plants now organize their forces into fire fighting squads and have regular days for experimental practice.

A Gratuitous Insult

Following a stormy session of the Illinois delegation to the National Conservation Congress at St. Paul this week, President Baker was asked by this delegation in a resolution to rescind his appointment of Edward Hines as chairman of the committee on credentials of the congress. No reason save that of its being "inopportune" was given, but as a matter of fact the resolution was promulgated owing to Mr. Hines' alleged connection with the election of William Lorimer as United States senator. Very sensibly Mr. Hines refused to withdraw from this committee, declaring that the move was a political one, and that inasmuch as there had not been one word of proof of the charge so freely made against him, he intended to defend himself.

The action of the Illinois delegation was certainly a gratuitous insult to a man who is heart and soul in the conservation measures proposed at the National Conservation Congress. To no right-thinking man has there ever been a suspicion against the integrity or singleness of purpose of Mr. Hines, and it is exceedingly unfortunate that narrow-minded politicians should have injected this action into a conference fraught with so much prospective good to the country at large.

Generally Optimistic

From the individual expression of opinion about current and prospective market conditions as recited in numerous letters to HARDWOOD RECORD from leading producers and jobbers throughout the country, it will be noted that the general tone of all these communications is optimistic.

The hardwood trade situation is generally well in hand. This opinion is based on the fact that there is a comparatively small quantity of No. 2 common and better lumber in first hands or in the control of jobbers throughout the United States. Stocks are low everywhere, as output has been curtailed for months, either by reason of bad weather conditions or from conservatism on the part of operators. There is no incentive at the present time to increase the hardwood output in any part of the country. The tightness of the money market will prevent any plunging on output by the less conservative. Hence it is that even a moderate demand for hardwoods during the fall will result in a general way in strengthening of hardwood values.

On the basis of a most liberal prophecy, there can be no possible chance be a diminution in prices. Of course, volume of trade is somewhat conjectural. It will not be remarkably large, because there is not enough stock in sight to involve large transactions.

As before noted, the hardwood situation is generally well in hand, and the fall business should result in a fair profit on at least a moderate trade to all concerned in the industry.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent

The Forest Giant

Tall, stately, grand, it rears its head,
The monarch of the woods
From out its topmost branches peer
The eyes of fairy gods.
King of the forest, it stands erect,
As Nature's monument,
While sapling, thick and puny men
Look up in wonderment.

What but a superhuman hand,
A never-failing eye,
Could build from but a single seed
A ladder to the sky?

—Charles Albert Brewton.

When a woman does how successful her husband is in business it's usually a safe bet that he isn't.

Gray

"Absolute black or white
Give me I pray"
Sottly the answer comes:
"Life's tints are gray."

"Sorrow with joy allied,
Good with the ill.
Child, in thy twilight haze,
Learn, and be still."

FLORENCE MERCY WALKER.

The best liar is he who makes the smallest amount of lying go the longest way.—Samuel Butler.

The Application

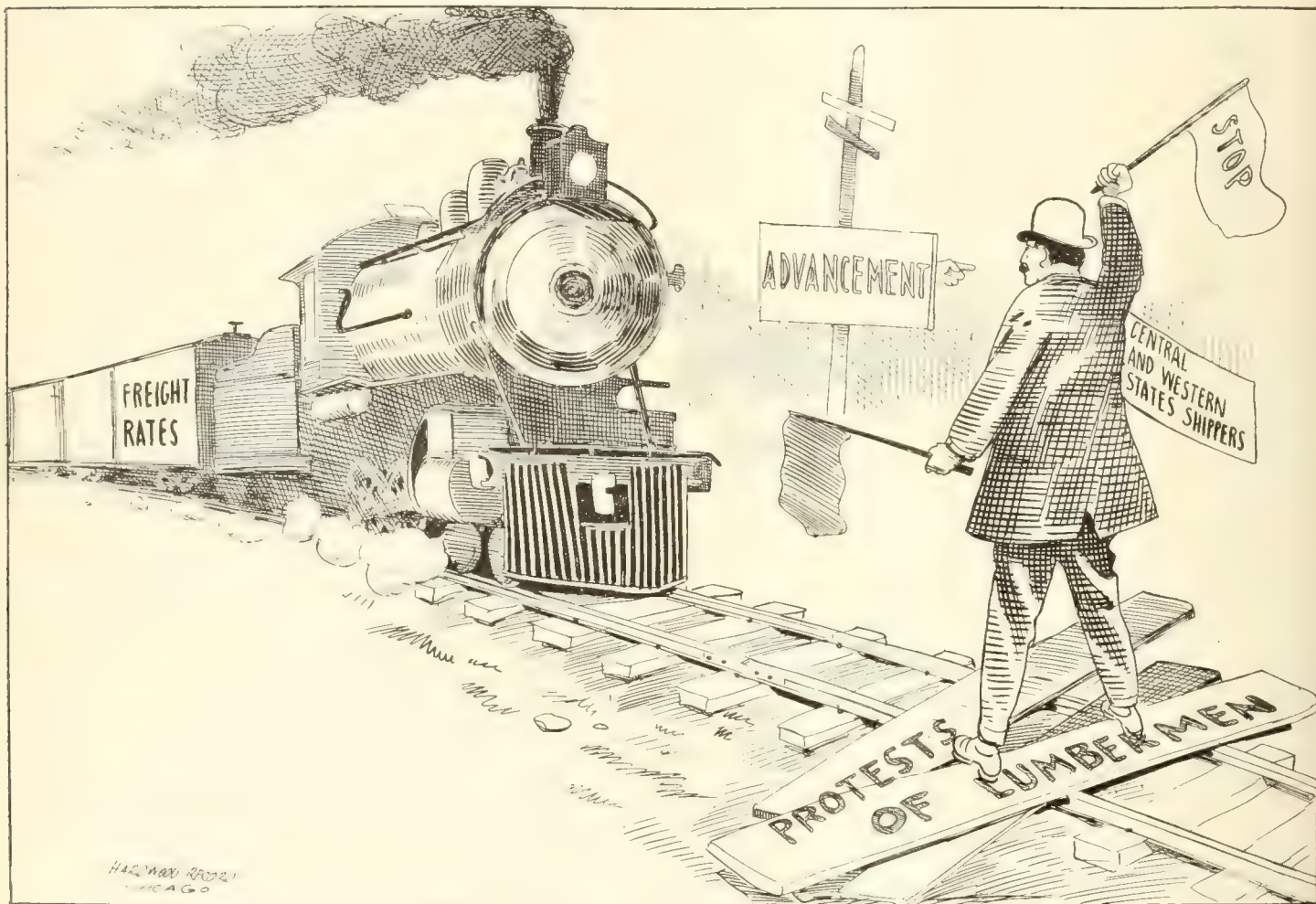
Unto those who talk and talk
This proverb should appeal:
The steam that blows the whistle
Will never turn the wheel.

—CHICAGO NEWS.

Mediocre man can endure failure, for, as Robert Louis, the beloved, has pointed out, failure is natural, but worldly success is an abnormal condition. —ELBERT HUBBARD.

Friendship is a strong and habitual inclination in two persons to furnish the good and happiness of each other.

Flagging The Train



Lumber rates are already "As high as the traffic will stand."

Upon the Pun

The best pun in the English language is Tom Hood's:

He went and told the sexton,
And the sexton tolled the bell.

The worst pun is that of the man who fell into a ditch and rose with the remark: "How very ditchtressing!"

Dr. Johnson said that the pun was the lowest order of wit; but to this Goldsmith replied: "The pun, in other words, is the foundation of wit, eh?"

Every Latin master likes to tell his boys two

puns. The first is a punning derivation of restaurant—"Res, a thing; taurus, a bull; a bully thing." The other is a derivation of virgin—Vir, a man; gin, a trap; a man-trap."—WASHINGTON POST.

Every man inherits one of the three B's—brains, birth, or boodle—and we wish to go on record that when the young men call at our house to pay courtship to our daughters the young men with brains will find the daughters' papa will be less severe with them than the birth and boodle fellows.

Growing Old Together

Irate Creditor—I shall call every week until you pay this account!

Debtor—Really. Then there seems every probability of our acquaintance ripening into friendship!—London Opinion.

Interested in Forestry

Jack—I am a strong advocate of forest conservation. You wouldn't like to see all of the trees wantonly destroyed, would you?

Edna—No, indeed. There wouldn't be any place to swing a hammock in the summer.

Opinions of the Leading Producers on the Hardwood Situation

HARDWOOD RECORD attempts, in the general and local market reports in each issue, to accurately reflect conditions in the hardwood market; but it has been felt that these reports might in some way have been biased, and hence individual opinions of the leading hardwood producers and jobbers in a widely distributed section of the United States, on the several phases of the hardwood situation are presented in this connection.

On August 23 the editor addressed the following letter to more than one hundred of the leading hardwood producers and jobbers:

CHICAGO, August 23, 1910.

Dear Sirs:—HARDWOOD RECORD, in its issue of September 10, desires to reflect the individual opinions of the leading hardwood producers and jobbers on the general hardwood situation.

We want to presume on your good nature, and ask you to send us for publication a brief analysis of conditions as you see them, covering the following points:

(1) How does your stock of dry lumber compare in size and quality with that of a year ago?

(2) How is your volume of business at the present time, and how do you analyze the prospects for fall trade?

(3) Are prices at present satisfactory, and do you see any reason for believing that values will increase or decline?

(4) Are you going to increase or diminish your output and handlings during the next six months?

We trust that you will favor us with a reply. Thanking you in advance and with kindest regards, we are, Very truly yours,

HARDWOOD RECORD.

The following replies to this letter should prove interesting reading not only to manufacturers and jobbers, but to consumers as well. If these letters reflect actual conditions, which they doubtless do, it would seem that the RECORD's analysis and prophecies of the last few months have been remarkably accurate:

As a Prominent Manufacturer and Exporter Views the Situation

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 26, 1910.

Gentlemen: Replying to yours of the 24th inst. beg to state we carry about the same amount of dry hardwood as we did a year ago. We may have a little more of the lower grades on hand now than we had a year ago, but in the upper grades we have about the same amount as we had last year.

The volume of our business this year has been from 10 to 15 per cent greater than it was last. Although during the summer months the orders came in sparingly, we had enough old business on our books to keep us busy.

There is no question but the prospects for the fall trade are very favorable, as there are no stocks in the hands of the retailers and consumers to amount to anything and as they surely will need lumber this fall, they will have to go out and buy it.

The prices for the upper grades of lumber are reasonably satisfactory, while the prices for the lower grades are too low and leave no profit to the producer.

There is no question in our minds that the prices of all kinds of lumber will go up when the fall trade opens up, as there are no large

stocks in first hands and the scarcity of timber will naturally increase the prices for lumber from year to year.

We are going to continue to run our mills ten hours per day in order to have a well-assorted stock of dry lumber on hand at all times. Yours truly,

THE TIRD, BRENNER LUMBER CO.
By Fred Brenner, Pres.

The Opinion of a Prominent Cincinnati Wholesaler

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 26, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: We have your favor of the 24th inst. and in reply will say that our stock of dry lumber in No. 1 common and better is not as large as it was a year ago. In No. 2 and No. 3 common our stock is considerably larger. During the past month we have had some very good sales in No. 2 and No. 3 common and we feel that in a few months the stock of these grades will be only normal.

We found the latter part of July and the fore part of August dull, and our business was off about 30 to 40 per cent. During the past two weeks we received a great many orders and are today shipping about our usual amount of lumber.

We have not found it necessary to cut any prices at all, and believe that the only items that are being sold for less money are extra wide poplar. We expect during the next six months to put on sticks about the usual amount of lumber. As there has not been any decline in price on any of the staple articles in lumber, even during the past two months of what we call the dull season, we cannot see any reason why we should expect a decline in price during this fall when business is always better, and we do not look for any material change in prices in any way during the rest of this year. From the information we have from our customers we believe that they will use more lumber during the next six months than usual. Yours truly,

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON.

From a Memphis Manufacturer and Exporter

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 26, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Acknowledging receipt of your favor of the 23rd, asking us for our opinion of the general hardwood situation, would say:

Our stock of dry lumber is about 10 to 15 per cent less than it was this time a year ago. We are very short on good plain red and white oak and have only a fair stock in common.

Our sales so far this year show a 50 per cent increase over the same time a year ago. We look for a very healthy trade this fall.

Prices are very satisfactory. In plain oak the prices are higher than a year ago. Quartered oak prices are not quite as firm and we do not anticipate any increase. We believe that quartered white oak values will not advance unless production is diminished, as the manufacturers of furniture and doors are using more veneers each year, which curtails the demand for 1-inch and thicker lumber.

We are manufacturing and putting on sticks about 150,000 feet of hardwood lumber each working day, and we do not expect to increase our production.

We beg to remain, Yours very truly,

RUSSE & BURGESS, INC.,
By George D. Burgess, Vice-Pres.

From a Northern Michigan Producer

GRAYLING, MICH., August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Replying to your favor of August 23, will state that our stock of dry lumber, com-

pared in size and quality with that of last year's, is about 500,000 feet larger than then.

Replying to question No. 2, our volume of business at the present time is somewhat larger than it was last year and the prospect for fall trade is good.

Question No. 3, as to price being satisfactory or not, will state that we sold our output for the year January 1, 1910, and, of course, the price is fixed for the year.

Question No. 4, as to the increasing or decreasing of output for the next six months, would state that we are practically through sawing hardwood until the first of January next and consequently the amount of stock on hand will diminish considerably by the time our contract expires. The outlook is now that there will be an advance in the price of maple before next year's production is ready to be sold. This is our candid opinion.

Hoping this information will be of use to you, we remain, Yours very truly,

SAILING, HANSON COMPANY.

Per R. Hanson.

From a Large Michigan Producer

WELLS, DELTA CO., MICH., August 26, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Replying to your letter of August 24, we have considerably less dry stock on hand than we had a year ago. The volume of business is increasing with us right along. We do not look for any decline in values. Our output for the next six months will be somewhat increased. Yours truly,

THE I. STEPHENSON COMPANY,

Per R. E. M.

Anticipates Increase in Trade in Next Six Months

CINCINNATI, August 26, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Replying to yours 24th inst., answering your questions in the order in which they are asked, beg to state as follows:

First. Our stock of dry lumber is approximately 20 per cent less than it was at this time last year. In value it is probably 30 per cent short, this being due to the fact that there is a greater shortage on the high grades than on the low grades.

Second. Our volume of business at the present time is considerably larger than at the same period last year. In other words, the month of August will show an approximate gain over August, 1909, of 40 per cent. With the exception of June and July our business for this year shows an increase over each corresponding month of last year, amounting to approximately 10 per cent above 1909.

Third. Prices are not satisfactory. We anticipate an increase in the price on the higher grades. In fact, there is already a tendency in that direction; while present prices on the low grades are extremely poor and not at all what they should be, we hardly hope for much improvement, as there is unquestionably a surplus of this class of stock.

Fourth. We anticipate an increase in business during the next six months. Yours truly,

JOHN DULWEBER & Co.,

Per B. F. Dulwebert.

The Opinion of a Big St. Louis Manufacturer

ST. LOUIS, August 26, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: We have your valued favor of August 24 and in reply would state:

1st. Our stock of dry lumber is probably 15 per cent greater than it was a year ago.

2nd. The volume of business up to the present time has been very satisfactory, and it

prices very favorably with the 1906 basis. We look forward to a 2d fall trade inasmuch as we believe crop conditions throughout the country, with the exception of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, part of Kansas and western Texas are in very good condition and are going to result in a very large crop with high prices and a consequent increase to the farmer.

3rd. Prices at the present time are perfectly satisfactory, with the exception of No. 1 and No. 2 gum and cottonwood. These are the weak sisters. These prices will not be any better until the general business of the country picks up materially, as the inroad of the fiber package has caused a very large decrease in the use of lumber for shipping packages.

4th. Our output for the next six months will be about the same as last year.

In explaining the item in answer to No. 1 we wish to state that prices on some lines have been lower than last year, but our business has purchased heavily, hence our increase in dry stocks. Yours truly,

CHAS. F. LUTHER, V. P. HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

Per T. W. Fry, Sec'y.

The Views of a Large Manufacturer of Hardwood Flooring

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Replying to your favor of the 24th inst.

We do a hardwood flooring business only. So far our business for this year has been much better than last. This August will be about the same as last, compared in dollars and cents. We are looking for a good fall trade, but nothing rushing, and expect to run our factory through the remainder of the year at its capacity.

Regarding stock of lumber, we find plain white oak in all grades rather scarce, but there is a good supply of plain red.

While quartered oak is a little slow at present will, we feel, be in better demand in the fall. Yours very truly,

NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLG. CO.

Per C. L. McConnell.

Conditions With a Well-Known Memphis House

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—Yours of the 23rd received and we assure you it gives us pleasure to comply with your request, and in answer will say:

Our stock of dry lumber remaining in our yard unsold is not any greater in amount, compared with the output of our mill for the past year, than it was a year ago.

Our volume of business at the present time compares well with this time a year ago, and our July sales for 1910 exceeded those of 1909. We are not inclined to be pessimistic as regards the fall trade. We notice that there has been a greater demand lately for 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2 common plain oak. This is very gratifying, as this particular grade has been somewhat slow for some time past.

We are selling lumber at prices that are perfectly satisfactory to us, and we see no reason why prices should be cut on any item of grade that is furnished from this locality.

Our output last year was a trifle over 7,000,000 feet, and we expect to increase our output 10 to 15 per cent during the next six months.

We apprehend that all you want is a brief statement of the facts as we see them, hence we have not gone into the ethics of the case, and have outlined to you the naked facts as tersely as possible.

Hoping this will fulfill your requirements, we are, Respectfully yours,

MEMPHIS SAW MILL COMPANY.

J. F. McS.

From a Large Mississippi Producer

PHILADELPHIA, MISS., August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Replying to your esteemed favor of the 23rd inst., our stock of dry lumber is much larger than it was a year ago, owing to the fact that our mill had burned two years ago and we did not start up until April of this year.

Our volume of business at this time is small, owing partially to the fact that a great deal of lumber is not yet in shipping condition, but we believe that the fall and winter demand will be very good.

We do not look for much of an increase in prices this year, but we are confident that the demand will absorb all of the dry stock.

Prices are entirely satisfactory on everything except gum which is about 10 per cent of production and away below its real value as compared with other woods. Yours truly,

W. H. Dick, Vice-Pres.

Business Satisfactory Is Report of Arkansas Producer

MARIANNA, ARK., August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Replying to your favor of the 23d inst., asking for our opinion upon the general hardwood situation, beg to advise that our stock of dry lumber at the present time is about the same, both with respect to size and quality, as it was a year ago. Up to date our business for the year has been approximately 20 per cent more than for the same period last year. We believe indications are for a fairly good demand throughout the fall. Do not look for any rushing business, but think there will be a demand for practically all the dry hardwood in sight at about prevailing prices. Prices at the present time on most everything are satisfactory. Do not look for any material change during the balance of the year. Expect to manufacture about the same quantity of stock during the next six months as usual during the same period and are planning for normal cut in 1911. We are operating on the river and we usually plan our year's cut the preceding fall, as we have to get logs out in time to get them in on the spring tides. Taken altogether and in a general way our year's business has been very satisfactory. Yours truly,

MILLER LUMBER CO.,

Max D. Miller, Vice-Prest.

Prominent Eastern Wholesale House Has Confidence in Situation

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—We have yours of August 23. We have a larger stock of dry lumber on hand today than we had a year ago. We have had and do have confidence in the situation and have been taking up quite a little lumber so as to give us a good assortment for the fall trade.

Business has been in very satisfactory shape with us and the volume we have handled in June, July and August is fully equal to that of a year ago.

In regard to prices we would say that we are not having any trouble on this score, particularly on the good grades. We do not see anything that is likely to depreciate values on good hardwoods.

We have not made any definite plans as to our handling in the next six months. We will be guided largely by the situation. We now have a good supply and an excellent assortment and there is no particular reason why we should buy largely. If we find our stock is getting down we will replenish it, and we expect to try to keep it up to its present fairly complete condition. Respectfully,

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & Co.,

F. S. U.

Everything Fine but Prices on Low-Grade Gum and Cottonwood

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Replying to your favor of the 23d, will say that our stock of dry lumber on hand August 1, 1910, was four million feet short of stock on hand August 1, 1909. Our volume of business from January 1, 1910, to July 1, 1910, was twenty-five to thirty per cent more than the preceding six months. The prices obtained at this time are very satisfactory on most all kinds and grades of lumber; perhaps with the exception of low grade gum and cottonwood. We have every reason to believe that we will have a good fall trade, that is, if the trade for July and August is any indication, as these two months are usually the duller months of the year with us, and we have had a very satisfactory trade in July and August. We expect to increase our output in the next six months, if we can secure the logs. This will depend, however, on the condition of the weather and the rivers. We have a very large stock of logs to be floated to our mills, but may fail to get these logs on account of not having water enough to float them. Yours truly,

ANDERSON LUMBER COMPANY.

Per F. B. Robertson.

Sees Prospects for Fall Trade Good

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: In answer to yours of the 23d, will say:

Although we had a large stock of lumber on hand, have practically no dry stock left; a year ago we had a large stock in shipping condition.

The volume of business is equal to that of any time during the last two years. Fall trade, from the inquiries we receive, and to all appearances, promises to be very good.

Prices are entirely satisfactory, and we do not see any reason for a decline, although we do not believe the prices will advance over the present.

In the next six months we expect to do the same amount of business that we have done in the past. Yours very truly,

GOODLANDER ROBERTSON LUMBER COMPANY.

Per Goodlander.

Prominent Cleveland Jobber Optimistic

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: We are carrying considerable more lumber than we did a year ago. This, however, is accounted for by our manufacturing considerable more stock. The amount of business is quite satisfactory and we are very optimistic regarding the outlook for fall trade.

Stock of all grades seems to be in good demand, and prices are satisfactory. We can see no reason why prices should in any way decline, as the supply of hardwoods is rapidly decreasing and so far no substitute has been found for the kinds of lumber we are interested in.

We have recently established a shipping yard at Ironton, Ohio, and expect to have a nice line of stock at that point to take care of our poplar trade. Yours very truly,

THE W. A. COOL & SON LUMBER COMPANY,

Per E. L. French.

The Big Producer of Sardis Is Conservative

SARDIS, MISS., August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiry of the 23d in regard to the conditions of the hardwood lumber market. Our stock of dry lumber compared with the present time a year ago in quantity is just about the same and we have about the same amount of dry lumber on hand. The volume of business is not large, in fact, we have just passed through a couple of very dull months. I think there is a slight pick-up, but nothing very

great. I expect the market to improve during the fall, no great rush of business, but a fair trade. Prices are only fairly satisfactory, soft in spots, but as soon as the fall trade starts in, I expect them to stiffen up and be satisfactory. Our output for the future will not be decreased or increased, as we will manufacture about the same amount in the future as we have in the past. Respectfully,

CARRIER LUMBER & MANUFACTURING CO.,
R. M. Carrier, President.

Looks for Fair Business This Fall

CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: We have yours of the 24th inst. asking for our opinion on the present condition of business and what we think of the future. In reply beg to say that we have a pretty good stock of dry lumber on hand at this time, as we made contracts in the early part of the year, and the lumber has been coming in pretty steadily, but has not been going out as fast. We have had a fairly satisfactory volume of business, but not really what we expected during the past two months. With the exception of good plain oak and poplar, we do not find prices very firm. We feel that we will have a fair volume of business during the coming fall, but we can see no indication of an advance in prices, with the possible exception of some of the better grades. Money in this section continues to be very tight for some reason, and unless the situation is relieved, we believe that there will be a tendency on the part of the consumer to buy only what he needs. Yours respectfully,

DUHLMEIER BROTHERS.

Prominent Veneer House Reports Prices Unsatisfactory

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Replying to your favor of the 23d instant, as we produce only a limited quantity of lumber, perhaps our experience would not be of very much value to you. However, answering your inquiries, our stock of lumber at this time is considerably in excess of a year ago at this time. The volume of business has been practically the same. It seems to us that the prospects for fall trade are good. Prices are not satisfactory in our general line, and in lumber there has been a slight decrease. Answering your inquiry No. 4, we expect to make no change in our output. Yours very truly,

THE LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS.
D. E. Kline.

Optimistic Over Fall Outlook

CHICAGO, AUGUST 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Referring to yours of the 24th, we beg to advise that our stock of dry lumber compares in size and quality about the same as a year ago. Our volume of business at the present time is about twenty-five per cent greater than it was last year, and we think the prospects are good for a fall trade. Prices are fairly satisfactory with the exception of low grade lumber and we confidently expect to see prices in low grades advance materially. It is not our intention to increase our output for next year, but we expect to handle about the same amount. Yours very truly,

ESTABROOK-SKILL LUMBER COMPANY.
Per T. S. Estabrook.

Big Michigan Producer Reports Stocks Low

BAY CITY, MICH., August 24, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Your favor of the 23d received. Our stock of dry hardwood lumber is the lowest it has been in several years and is not over twenty-five per cent as large as it was one year ago, including No. 3 common. August has been a very good month and we have made several large sales and inquiries are numerous and apparently urgent. Present prices are firm and comparison of reports of stocks on hand with those

of one year ago lead us to believe that values will increase. This is based upon the belief that the mills will go into the winter with very little dry stock on hand. Our cut for the next six months we estimate will be about seventy-five per cent of what it was during the same period last year. Yours truly,

THE KNEELAND-BIGELOW COMPANY.
W. N. Wrape, Sales Manager.

Future Looks Bright

HERMANSVILLE, MICH., AUGUST 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Re your favor of the 23d, our stock of hardwood lumber at present is about the same as last year, although our sales have been heavier. Our input of logs last winter was, however, in excess of previous years.

Trade has been exceptionally good and prices very satisfactory, while inquiries for stock seem more numerous than usual.

We believe that prices on hardwood, particularly birch, will hold firm, and are inclined to feel that they will strengthen.

Our input of logs this fall and winter will be less than a year ago. The future looks very bright indeed. Yours truly,

WISCONSIN LAND & LUMBER COMPANY.
By W. B. Earle.

From a Large Michigan Manufacturing Concern

DETROIT, MICH., August 24, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Answering yours of the 23d, would say that our stock of dry lumber is less than we had a year ago, and as far as prospects for business in the near future, we can see no reason for decline.

For ourselves, we do not put out much hardwood lumber during the summer, and we believe this is true of most of the northern hardwood operators. What we have on hand in hardwood at the present time really represents all that we will sell for the next six months.

Reports Prices on Gum Much Better Than a Year Ago

CINCINNATI, August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: We have your favor of August 24 relative to the general hardwood situation:

Our stock of dry lumber as compared with that of a year ago is fifty per cent less in quantity and just about the same in quality as, regardless of market conditions, we sell our low-grade stock first.

Our volume of shipments at the present time is at least fifty per cent more than a year ago, but we will be frank in saying that at times we have just about cleaned up our last order, but fortunately always get in a new bunch. This gives us a scare occasionally, but on the whole our shipments are very satisfactory. We have quit analyzing the prospects for future trade, as we are always wrong when we try to analyze.

Our output is largely gum lumber and prices are much more satisfactory than a year ago. We have no reason for believing that values will decline and have hopes that they will increase further.

We do not know as yet as to whether we will increase our output or not. We thought we were going to increase it, but find we cannot do so without getting in logs faster, and up to the present writing the logs are not coming in with sufficient rapidity to warrant any increase. Yours truly,

THE BAYCO LAND & LUMBER COMPANY.
Geo. W. Hand, Secretary and Treasurer.

Looks for Fair Demand This Fall

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Replying to your letter of August 23, we will endeavor to answer your questions in the order in which they are given.

We find that we have about the same amount

of stock as one year ago, with perhaps a less quantity of No. 1 and No. 2 common grades. Our accumulation this year being a greater percentage of uppers as compared with last year.

The volume of business at the present time is not what we would like to see it, but it perhaps measures up to all that we have a right to expect under existing conditions.

While we are expecting an improvement in demand a little later on, yet we are not looking for a great increase in fall trade over that which prevailed last year, except, perhaps, in the No. 1 and No. 2 common grades.

Prices are satisfactory except for low grades of cottonwood and gum. We do not believe that there will be any material change in these two items as to value.

Quartered white oak is much weaker than a year ago and prices are somewhat lower. We believe this to be a healthy sign, as quartered oak prices have been too high in our judgment.

There will be no material change in our output for the coming year.

It is our judgment that before we can recover from the slump of three years ago, that cotton will have to reach a value of from 10 to 12 cents; corn, 40 to 50 cents; wheat, 75 cents, and meats fifty per cent of their present values.

Furthermore, we believe the conditions are going to remain unstable until after all railroads have submitted to the same investigation of their affairs as is now being applied to the Illinois Central.

House cleaning in this line should be made thorough in order that a just and equitable basis for rate making can be arrived at. Yours very truly,

C. D. HENDRICKSON LUMBER COMPANY.
By C. D. Hendrickson, Manager.

Prominent Michigan Manufacturer Sees Danger in Overproduction

BAY CITY, MICH., August 26, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 23d received and in reply to the same we would answer your questions as follows:

Our stock is about the same as last year.

Business with us up to a week ago has been fine. We notice some little drop-off the last week, which we think is caused by the season of the year, as people are generally taking their vacations at present, and we think we will have a nice fall trade.

Prices are fairly good. We ought to get a little more for some of our stock, but we hardly think present conditions will warrant it.

We are not going to increase our output this year, as we think there is a great danger now of overproduction.

We trust the above answers are what is desired, and remain, Yours very truly,

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

Report Business Not Quite Normal

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: We have yours of the 23d.

While we do not feel posted on the market and business conditions in general, will say that our stock on hand compares almost exactly with same time last year. Our business is not at present just what it should be. It is ranging from sixty to seventy-five per cent of normal and we consider the outlook good.

We believe in sixty days we will be doing from ninety per cent to a normal business. Prices are ranging about the same as usual, demand not quite so great, stock is probably a little harder to sell than it was four months ago, but we are obtaining practically the same prices.

We believe values will remain about the same with a better demand. Our output will be increased in the next six months if our judgment proves right, in guessing the demand will justify. Very truly yours,

MAY BROTHERS,
Per Ralph May.

Big Mahogany and Veneer Concern Reports Business Excellent

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: We are in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and take pleasure in enclosing information as to trade conditions as we find them at the present time, answering your inquiries as follows:

Our stock of dry lumber is considerably less than it was this time a year ago, despite the fact that our importations of logs have been greater than they were for the corresponding period of last year.

Our volume of business is extremely gratifying, and from information we have received, the fall trade will doubtless see further increase.

Prices are satisfactory, and the tendency in mahogany is looking toward a further increase on account of the decrease in the total log importations into the United States in the year 1910.

Our imports during the next six months will be the largest in the history of our business. Yours truly,

C. C. MENGEL & BRO. COMPANY.

J. C. Wickliffe, Secretary.

Looks for Good Fall Trade

CINCINNATI, August 27, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 24th, requesting our opinion on the general hardwood situation.

Upon comparing our present stock with that of a year ago we find we have a less quantity of the higher, and about the same of the lower grades. Our present volume of business is a little below that of last year at this time. We anticipate a good fall trade.

Our information shows no accumulation of the higher grade stocks at producing points, retail yard dealers and consuming manufacturers buying only to cover their actual and immediate requirements. If the crops should be as good as present indications, demand should be good, which will be felt immediately by the producers who are practically the only ones carrying any stock.

Prices on some items are satisfactory, but as a whole are not. We anticipate a rise in values on all high grades as soon as the demand reaches normal. Do not anticipate low grades to advance in price until high grades, especially No. 1 common, reaches a higher level than at present. Our output will be considerably decreased during the next six months. We have been operating our mills to full capacity, up to the present time, but will be out of logs within the next two weeks, receiving no additional supply until the tides of next winter. Yours truly,

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY.

W. E. D.

From a Big Eastern Producer

NEW YORK, August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Replying to your kind inquiry of the 23d as to the state of trade and what my opinion is as to the future.

I believe that stocks of dry lumber—that is, maple, birch and beech, in which we are especially interested, are practically exhausted, or perhaps it would be better to state there is no surplus. This naturally means that with increased demand, prices must necessarily continue to advance somewhat. There has unquestionably already been quite a little advance in practically all grades of birch and in the good grades of maple. With us, owing to local conditions, the low grades have not accumulated at any time, and we have up to this time been able to dispose of our No. 2 and No. 3 common practically as fast as it was ready for shipment. Unfortunately, prices for these low grades have not increased in proportion to the increases in prices of the better grades.

We have been planning to increase our output both in lumber and handles somewhat in the course of the next six or eight months. This, however, has not been definitely determined upon and the decision will be governed more or less by the early fall trade.

As to the prospect for fall trade, I am very frank to say that I do not believe it will be any more active than it has been thus far this year. As a matter of fact I have felt that trade has been almost normal in the East during the present year. I am inclined to think that some of us are too apt to use as our standard for normal trade the conditions which obtained during the years 1906 and 1907, but if we would look at the situation calmly I think we would conclude that those years were just as abnormally large as 1908 and 1909 were abnormally small. Very truly yours,

ROBERT W. HIGBIE COMPANY,

R. W. Higbie, President.

From a Foremost Gum Producer

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., August 27, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: In response to your request of the 25th we outline briefly the conditions in our business.

A year ago we had considerable more stock of dry lumber on hand, which was owing to the accumulation during the panic period. This has all been satisfactorily disposed of and our stocks are well evened up once more. It has been a rather difficult problem to move the low grades, but we have gone out of the usual channels and found special business that enabled us to do this at fair prices.

Of course gum is our specialty and this wood in both the sap and red grades has become one of the most active factors in the hardwood market. The volume of consumption in FAS gum, especially in the moulding lengths, exceeds the supply and we have been unable to cater to all the business offered. With an adjustment of the substitute package problem, which now looks as if it will be effected very soon, there will undoubtedly be a revival of demand for low grade gum and this will put us on a very stable basis. We have noticed a lessened amount of price cutting lately and hope this indicates a firmer market during the fall and winter.

As to future production, we have sought out and established a line of permanent consumers that will absorb practically all of our capacity. Therefore, we expect to run steadily right along. Yours truly,

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY.

C. L. H., Secretary.

July, 1910, a Record Month for Big Southern Producer

CHARLESTON, MISS., August 27, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I have your favor of the 23d, asking for a brief analysis of present conditions in the hardwood market.

At the present time our stock of lumber is about sixty per cent of what we had on hand at this time last year. Last year low grades were very slow and predominated our supply. This year low grades are moving very fast with us, and our supply on same is limited. High-grade stock is also in good demand, with the exception possibly of sap gum.

July, 1910, was the best month we ever had in shipments, both for footage and prices, while August will apparently be just as good or better.

Orders are coming in very nicely, and our dry stocks are being taken up rapidly. Judging from present indications, there should be a good fall trade, especially as dry stock seems to be very scarce.

With few exceptions, prices have held up very nicely during the summer months, and we see no reason for a decline. On the other hand, we feel that dry stocks will be in demand this fall and command better prices in both oak and gum.

They are from ten to fifteen per cent higher than at this time last year.

We have been operating our mill constantly all summer, and will continue to do so indefinitely. Yours truly,

LAMB-FISH LUMBER COMPANY,

A. G. Fritchey, Sales Manager.

Expects Prices to Advance This Fall

SWANTON, VT., August 26, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: In reply to yours of the 23d, will say that business is much better than it was last year, prices are satisfactory and we have no reason to believe that prices will decline, but rather think that they will increase with the fall business. We are going to increase our output and handling during the next six months and have a very small stock of lumber compared with a year ago. Very truly yours,

THE WEBSTER LUMBER COMPANY.

From a Prominent Eastern Exporter and Wholesaler

BOSTON, MASS., August 27, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I have your favor of the 23d inst. asking me for my opinion of the hardwood situation. We find that the better quality of our stock is lower than usual at this season, particularly on account of the quality of logs that has come to us. We have not cut any of our standing timber, preferring to take the surplus logs that we were offering in our territory.

It is difficult to analyze the prospects for fall trade. Some users of lumber are asking quotations on their usual amount, but the yards are only buying to keep some in stock. There is a tendency to sell stock in our market at a little under the regular prices, showing a desire of the shippers to dispose of their lumber. We intend to replenish our stock and keep our mill running this fall. I believe that prices will be maintained, but should there be any increase in business or a tendency to put up prices to any extent, it would only diminish or retard the moving of lumber.

The users of high-priced lumber are constantly figuring out some method of substitution, and for this and other reasons, I believe that prices in some lines of high-grade stock have reached their limit. Yours truly,

WILLIAM E. LITCHFIELD.

The Views of a Well-Known Eastern Wholesale Concern

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Replying to your favor of August 23 we wish to state that our stock of dry lumber is smaller than that of a year ago. Our business at the present time is very dull and the prospects are only fair, not good, for fall trade. Prices are unsatisfactory, but we believe that gum and poplar will increase in value, while ash and oak will decline. As yet we do not know whether we will increase or diminish our output and handlings during the next six months, as this all depends on the fall demand. Very sincerely yours,

INDIANA QUARTERED OAK COMPANY.

August Shipments Broke All Records

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 30, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 23d inst. was received during the absence of the writer from the office, hence our delay in replying. We are glad to have an opportunity to give you our views on the different subjects which you suggest, and we therefore reply in detail as follows:

(1) Our stock of dry lumber is much smaller than it was at the same time last year. Considering the fact that during the past winter and spring we operated our mill more regularly and cut larger quantities of lumber than ever before for the same period of time, we may safely say that our dry stocks are now comparatively smaller than at any time since we have

been in the business. As you know, our specialty is gum, and the demand for this stock in all grades has been very strong with us during the past thirty days. Red gum has been the most active item on our entire list, with the result that we are now entirely sold out of this class of stock, all grades and thicknesses; in fact, are oversold on some items and are holding orders at the mill waiting for the stock to become dry enough to ship. Sap gum is in somewhat better supply, but is moving more freely than it has in the past.

(2) Our shipments during August broke all previous records not only for this time of the year, but for any month in the year. It has been our observation that the wise consumers are foreseeing the increased scarcity of lumber during the fall which, together with the expected car shortage, is going to make it very difficult to obtain shipments just when they are wanted. The same conditions will naturally bring about a stiffening in prices, and from our point of view the prospects for fall business are excellent as far as demand goes, but we feel that the supply will be far short of requirements.

(3) Prices are quite satisfactory on most items of oak. In red gum prices are very firm, with a strong tendency towards a further increase within a very short time. On sap gum, especially in the lower grades, prices are not all that could be desired, and there seems to be no possibility of any strong advance in this class of stock in the near future. However, a stiffening in values generally will naturally have its effect on this class of stock also, and we look for a shade better conditions during the fall.

(4) We do not expect to increase the output of our own mill during the next six months, but it is possible that we may contract for the output of other mills and thus increase our holdings to that extent. We find that our trade is calling for more gum and oak than we can supply from our own mill. It will therefore be necessary for us to fill our requirements on the outside. Yours truly,

BELLGRADE LUMBER CO.

J. W. McClure, Sec. & Treas.

From a Well-Known Indiana Operator

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., August 30, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Referring to your favor of the 25th inst.

We are not carrying much over 60 per cent of the amount of dry lumber that we had at this time last year. We have orders for several nice bunches of stock at very fair prices. We are cutting a better class of timber than we have been for some time, as we have preferred, whenever possible, to let our best timber grow. Prices have been too low, considering the scarcity and the price of real good stumpage. The old law of supply and demand can not fail to boost prices some time in the near future.

Our small mill in Louisiana has been running for several weeks. We do not intend erecting our larger one before next spring.

When our Louisiana proposition gets to running in good shape we will handle several times as much stock as we have been handling in the last few years. Our two mills in Indiana are both running and we are getting out some mighty nice stock. Yours very truly,

S. BURKHOLDER LUMBER COMPANY.

Roy Burkholder, Sec'y.

Reports Business Somewhat Below Normal

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 31, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: In reply to your favor of August 30, we beg to advise that our stock of dry lumber is much lower than it was one year ago; we would say at least 35 per cent less.

Our present volume of business is somewhat below normal, but we feel encouraged at the prospects for fall trade, as inquiries have been coming in at a lively rate.

Present prices on high-grade, plain and quarter-sawn oak are satisfactory, but the common grades, especially in plain, are dragging. It is our belief that No. 1 common plain oak will advance shortly, owing to an increased demand.

At the present time two of our mills are closed down, and we do not expect to start them up until a material betterment in prices shall have developed. Yours truly,

GARETSON-GREASON LUMBER CO.,

W. W. Dings, Sec'y.

Expect a Normal Fall Demand

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 30, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Answering your favor of the 24th. Our present stock of dry lumber is not quite as large as it was at this time last year. We usually carry about ten million feet on sticks, two-thirds of which is dry, but at present we have only about eight million, about six of which is dry enough to ship.

The volume of our business at the present time is a little ahead of last year, owing to the fact that we have had some large orders booked ahead. New business has not been coming in as lively as it was at this time last year, but we have noted an improvement during the past two weeks and we believe that matters are beginning to shape themselves for a healthy and normal fall and winter business.

Prices have been steady all the while and we have seen no serious disposition on the part of any of the larger dealers to cut their lists to any great extent.

We are planning to keep our output up to normal during the next six months. We may handle more or less according to the dictates of our customers. We do not see anything about the market now that is discouraging. Yours very truly,

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

Expects a Rise in Prices

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 31, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: We acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23d inst., in regard to the general hardwood situation, and reply to same: Our stock of dry lumber is less than what it usually is at this season of the year and we know that stocks of dry lumber, generally speaking, are much less than they have formerly been. While we have not had a large volume of business during the past sixty days, our business, we think, would compare favorably with these months of other years and we look for an increased volume of business after September 1. In fact, in case there should be anywhere near a normal consumption of lumber during the coming fall, there is going to be an extreme shortage of stock. The mills, generally speaking, have not been running and there has been considerable wet weather in this section, which has interfered with logging operations, so that with at least a fair volume of business there will not be a normal amount of stock, hence necessarily a shortage of lumber to supply the requirements, and we look for higher prices during the fall months. There can be no question but that there is to be an upward tendency of values, as the present prices are at the lowest ebb. We are not anticipating any increased output ourselves during the next six months, at the same time we shall continue about along the same volume of production as formerly. Yours very truly,

JAMES E. STARK & CO.

The Opinion of a Wisconsin Wholesaler

RHINELANDER, WIS., August 25, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: My stock of dry hardwood is less than it was a year ago. The heavy trade of last winter and spring completely exhausted the old stock and I began shipping new stock before it was fairly dry, and since that time have had all the orders I could take care of with two inspectors.

The volume of business for July and August has been fully as great as the past two years during the same months. I think fall trade will increase after September 15.

Prices are satisfactory in most items, especially maple and birch and soft elm. Basswood is unnaturally weak, but there is a good deal of it moving. If there is any change in prices it is likely to be an advance on everything.

I expect to be all cleaned out of hardwood lumber by next January.

C. P. CROSBY.

From a Prominent Cincinnati House

CINCINNATI, O., September 14, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: We have your letter of August 24 and would say in reply that we are carrying about as much stock this year as we did last year.

Our July and August business compares favorably with other years, and this year's volume of business we think will be a little ahead of last year, but we do not look for anything big for the balance of the year.

Prices on common and better of most all kinds of hardwoods that we handle have been satisfactory so far this year, and we believe they will be firm the balance of the year. We do not look for an advance in prices.

Low grades are dragging with us, and what we do sell are not bringing their full value.

If the blending of grades by the manufacturers and wholesalers of lumber could be stopped it would be a great help to the market, but so long as the manufacturers put up better grades than their rules call for and blend grades for buyers, so long will you see a variation of prices. Yours very truly,

THE T. B. STONE LUMBER COMPANY,

T. B. Stone.

Sees Prospects for Fall Trade Favorable

CINCINNATI, O., September 1, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Reply to your favor of the 24th ult. has been unavoidably delayed. In answer to your questions would state:

(1) Our stock of dry lumber runs about 25 per cent less than it did one year ago.

We make a specialty of cottonwood, which seems to be getting very scarce this fall, especially in the upper grades, although the lower grades are becoming short also, owing to large demand of late.

The quality of our stock is about the same, as we cut nothing but high-class timber.

(2) Relative to volume of our business at the present time, would state this is as good or better than it was a year ago.

We see very favorable prospects ahead for fall trade, as stock all over the country seems short in the consumer's hand. A great many of our orders at present are for rush shipments, which would indicate a decided shortage of dry stocks in the consumers' yards, and taking into consideration shortage at mill points also, together with increased fall demand, we predict that inquiries for stock will soon increase decidedly, as the lumber business is naturally better during the winter time; besides, manufacturers in all lines have let their stocks decline to the lowest ebb.

(3) Prices at present are satisfactory considering conditions, and we see no reason why they should not improve considerably during the winter months, for lumber history repeats itself; besides, the large prospective demand will have a tendency to increase values.

We have always noted that after a slump in values and requirements, such as we have been going through for the past two years, that when demand does pick up again values in lumber go higher than ever before. This is due to the fact that the timber supply in the country is continually becoming less, and when there is a decided demand it is very difficult to get an adequate supply; so it will be this year with the

in supply, and the increased demand will naturally force up prices.

(4) Answering your question as to whether we will increase our output during the next six months, would state it is probable we will gradually do so. We always aim to see that our output does not exceed our sales, but as our sales have been very heavy for the past month it will be necessary to increase our output considerably, if the present demand continues, and we anticipate that it will, especially in a manner above the average for the past year or two.

Trusting this is the information desired, and with best regards, we remain, Yours very truly,
J. W. PARKER, LUMBER COMPANY.

R. L. Gilbert.

Opinion of a Prominent Pittsburg Concern Pittsburg, Pa., September 5, 1910.

THE HARDWOOD RECORD, CHICAGO, ILL.

Gentlemen: Answering yours of the 25th of August, we are glad to advise that the market on all the better grades of hardwood is in a very satisfactory condition. The demand seems to be active and our stocks are getting satisfactory prices as soon as they are ready for shipment. About the only thing that is dragging is sound wormy chestnut, which is apparently just a shade better than it has been for some time.

We are producing more hardwood than we ever did before and our stocks are sold close to the saw on all better grades. We don't look for any special improvement or decline in price on hardwood this fall but if anything it ought to be a little stronger.

We anticipate, barring accidents, to continue

our present output for several years to come, aggregating 650,000 feet a day.

Yours very truly,

E. V. BABCOCK & Co.

Says Prices Are Firm, Demand Sluggish

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 1, 1910.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiry of the 24th ult., would say that the volume of the trade with us has been about the same, if not better, during the last sixty days as during the same period in 1909. The stock of lumber on hand is about the same as last year, but we have been cutting for the last four months more than has been shipped. Prices are firm, demand very sluggish, and we do not look for improvement over present conditions earlier than October 1. Yours very truly,

JOHN B. RANSOM & Co.

Per E. B.

Conditions with a Well-Known Fort Wayne House

Fort Wayne, Ind., September 2, 1910.

THE HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Your favor August 25. This is our dull season, but sales are keeping up to the average, if not better than a year ago.

Our stock of dry lumber is much lower than it was a year ago. We anticipate a good, big fall trade. Present prices are satisfactory and we see no indication of values declining. Our business for next year will probably average about like the past. Yours truly,

FERRINE-ARMSTRONG Co.

Van B. Perrine.

The Record's Memphis Issue

The last issue of *HARDWOOD RECORD*, which was very largely devoted to the exploitation of the timber, lumber and agricultural resources of Memphis and vicinity, seems to have been highly appreciated by the trade of that city and district.

The *RECORD* is indebted to the *News-Scimitar* of Memphis for the following review of this issue:

With page after page of almost dramatic facts, figures and illustrations, the current issue of *HARDWOOD RECORD*, a well known Chicago lumber journal, presents a strong argument for the claims of Memphis as the ruler supreme of the hardwood market.

Pleasing especially to Memphis lumber interests and members of the Bureau of Publicity and Development is the fact that the article has not been measured by the manager of the advertising department. It is an exploitation of Memphis generously donated to the movement to improve local hardwood conditions.

The write-up of Memphis is what may be called a true "fairy story." From beginning to end it sparkles with statements which are both thrilling and wonderful. And every line of the entire treatise is backed up by figures taken from cold, hard statistics.

The front cover of the magazine shows that something concerning Memphis is spread over the inside pages. At the very top of the front cover, over the name of the journal, appears the Memphis lumbermen's challenge, "Memphis, the Hub of the Hardwood World." The first thing to catch the eye of the reader in the middle of the magazine is a picture of James E. Stark, the well-known local hardwood man, while opposite his likeness is an article, featuring Mr. Stark, on "Builders of Lumber History." From page 36 to page 72, inclusive, along with a beautiful gallery of half-tone art, is one of the best industrial romances that has ever been written. This city, with its immense garden of hardwood, stretching through parts of Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas,

Tennessee and Mississippi, is taken from the time of Don Gayoso in 1784, to the present, each line of the description being a leap of development and the conclusion finding Memphis exactly what it has grown to be, "The Hub of the Hardwood World."

But the article in *HARDWOOD RECORD* does not neglect the hundreds of other virtues claimed by Memphis. The lumber feature is the feature of the story, but liberal attention is paid to the Bluff City's excellence in other directions.

The article is one worth the time and attention of even those who are, best acquainted with the Memphis hardwood market.

The *Commercial Appeal* of Memphis also eulogizes on the Memphis story in the following:

"Memphis, the Hub of the Hardwood World," is the title of an exhaustive write-up which appears in the August 25 issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, a prominent Chicago lumber journal. The article consumes thirty-seven pages, and while the lumber industry is featured, there is a great deal of data pertaining to the manifold resources of Memphis and her wonderful territory in other lines.

One hundred and sixty engravings, ranging in width from a single column to two pages, are employed in the illustration of the Memphis article, a staff photographer having spent weeks in gathering the photographs. Views of up-town business sections, public buildings, office buildings, the great stretch of river front, the lumber industries of North and South Memphis and photographs of more than a half hundred prominent Memphis lumbermen are presented in attractive form. It also includes views of many big lumber industries outside of Memphis but in the Memphis territory.

Coming at a time when Memphis is in the midst of a great publicity campaign, launched by the bureau of publicity and development of the Business Men's Club, the article in the trade paper is calculated to do much toward making the movement successful. The most gratifying feature is the fact that the big article comes in

the nature of a gift to the bureau from the members of the lumber interests of Memphis, who are responsible for its appearance.

Attached herewith are several letters of encomiums from lumbermen and others referring to this number of the *RECORD*:

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: Replying to your letter of August 25. Copy of the Memphis Special Issue of *HARDWOOD RECORD* has been received.

As a member of the Bureau of Publicity, I desire to compliment you upon the manner of the advertising for the Bureau. I feel sure it will do the town a great deal of good. The advertisements for the hotels are more than satisfactory.

Hoping we may have the pleasure of seeing you in Memphis again soon. Very truly,

HOTEL GAYOSO,

A. L. Parker, Asst. Manager.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We have yours of the 25th inst., which was received during the absence of the writer from the city, hence our delay in replying.

We wish to compliment you on the Memphis issue which you have just gotten out. It is a great credit not only to Memphis, but to your paper. We feel that it will do a great deal of good. Even to a careless observer it reveals the immense amount of work, expense and trouble which you put into this issue, and we are very glad that we had the opportunity to join the other Memphis lumbermen and make this splendid issue possible.

We shall distribute the hundred copies which you have sent us in accordance with your suggestions. We will send a good many of them abroad.

Thanking you, we remain, Yours truly,

BELLGRADE LUMBER Co.,

J. W. McClure, Sec. & Treas.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 29.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We are in receipt of the Memphis issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, August 25th. We wish to compliment you on this issue. It is of great credit to yourselves and we feel that it will be of great benefit to Memphis and Memphis lumbermen.

There is one error which you make, however, in the personnel of the C. D. Hendrickson Lumber Co., and we are going to ask you to correct in some future issue. You give M. H. Price as secretary and treasurer of this company. Mr. Price has not been connected with this company for eighteen months, Mr. E. E. Sweet, our sales manager, having succeeded Mr. Price as secretary and treasurer. Yours very truly,

C. D. HENDRICKSON LUMBER Co.,

By C. D. Hendrickson.

CHARLESTON, MISS., Aug. 30.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We have your kind favor of the 25th and note you are sending us by express prepaid one hundred copies of the special Memphis issue of *HARDWOOD RECORD* of August 25.

We wish to thank you for sending us these copies and assure you we will take pains to send them out where they will do the most good.

We received our regular copies through the mail, and spent a good portion of yesterday in reading them. We surely appreciate what you have done in exploiting the hardwood business in Memphis and the lower Mississippi valley, and especially that which you have said about our interests and the cuts shown of our operations. We really believe the efforts you have made will prove very beneficial to the entire lumber interests in this vicinity.

With kind regards from the writer, we are, Very truly,

LAMB-FISH LUMBER COMPANY,

A. G. Fritchey, Sales Manager.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 1.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th ult., which we have delayed

replying to earlier on account of not receiving the papers you sent us by express. The copy which came by mail, was picked up before the writer had an opportunity of going through it very carefully and was not in a position to give you an opinion as regards to the issue prior to receiving these copies by express.

We, however, think the edition is a very creditable one for both your paper and Memphis as a whole and we have heard some very favor-

able comments on it, both in the lumber trade and by others who are not in the lumber trade but interested in the development of Memphis, and we believe this will prove to be one of the best advertising mediums for Memphis that it has gotten the benefit of during its campaign for publicity and development.

With personal regards, we remain,

Yours very truly,

JAMES L. SHANK & CO.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag

Non-Uniformity of Hardwood Inspection

The RECORD is in receipt of a letter from a prominent hardwood jobber in which he states that in his opinion the matter of the utmost importance to the lumber trade is securing a uniform survey according to rules published. He alleges that it is disgraceful that such a wide line of application of rules exists among different official and authorized inspectors. Furthermore, the writer says:

"We are not fighting individual inspection, although it has our kindest regards, but we are fighting the errors that materially affect our business. However, it is too big a job for one individual to accomplish.

"We are frank to confess that for a number of years we have thought that if we could only get uniform inspection rules our troubles will be cleared away, but we find from experience that it is only a step towards the remedy. We have not only got to have uniform, commonsense, plain English lumber rules, but we have got to have good men, with good memory and eyesight, who are interested in the work and will live up to the rules on the pile, and even then they should be checked up and lined up several times a year.

"As you are aware, it is the lumber inspectors who handle the lumber firm's cash rather than the cashier. In the case of the cashier we check against him by keeping a double-entry set of books and provide him with dollars, dimes and pennies to get down to the actual cash. But in the part of the inspector he is liable to get away from the line ten to thirty per cent, and nobody knows it until it is too late to check the error. The existing facts are that the larger portion of so-called hardwood inspectors vary from five to sixty per cent from one another in grade, and from one to eight per cent in measurement, and the large percentage cannot grade within ten per cent of themselves three times out of five on the same car of lumber.

"We recently had a car of lumber reinspected that had been taken up by a National inspector, and these two official inspectors varied over ten per cent.

"We frequently find reinspections that show as high as sixty per cent off and below the grade ordered. The other day we found a car that ran sixty-six per cent above the grade ordered. Ought not associations establish a school for inspectors, and issue a license thereafter that shows their ability, and keep right after them and keep them lined up?

"At best the grading of lumber is not an

exact science, as to a considerable extent it depends on the care or carelessness, integrity, imagination, greediness, notions, opinions and judgment of the man that is handling the board rule when nobody is looking.

"To the mind of the writer, under present conditions the hardwood business is sort of a cross between an Irish wake and a dog fight."

Company.

Even to the casual reader there is considerable meat in the foregoing communication, which is worthy the consideration of lumber associations' inspection departments.—EDITOR.

Wants Bending Stock

BATAVIA, ILL., Aug. 23.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you furnish us with the names of three or four bending firms within a radius of 100 miles of Chicago, who could furnish us with bent stock made to order from hickory, elm or rock elm?

Company.

The above concern has been supplied with several names of manufacturers of bent stock, and any others desiring to be placed in communication with this firm can have the address upon application to this office.—EDITOR.

More About Eucalyptus

The RECORD is in receipt of a letter from Rollo J. Hough of Ann Arbor, Mich., of which the following is an excerpt:

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Sept. 1910.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: A number of recently published articles in your valuable magazine relative to the commercial culture of eucalyptus in California having been called to my attention, I have perused them with considerable interest. I am interested in the subject and have been familiar with the growth of the eucalyptus in California for many years. During the past three years I have made a special study of the timber relative to its commercial value, and as you have stated that your publication desires to give all sides of the question equal prominence, I beg to submit some of the results of my investigations and trust that they will be published by you.

First of all I desire to commend you for your stand against the so-called wildcat statements of various promotion companies whose only apparent purpose is to sell land at a profit. This last in itself is not deplorable, and if the individuals so engaged desire to make their profits from land sales and are honest in their purpose, their can be no more objection to so doing than in publishing a magazine for profit. But if they are engaged solely in the business of selling land they are real estate promoters and not eucalyptus growers, although they may call themselves growers. Sundry extravagant statements made by them are attributed to all genuine eucalyptus growers who are sincere in their belief in the commercial possibilities of California grown eucalyptus, and who are express-

ing their belief in a very practical manner by planting the tree. I am quite familiar with the conditions as they exist in California and I know personally dozens of individuals and corporations engaged in the culture of the eucalyptus, expending many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and who are not interested in land sales, but instead expect to reap their profit from the sale of timber and not of land. I think I can specify three classes of persons who are at present engaged in planting and growing eucalyptus in California, namely: First, the land owner or person who is privately engaged in planting land with the sole idea of selling mature timber; second, the person or corporation who is unable to bear the expense of planting and who sells only a portion of his holdings, and who thereby expresses his sincerity by investing any profits in the same enterprise; third, the real estate concern planting the land or improving it with the sole idea of disposing of it as soon as possible. I class myself as of the first division, and I know a number of the second division who are unquestionably reliable, while in the last division I think we can locate those who have developed considerable prejudice in the minds of many by their questionable methods and unreliable statements.

In California we have been combating these wildcat concerns for several years.

Furthermore, in Mr. Hough's lengthy communication he attempts to present evidence assuring the absolute safety of investment in eucalyptus growing and quotes numerous authorities on the subject of the botany of the wood, its value, fast-growing qualities, its uses, etc., etc., which already have been covered in sundry communications from others interested in this same subject.—EDITOR.

The Meaning of "An Inspector's Judgment"

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 25.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Please advise us definitely through your columns what is meant by "the inspector must depend to some extent on his judgment," as it forms a part of hardwood inspection rules.

I don't know.—EDITOR.

Wants List of Mills Cutting Osage Orange Felloes

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you supply us with a list of mills cutting Bois d'Arc felloes? We are having inquiry for this material from some of our members and would like to locate it for them.

Anyone manufacturing felloes from Bois d'Arc or osage orange is invited to send his address to this office, as the RECORD has had several inquiries of late for wagon felloes made from this wood.—EDITOR.

Seeks Maple Dimension Stock

BAY CITY, MICH., Aug. 31.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We would like to secure the names of parties who would be in a position to turn out clear, kiln-dried maple strips 2½ inches wide and 5% inches wide, starting at 13½ inches long and increasing in 3-inch lengths to 40½ inches.

The 5%-inch widths may be in two pieces, or even three if built up on a Linderman machine, or jointed and glued. All stock must be very smoothly milled, and a bevel run on four edges.

We buy about ten or twelve cars a year of this stock.

COMPANY.

The above inquiry is from a foremost manufacturing house and to anyone interested in supplying this material the address will be given on application at this office.—EDITOR.

Utilization of Hardwoods

ARTICLE XLVIII CASKETS

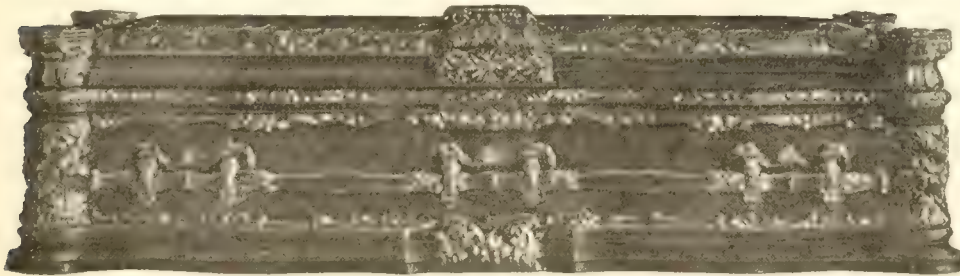
The casket manufacturing industry, while perhaps not attractive to the average person, is a sufficiently important consuming trade to justify a keen interest in its operations on the part of the hardwood man. Single factories in this line frequently use as much as 2,500,000 feet of lumber a year, principally high-grade hardwoods, while it is estimated

In the cheaper lines of caskets, which range from \$30 to \$100, a large quantity of chestnut and pine is used, but the styles which bring the best profit are the hardwood caskets made from selected stock. Casket factories are usually located in hardwood districts from which casket stock can be procured, thereby saving freight and hauling expense. Fre-

and the custom among the manufacturers is to have only one planer at each plant. However, the single planer is of immense size and can surface 20,000 feet of lumber daily, which is practically twice the consumption of the plant, thereby leaving an ample supply of planed stock for the next day's use.

From the planer the casket stock moves to the dimension saws. There is a wide assortment of these saws used in cutting the planed boards into suitable lengths and widths. Cut-off saws, edgers, stickers and sanding machines make up the equipment in the dimension department. The customary sizes for the boards are six feet long and about twenty inches wide. Pine is sawed to four-quarter dimensions, and all other woods are sawed from four to six quarter thicknesses. The machines in the dimension department of a casket plant are operated by individual motors, direct connected, and all reliance upon a central power plant is abolished in this way.

A force of experienced cabinet makers next takes a hand in the casket making. Cabinet work of the highest form is required in a casket manufacturing plant, for every joint of the box must be absolutely tight-fitting and smooth. The next step in the manufacture of high-grade hardwood caskets, which are usually more or less ornamental, is the carving, much of which is done by hand by



"THE FINEST CASKET EVER PRODUCED," SOLID MAHOGANY ELABORATELY HAND CARVED

that the industry as a whole consumes annually easily 30,000,000 feet of hardwood stock.

The coffin manufacturer restricts his choice but little in selecting lumber for use in the different grades of caskets, and practically every hardwood in the world is used in one form or another. Hardwoods are, of course, desirable on account of the necessity of supplying a casket which is durable and watertight.

Being proof against moisture is one of the prime requisites, and consequently specifications for stock as given out by the manufacturers include the requirement of absolute dryness. Green stock has no place in a casket factory, and the harder and drier the lumber the better the results obtained. Probably more care is taken on this point than on any other.

Plain oak, quarter-sawed oak, mahogany, walnut, poplar, basswood and teakwood are some of the most extensively used hardwoods; the latter wood is especially desired on account of its practically indestructible character. Teakwood, however, is obtained only in

quently, however, the wood is bought from lumber companies which are situated convenient to the casket plant, and may therefore deliver the timber to the factory at a minimum expense.

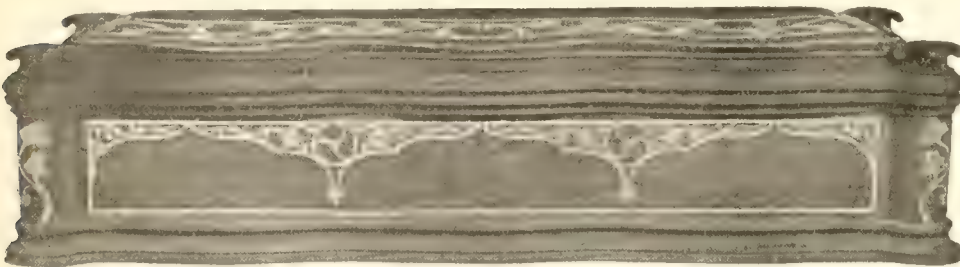
The stock is rough-surfaced, but is in board



RICHLY CARVED CASE IN QUARTERED ENGLISH WHITE OAK

form and is as dry as possible. Either seasoned stock or timber in a dry condition, suitable for shipping, is bought by the casket manufacturer, and stock which is not as dry as the proverbial bone, is subjected to a thor-

ough drying in kiln. The wood, after being thoroughly dried, is in rough form and is also in original boards of various lengths. After passing through the dry kiln the stock is transferred to the planing machine, skilled operatives. The hand-carving is departmentalized thoroughly. One operative cuts the fancy scroll work on the corners of the box alone, while another carves the lid, and so on. The ornamental moulding is all pressed by machinery, and the different designs, in suitable lengths, are affixed to the coffin, to correspond with the design of the scrolled corners. When the caskets have passed through the woodworking department they are separated into two classes, those to be cloth-covered and those to be varnish finished. The caskets which are to be covered with cloth are removed to a department where this work is done, and a large force of workmen is employed in stretching various grades of broadcloth and velvet over the numerous curves and crevices of the casket. A walnut or oak casket is usually carved heavily throughout, as the hardness of the wood permits a very fancy design to be engraved upon the corners, etc., and the cloth coverers literally "have their work cut out for them"



A PLEASING DESIGN WHICH IS MADE IN A VARIETY OF WOODS AND FINISHES

foreign countries, and American casket concerns experience considerable difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities of it to sell at a reasonable price, and thus make a teakwood casket one of the staples in the market.

ough drying in kiln. The wood, after being thoroughly dried, is in rough form and is also in original boards of various lengths.

After passing through the dry kiln the stock is transferred to the planing machine,

in order to press the cloth in every crevice of the carving without a wrinkle.

The covering is glued to the wood. Steam pressing machines go over the surface of the cloth after it has been tightly stretched by the operative and every portion of the covering is pressed to the wood.

The varnish finished casket, which is growing more and more in favor, is an example of the highest grade of hardwood finishing. A priming coat of varnish is first applied to the wooden casket, following with several rubbing coats, and lastly a finishing or flowing coat. Great care is used to insure an even, well-finished coat for a genuine piano finish is required.

The two varieties of caskets, cloth-covered and varnished, are now ready for the stock

are taken up with the quality of the wood displayed rather than with the purpose for which the stock is intended. Rows of handsome quartered oak displayed cases fill the stock room, some containing six and others twelve caskets. In the display cases there is a wonderful assortment of caskets, made of every hardwood and some soft timber that is known to man. Elaborately carved teakwood and mahogany caskets, handsome walnut and oak caskets and an array of multi-colored caskets with silk plush or broadcloth covers, stretched over a cedar or basswood shell.

Every casket is lined with quilted satin or cheaper material, the padding of these linings being the best grade of cotton procurable. A wide range of materials is used in a modern casket plant. The mountings may be made

lumber fully as economically as the present manner of manufacturing, thereby effectively conserving the forests by removing the demand for these trees for this purpose and at the same time utilizing the by-products of the sawmill.

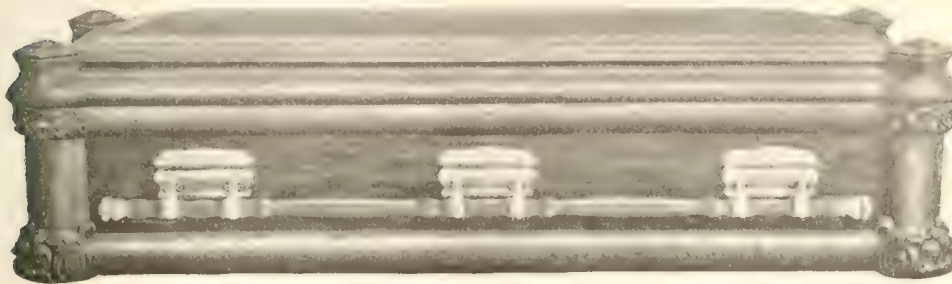
The manner or process by which the company proposes to accomplish the result is by the use of a vegetable adhesive compound (or cement) which, when applied to pieces of wood of any size or thickness and subjected to a powerful hydraulic pressure, welds these various pieces into one, which, unaffected by moisture or heat, may be subjected to all weather conditions with perfect safety.

This compound is not new, but has been thoroughly tested and articles so constructed and cemented have been in actual use and subjected to trying climatic conditions for years. The company will guarantee that its hubs will not be affected by weather conditions.

Between the knots and other defects of the lower grades of oak (No. 2 and No. 3 Common), hub pieces may be sawed with a limited waste, as they only require a piece $3\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches to form the wall of the hub, as the hole for the hub box is not built in. Worm holes and like defects are not objectionable, as they in no wise weaken or reduce the quality of the hub.

These pieces or segments are cemented together, forming a block of the same shape as a rough hub block cut from a tree. The block so formed is then turned, reamed, cupped and mortised in exactly the same manner as all hubs are now made. The result is a perfectly dry and perfectly true hub, differing materially from the hubs turned from the tree, as they never season round and true. The heart of a tree is not necessarily in its center, and when the heart is bored out and the hub turned, there is likely to be considerably more sap on one side of the hub and this dries very differently from the denser part, with the result that the hub is sometimes one-half inch out of true. Both end and spoke bands must vary in size and are purposely made in different sizes in order that they may be adjusted to the various unequal sizes of hubs. It is not uncommon to see in the larger wagon factories today a half-dozen hubs set on end and a man going from one to the other adjusting bands nearest to a fit before the hub goes into the hydraulic band-setting machine.

But this is not all the trouble an imperfect hub causes. When you come to re-mortise, it is often found that the hub is dried so out of shape that its ends are not square and when measuring from the end of the hub to the mortising chisel, more trouble is encountered and time and money wasted. Often hubs with quite large checks are used, especially if the check is of such a nature as to be drawn together or partially closed up by the bands in the hydraulic press. The check or opening is then filled with putty, as it passes through the paint shop—another process involving time and expense.



HANDSOME STYLE IN AFRICAN MAHOGANY. DULL OR POLISHED FINISH

room, as the outside mountings, such as the handles, name-plate, etc., are not affixed at the factory unless a hurry call is sent in by telegraph or telephone by the funeral director. The mountings are usually shipped in separate packages to the undertaker, who affixes them to the casket himself, as the handles, etc., are of many and various styles and are often selected by the family of the deceased. In case of a rush order, however, the undertaker specifies the kind of outside mountings he desires and they are attached to the casket at the factory, prior to the delivery of the order.

The stock room of a casket factory, however depressing would be the effect upon the casual observer, is an interesting sight to an enterprising hardwood man, whose thoughts

to harmonize with the wood, or the wood may be made to harmonize with a particular style of mounting. The plush coverings are of almost every hue, except green—purples, lavenders, pinks and light blues—which makes one almost feel that a casket is not such a repulsive thing after all.

The material for this story was furnished by W. H. May, general manager of the Louisville factory of the National Casket Company, which is one of the largest casket manufacturing plants in the country. H. M. Hicks, who is connected with the business department of the company, also materially assisted in gathering the information for this contribution. The accompanying illustrations show some of the products of the company's Louisville plant.

The Compound Hub

In the manufacture of wagons, no piece or part is required to be so free from flaws and defects as the hub. The old saying that "a wagon is good as long as the hubs are good" is quite true and logical enough, for when the hubs fail the wheels are short-lived.

The bane of the wagon manufacturer, so far as the hubs are concerned, is their inclination to check. Notwithstanding the fact that care is used in proper seasoning, that pains are taken to thoroughly oil and paint, and to firmly set the box and hub bands, yet after every apparent precaution, trouble is likely to occur when the hub is subject to hot climates. When a check does occur large enough to admit moisture, the deterioration of the hub is well under way.

The process of manufacturing hubs is as old as the history of wagons and carts, the only advancement having been made in the advent of modern hub manufacturing machinery. The very best young oak trees, measuring from ten to twenty inches in diameter, covering thousands of acres of our forests and representing many million feet of lumber, are annually sacrificed for the manufacture of wagon hubs alone, to say nothing of smaller trees used for hubs for lighter vehicles.

The Compound Wood Company of Batavia, Ill., makes the rather surprising announcement that careful estimates, demonstrations and experience warrant the statement that hubs of a superior quality can be made from the sound parts of the lower grades of oak

A hub turned green, especially one having considerable sap, has a rough surface, in which case the turning knives cut easily, but do not cut smoothly; therefore, after they are only and, before using, it is necessary to put the hubs into a quick acting lathe and with wood rasps and sand paper, smooth them down—another operation and another expense.

With the compound hub, all this trouble and expense is avoided and checking is out of the question.

To illustrate: segments for a hub can be made from any thickness of lumber. One-inch oak can be used and in that case a standard hub for a $3\frac{1}{4}$ wagon would require some twenty-eight pieces, each piece representing a one-inch face on the outside of the hub. Admitting for a moment the possibility of a check, it could only be one that would open on the edge of an inch piece and would be so slight as not to break open the paint and varnish. If the piece was inclined to check, it could not be aided by the adjoining pieces, for these same adjoining pieces would counteract the checking, as the grain would not be the same.

Hubs made from trees are finished green and shipped green. The wagon manufacturer stores them in sheds for at least two years, when they are taken out and put into the dry kilns. A certain per cent have by this time developed checks and other defects and these go into the wood pile. The dry kiln develops still another percentage of defects and the spoke hammer still another, so that the total is considerable, estimated by different manufacturers from 10 to 20 per cent, according to the quality of the hubs.

There is no salvage on a defective hub, except its sale or use for fuel. They are all paid for when delivered. To the original price of the hubs must be added the loss by defects and at least two years' interest on the money invested, not forgetting that the hub that goes into the wood pile draws the same rate of interest as the one that goes into the wagon. In addition to this expense there are the yardage, taxes, insurance and risk, all of which must be added to the original cost.

There is no doubt but that there would be a substantial saving in the cost of a compound hub over the cost of other hubs when ready for use.

A summing up of the proposition is a saving in price, storage room, interest, taxes, insurance, dry-kiln expense, loss by defects, mortising expense, fitting hub bands, sand-papering, puttying, checking and breaking down under the hammer.

The Compound Wood Company has perfected the necessary special machinery for the manufacture of these hubs and is fully protected both in design and construction, and also in the use of the cement, which is a vital feature, and has made application for patents covering its process of manufacture and special machinery.

Hubs made by this process have been subjected to the most exhaustive tests and the results have proven conclusively that they are much superior to the old style hub.

The Compound Wood Company plans to engage in the manufacture of these hubs on a large scale and will be pleased to hear from anyone interested. Address all correspondence to the Compound Wood Company, Batavia, Ill.

The Conservation Congress

The much-heralded annual meeting of the National Conservation Congress was held at St. Paul during the early part of this week. The features that dominated the entire affair were the addresses of President Taft on Monday, and that of ex-President Roosevelt on Tuesday. These two addresses follow largely on parallel lines, but for the purpose of comparison the gist of the two speeches is herewith appended.

President Taft's Speech

In these days there is a disposition to look too much to the federal government for everything. I am liberal in the construction of the Constitution with reference to federal power; but I am firmly convinced that the only safe course for us to pursue is to hold fast to the limitations of the Constitution and to regard as sacred the powers of the states.

It needed some one to bring home the crying need for a remedy of this evil so as to impress itself on the public mind and lead to the formation of public opinion and action by the representatives of the people. Theodore Roosevelt took up his task in the last two years of his second administration, and well did he perform it. As President of the United States I have, as it were, inherited this policy, and I rejoice in my heritage. I prize my high opportunity to do all that an executive can do

to help a great people realize a great national ambition.

Real conservation involves wise, nonwasteful use in the present generation, with every possible means of preservation for succeeding generations; and though the problem to secure this end may be difficult, the burden is on the present generation promptly to solve and not to run away from it as cowards, lest in the attempt to meet it we make some mistake.

I beg you, therefore, when men come forward to suggest evils that the promotion of conservation is to remedy, that you invite them to point out the specific evils and the specific remedies; that you invite them to come down to details, in order that their discussions may flow into channels that shall be useful rather than into periods that shall be eloquent and entertaining without shedding real light on the subject.

We must steer away from this idea of conserving for future generations only. We must take care of the present as well.

I think it of the utmost importance that after the public attention has been roused to the necessity of a change in our general policy to prevent waste and a selfish appropriation to private and corporate purposes of what should be controlled for the public benefit, those who urge conservation shall feel the

necessity of making clear how conservation can be practically carried out, and shall propose specific methods and legal provisions and regulations to remedy actual adverse conditions.

I am bound to say that the time has come for a halt in general rhapsodies over conservation, making the word mean every known good in the world; for, after the public attention has been roused, such appeals are of doubtful utility and do not direct the public to the specific course that the people should take, or have their legislators take, in order to promote the cause of conservation. The rousing of emotions on a subject like this, which has only dim outlines in the minds of the people affected, after a while ceases to be useful, and the whole movement will, if promoted on these lines, die for want of practical directions and of demonstration to the people that practical reforms are intended.

Ex-President Roosevelt's Speech

There is apparent to the judicious observer a distinct tendency on the part of our opponents to cloud the issue by raising the question of state as against federal jurisdiction. We are ready to meet that issue if it is forced upon us. But there is no hope for the plain people in such conflicts of jurisdiction.

Much that I have to say on the subject of conservation will be but a repetition of what was so admirably said from this platform yesterday. All friends of conservation should be in heartiest agreement with the policy which the President laid down in connection with the coal, oil and phosphate lands; and I am glad to be able to say that at its last session Congress finally completed the work of separating the surface title to the land from the mineral beneath it.

Henceforth we must seek national efficiency by a new and better way, by way of the orderly development and use, coupled with the preservation of our national resources, by making the most of what we have for the benefit of all of us, instead of leaving the sources of material prosperity open to indiscriminate exploitation. These are some of the reasons why it is wise that we should abandon the old point of view and why conservation has become a patriotic duty.

Some have come to this congress, ostensibly as disinterested citizens, but actually as the paid agents of the special interests.

The idea is widely circulated that conservation means locking up the national resources for the exclusive use of future generations. Our purpose is to make full use of these resources, but to consider our sons and daughters as well.

Open opposition we can overcome, but I warn you especially against the men who come to congresses such as this, ostensibly as disinterested citizens, but actually as the paid agents of the special interests. I heartily approve of the attitude of any corporation interested in the deliberations of a meeting such as this, which comes hither to advocate, by its openly accredited agents, views which it believes the meeting should have in mind. But I condemn with equal readiness the appearance of a corporate agent before any convention who does not declare himself frankly as such.

What this country needs is what every free country must set before it as the great goal toward which it works—an equal opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for every one of its citizens. To achieve this end we must put a stop to the improper polit-

ical dominion no less than to the improper economic dominion of the great special interests. This country, its natural resources, its natural advantages, its opportunities, and its institutions belong to all its citizens. They cannot be enjoyed fully and freely under any government in which the special interests as such have a voice. The supreme political task of our day, the indispensable condition of national efficiency and national welfare, is to drive the special interests out of our public life.

Unfortunately for the greatest benefit that might have accrued from the work of this congress, too much politics entered into it. The action demanding the ousting of Edward Hines from the committee on credentials was a sad mistake.

The jolts Mr. Roosevelt gave to certain political enemies were hardly warranted with the purpose of the convention as alleged—the outlining of a practical plan of state and federal conservation of the natural resources of the country.

Mr. Roosevelt's plea for national forests was a splendid one. He urged cooperation between state and national governments in the reclaiming of swamp lands. He then turned to the question of forest protection and forest extension, saying,

"The fight for our national forests in the West has been won, but the fight to create the southern Appalachian and White mountain forests in the East is not over. The bill has passed the House and will come before the Senate for a vote next February. The people of the United States, regardless of party or section, should stand solidly behind it.

"The national forests are increasingly useful as well. During the last year the national forests were used by 22,000 cattlemen with their herds, 5,000 sheepmen with their flocks, 5,000 timbermen with their crews, and 45,000 miners. More than 5,000 persons used them for other special industries. Nearly 34,000 settlers had the free use of wood. More than 700,000 acres of agricultural land have been patented or listed for patent within the forests, and the reports of the forest officers show that more than 400,000 persons a year use the forests for recreation, camping, hunting, fishing and similar purposes. All this is done without injury to the timber, which has a value of a thousand million dollars.

"Moreover, the national forests protect the water supply of a thousand cities and towns, about 800 irrigation projects, and more than 300 power projects, not counting the use of the water for these and other purposes by individual settlers. I think that hereafter we may safely disregard any statements that the national forests are withdrawn from settlement and use."

State and Federal Jurisdiction

After telling of the formation of the North American Conservation Congress, in which Mexico and Canada joined with the United States, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"One of the most important conservation questions to the United States relates to the control of water power monopoly in the public interest. There is apparent a tendency on the part of our opponents to cloud the issue by raising the question of state as against federal jurisdiction. The essential question is not one of legal technicalities; it is simply this: Who can best regulate the special interests for the public good? Most of the predatory corporations are interstate or have interstate affiliations. Therefore they are largely out of reach of effective state control, and fall of necessity within the federal jurisdiction.

One of the prime objects of those among them that are grasping and greedy is to avoid any effective control either by state or nation; and they advocate state control simply because they believe it to be the least effective. That is why I oppose the demand to turn the matters over to the states. It is fundamentally a demand against the interest of the plain people.

Must Interest Many People

"One of the difficulties in putting into practice the conservation idea is that the field is constantly growing in the public mind. It has been no slight task to bring before 90,000,000 people a great conception like that of conservation and convince them that it is right. Their misunderstandings are due in part to direct misrepresentation by the men to whose interest it is that conservation should not prosper.

"For example, we find it constantly said by men who should know better that temporary withdrawals, such as the withdrawals of coal land, will check development. Yet the fact is that these withdrawals have no purpose except to prevent the coal lands from passing into private ownership until Congress can pass laws to open them to development under conditions just alike to the public and to the men who will do the developing.

"Abuses committed in the name of a just cause are familiar to all of us. Many unwise things are done and many unwise measures

are advocated in the name of conservation, either through ignorance or by those whose interest lies not in promoting the movement but in retarding it. For example, to stop water power development by needless refusal to issue permits for water power or private irrigation works on the public lands inevitably leads many men, friendly to conservation and believers in its general principles, to assume that its practical application is necessarily a check upon progress. Nothing could be more mistaken. The idea, widely circulated of late, that conservation means locking up the natural resources for the exclusive use of later generations, is wholly mistaken."

Garfield Tells of Needs

In an address following Mr. Roosevelt, James R. Garfield told of the growth of the conservation policy, defended the right of the President to withdraw lands, and declared that some of the greatest of frauds had been committed under the guise of compliance with the law. For example, he said, timber and coal lands have been taken out under the homestead act. The only remedy, he said, lay in the rigid use of his power by the chief executive. Protests of "usurpation of power by the President" and "violation of state rights," he said came from those seeking to grab public lands.

Drying of Lumber

The RECORD is indebted to Harry D. Tiemann, engineer in timber physics at the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture at Madison, Wis., for the following communication:

MADISON, WIS., Sept. 1, 1910.

Mr. H. H. Gibson,

Editor, HARDWOOD RECORD,

355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir—I have read with interest the comments upon your recent article on drying lumber, which contains much information of value. I note, however, some technical errors in some of these replies which, I think, would be helpful to bring to the notice of your readers. The interpretation by one writer of Dalton's Law of Gases is not correct. A cubic foot of saturated air at 212° F., it is true, contains the same amount of water vapor as a cubic foot of steam at the same temperature, but *not* at the same pressure. When air is mixed with saturated vapor of a given temperature the same quantity of vapor is present as there would be at the same temperature in the absence of air, but the resultant pressure is the *sum* of that due to the vapor and that due to air taken separately. Thus, if we start with saturated vapor at 212°, its pressure will be 14.7 pounds per square inch. Now, dry air may be added to this without condensing the vapor, but the pressure will be correspondingly increased, directly with the amount of air added. In other words, if a cubic foot of dry air be enclosed in an air-tight chamber at atmospheric pressure, and steam be then added until the entire space is saturated at a temperature of 212°, the space, it is true, will then contain the same amount of vapor as it would were there no air present, but the pressure will be *two* atmospheres or 29.4 pounds per square inch, or a gauge pressure of 14.7 pounds above the atmosphere. It is impossible to have saturated air at atmospheric pressure and 212° temperature, since under

these conditions it would be all steam and no air. At any temperature less than 212° and atmospheric pressure there would be some air present; thus, at 179° the proportion at saturation would be half air and half vapor. The amount of vapor present would, therefore, be the same as saturated steam at 179°, which would be under a vacuum of fifteen inches gauge.

A little thought will show, from this, that saturate steam alone and steam and air mixed at atmospheric pressure do not have the same heating and, therefore, the same drying capacity. Air which is not saturated at atmospheric pressure is equivalent to superheated steam under a vacuum plus enough dry air to make up the difference in pressure. It may well be remarked here that the term "vacuum" is misleading, and has no peculiar properties differing in any way from "pressure." A so-called "vacuum" is merely a pressure which happens to be less than that of the air in which we live, and should be so thought of in all drying problems. It is in no sense a peculiar condition any more than a low steam pressure is peculiarly different from a higher steam pressure.

A mixture of air and vapor, therefore, at atmospheric pressure and 212° contains less heat than steam (which is saturated vapor) at the same temperature and pressure, since it necessarily contains less vapor, there being air present, and consequently less latent heat.

Another erroneous impression is conferred by the expression "breaking the cell." It is a well-established fact that no ordinary gas or steam pressure can "break the cells." The closed cells are so small in proportion to the size of their walls that they can withstand an enormous gas pressure. It has been stated by a botanist of repute that the natural fluid pressures in living cells may run as high as 100 atmospheres. When one considers how great even a direct mechanical pressure in the weakest direction of the wood—across the grain—is required before any injury to the fibers results, it becomes self-evident that no

know that the Forest Service contemplates making a fundamental experimental study of the subject of conditioning lumber at its new laboratory located at Madison, Wis. Very truly yours,
HARRY D. TIEMANN,
Engineers in Timber Physics.

Mr. Tiemann's letter refers specifically to the communications from the Emerson Dry Kiln Company, the Grand Rapids Veneer Works and A. H. Andrews & Co., published in the issue of August 25. The thrashing out of this subject of common sense in lumber seasoning so that the lumberman not possessed of scientific education can understand exactly what he is trying to get at, promises to be very fertile and valuable. The point that the writer makes that steam pressure does not "break the cells" of wood is a point well taken. He avers that it is self-evident that no ordinary steam or air pressure would have the effect of "breaking" or "exploding" the cells. What does occur, the writer alleges, is the minute slitting of the cell walls when wood is steamed above atmospheric pressure which renders the cells permeable.

It is to be hoped that the experiments being undertaken at the new laboratory by Mr. Tiemann and his associates will add materially to the sum of knowledge necessary for the correct treatment and seasoning of

for larger quantities it would be an entirely different matter.

A most exasperating case, which fortunately is uncommon but still has actually happened, and our own concern was the victim, was a firm which needed a dozen or so turnings of a special kind to fill out with, and in order to get them cheap sent a sample to a handle plant asking to have a dozen samples submitted. When these were submitted the concern was never heard from again, having been able to fill out their lot from the samples.

I have heard a great many arguments regarding the position that a rip saw should occupy above the table, but I have never yet heard one which was good enough to convince me that my own view is not the best practice in this matter. My idea on this point is to have the saw as high above the table as it can be placed. Some men claim that the saw will do better and more work if it is just high enough to cut through the board, but it seems to me that when a saw is running in that position it is working against the operator, in that it is pushing back all the time, making the cut harder, and also making the saw more apt to fling boards back. The best plan seems to me to be to lower the table so that the cut of the saw is as nearly directly down as possible, which enables it to do better work more easily, and it is not nearly so apt to kick back a board. At our factory we are running a gang self-feed rip saw with three saws at fast speed in this way, and when they were running the other way they were using only two saws and at not nearly as fast speed as at present, and it was necessary to sharpen the saws a good deal oftener than it is now.

These days there is so much talk about system that a great many people are growing tired of the word, and yet there are many kinds of business which would be much better for a little more system. In fact in a great many factories about all the system that is in evidence is the whistle blowing at stated times for the men to start and quit work. But after they get into the building the foreman must explain to them or show them just what they are to do and sometimes how to do it. This causes a great waste of time, and under such conditions the foreman spends most of his time finding work for his men. It is usually true that in a factory where such conditions exist the men do not take the interest in their work that they exhibit in a shop where things are more systematically conducted. If a man knows just what he is expected to do every day he will do more work and from a sense of pride will try to do it better than if he is treated like a child, and has to be directed in every step he takes. This is also more advantageous for the foreman, as it brings out his capabilities and shows what he can do aside from the disagreeable task of a mere driver. Needed improvements in equipment, in methods of

Another fact which appears to have been wrongly interpreted is that with high steam pressures it is the high temperature in the presence of moisture, and not the pressure, which does the injury. No wood, in my experience, will stand a saturate steam temperature of 330° F., corresponding to a pressure of ninety pounds, without injury, and higher temperatures will disintegrate the wood. The reason superheated steam may be used at higher temperatures is simply because the wood itself does not become heated to anywhere near the temperature of the superheated steam, at least not while it contains any moisture, on account of the extremely low specific heat of the steam.

Some Phases of Handle Production

BY H. B. ALEXANDER

TURNING SPECIAL HANDLES

In the ordinary handle factory, especially one devoted to straight turnings such as broom handles and dowels, there are often received orders for special turnings of various kinds. In the minds of many handle operators it is a question whether it really pays to do this class of work or not. Of course, most concerns dislike to turn down any business that is offered them, but if the truth were known undoubtedly much work of this nature is handled actually at a loss. By close figuring the handle man charges all that the customer will stand and all that the work seems to be worth, and yet when the disturbing element of disarranging the system in the plant, which cannot be estimated in money value, is considered, this special work very often costs more than the handles bring in return.

When it is considered that the lathes in a handle factory are set up in a certain manner and the men operating them are trained for a special kind of work, it will readily be appreciated that a change to an unusual type of turning will interfere with the smooth running of the plant and check the steady stream of handles which should flow from the lathes into the finishing and shipping rooms under ordinary conditions.

For example, suppose a plant gets an order for one or two thousand special handles. These, perhaps, can be turned out of the regular stock of lumber at the factory, but their

manufacture makes it necessary for the cut-off man to change his gauges, and for the rip saw man to do the same. Then the lathe man, who is to turn the handle, must spend considerable time studying the order and figuring out from the drawing or sample the best means of turning the special shape of handle. Then he must get a cam to suit, and after he has made it and put it in place on the lathe, it will probably take him some time to get it properly adjusted and the gears changed to make it. After he has done all this the sander has to change the gearing on his machine to suit, and so it goes all through the shop. The handling of this special order has probably only stopped one lathe in its regular work, but it has thrown the entire shop out of routine, and considerable time is needed to get things changed to handle the order, and then after it is gotten rid of to get them back in their usual shape again.

In actual value these special turnings are probably not worth any more than the regular type of handle turned out, as far as the material and labor of making are concerned, but when the time required at the different machines to change them for the special work and then change them back again is figured into the production cost, it would seem that a twenty per cent addition should be made to the time expended on their manufacture. It is doubtful if any buyer would stand for this, but special work in the handle factory is certainly worth it, as most special orders are for a thousand or so at a time. If they were

work, slight economies in different departments will thus occur to him and if he is the right sort of a man he will grasp them and prove his worth to the business.

It is just as foolish to try to make first-class handles out of low grade or cull lumber as it would be for a broom-maker to try to make good brooms out of blue grass hay. It cannot be done, and the sooner the would-be handle manufacturer learns this fact the better it will be for everybody concerned in this line. Of course, a few good handles can be turned from even the worst of lumber, but there will be too few of them and they will cost

twice as much to produce as they will bring finished. A rather ambiguous moral to this would be not to attempt to do something about which you know nothing.

The next time you have a lot of sand belts to set up, or any other kind of flat glue work to do try a four-inch flat brush instead of the usual round style used in spreading glue. It is surprising how much more rapidly the work is accomplished by the use of this type of brush, and it also has the added advantage of doing a much better job, as it spreads the glue more evenly and not so thick as the round brush does.

Fighting Forest Fires

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture are of the opinion that 1910 will hold the record among many years for the severity of the losses from forest fires. The summer fires followed a spring season believed to have been the worst, certainly in the lake states, known for a long time. Nor is it wise to assume that the danger is over when the fierce conflagrations which have called forth in the mountain states the efforts of three federal departments has been conquered. The forests will not be safe until the fall rains and snows have once more made a wet blanket of the dry forest floor. That the total losses of the year will run up to many millions of dollars is considered certain.

How such losses may be prevented is a matter of general public concern. To the national forest timber burned must be added great amounts of state and private holdings, besides the immense damage done to town, farm and other property. Railroads have suffered from the interruption of traffic as well as from direct losses. A bulletin by Forester Henry S. Graves discusses forest fires and the proper methods of preventing and fighting them, as follows:

"In some sections of the country forest fires have always been of such common occurrence that there is a popular notion that they can not be prevented. The risk from fires can never be entirely eliminated, for in the forest there is always inflammable material which is very easily ignited. They may, however, be largely prevented, and under efficient organization their damage may be kept down to a very small amount. The problem is like that in cities, where fires can never be entirely eliminated, but where the risk of loss to property may be reduced almost to insignificance."

The importance of systematic provision for the early discovery of fires and for getting a properly equipped force of fire fighters quickly to the scene of an outbreak is insisted upon by Forester Graves. "A careful supervision or patrol during the dry season," he says, "is one of the most important measures in organized forest protection. One of the fundamental principles in fire protection is to detect and attack fires in their incipency." After pointing out the value of

lookouts, telephone or signal communication and various methods of patrol, the forester tells how to fight fires, as follows:

"The principles of fighting forest fires are essentially the same as those recognized in fighting fires in cities. The following are of first importance: (1) Quick arrival at the fire; (2) an adequate force; (3) proper equipment; (4) a thorough organization of the fighting crew, and (5) skill in attacking and fighting fires. Quick access to fires is accomplished through the work of supervision and patrol in discovering fires before they have gained much headway, and by a well-developed system of communication through the forest by roads and trails.

"A small fire may be put out by one man, but in extensive forests several hours may pass before the fire can be reached. It is important to secure an adequate force of men and to get them to the fire quickly. In a well-organized system of patrol the guard who discovers a fire communicates quickly to other guards and to headquarters by telephone, signal, or other means, and indicates the number of men he needs.

"The efficiency of the fire-fighting crew depends very largely on their skill and experience and particularly on the skill and experience of the man directing the work. It is not only a question of knowledge of how to assign each man where his work will be most effective, but there must be judgment exercised in determining the general method of attack. The character of the fire, the character of the forest, the condition of the atmosphere, the strength and direction of the wind, the rapidity with which the fire is running, and many other points have to be taken into consideration."

After describing how surface fires may be put out by beating, by throwing sand or loose earth, and by other methods, the account goes on:

"Sometimes the front of the fire is so fierce that it is impossible to meet it directly. One method under such circumstances is to direct the course of the fire. The attack is made on the sides near the front, separating the forward portion of the fire from the main wings. A part of the crew attacks the forward part and others run down and extinguish the wings. The front of the fire,

attacked from the sides, is forced gradually and constantly into a narrower path. Usually the front can be directed toward some cleared space, road, pond, stream, swamp or fire line, when it will be checked enough to admit of a direct front attack. Sometimes by this plan the front may be rapidly narrowed by working from the sides, until it is at last entirely extinguished. The plan of giving direction to the course of the fire has often been successfully carried out when the fighting crew is too small for a direct attack.

"When fires gain such headway that it is impossible to stop them by direct attack, no matter how numerous and efficient the crew or complete the equipment for fighting, back firing becomes the only means of stopping the fire. It should, however, be used only when it is absolutely necessary. One of the commonest mistakes in fighting fires is to overestimate the rapidity of the fire and the difficulty of putting it out. A forest fire is always a frightening spectacle, particularly if it is sweeping in the direction of one's own property. Men often become excited and start back fires when it is entirely unnecessary. Back firing necessarily involves deliberately burning over property. When this belongs to another person and one's own forest seems in danger, there is a great temptation to sacrifice it.

"If it is found that a back fire is necessary, a favorable point is selected directly in front of the fire, from which to set the new fire. This must be a point where it is safe to start a back fire, such as a road, fire line, stream or swamp. The leaves are ignited at points five feet to a rod apart for a distance not greater than the estimated width of the head of the fire. These small fires gradually meet and form a continuous line, eating back against the wind. A part of the crew is stationed across the road or other break from which the back fire is started and put out at once the small fires which may result from the sparks blown over from the back fire.

"The meeting of the two fires stops at once the head of the main fire. It is usually possible then to attack the wings with the ordinary methods of fighting. It is necessary to attack the wings at once, particularly if there is a strong wind, for otherwise each wing of the old fire would soon form an independent fire with a well-developed head. It is necessary, also, that a number of men be stationed where the original fire and the back fire meet in order to extinguish smoldering fires in tops, logs and other debris."

"A fire is never out," the bulletin concludes, "until the last spark is extinguished. Often a log or snag will smolder unnoticed after the flames have apparently been conquered, only to break out afresh with a rising wind. After the fire-fighting crew has left the ground it is always well to assign at least one man to patrol the edges of the burned area until it is certain that the fire is entirely out. This may not be for several days."

Houses in Honduras

Where the climate of a country is neither very hot nor ever cold a style of building peculiarly its own is developed. Honduras, now so much in the limelight by reason of the proposed loan of \$40,000,000 by Morgan & Co., has a very characteristic style of architecture, as will be noted in the street scene in San Pedro Sula. The building on the right in the picture is one of the largest hardware establishments in the country, the main business section of the city being centered within

place. Times are dull in that country, and an American mechanic must sell his labor in the cheapest market imaginable, while all he can eat and wear must be imported at the highest possible prices.

There is a "concrete" building going up in San Pedro, for hotel purposes. Hotel accommodations now are of the most primitive sort: a hard cot in a bare room, two cots to a room, at one dollar a cot. This "concrete" building is on the style of the old fortresses

proof houses, and with the material to make those seemingly best suited to the climate, the housing becomes a matter of little concern. One does not have to buy land, but when a Honduran wants to build a house he puts it any place he wants it, of course on property not previously occupied by a house nor fenced in, and that is called "condemning," and the land is his for a small yearly rental which the government collects. But he cannot own a home, so he builds a "manacca" shack on it, and he is all right until that rots down in a few years, and by that time he is ready



STREET SCENE IN SAN PEDRO SULA, HONDURAS



CONCRETE BUILDING IN CONSTRUCTION AT SAN PEDRO SULA

the few squares shown, which is the best part of this city, which is second in size in Honduras. The streets are about deserted during most of the day, the band concerts in the Plaza at night, two or three times a week, bringing out what little life there is in the

one sees in old time books. The walls are two feet thick, and so much lime and poor sand are used in the concrete that it should more properly be called a "dobe" house. The most primitive methods of handling material are used. The concrete is mixed near the front corner of the building and is carried up in a bucket by way of one ladder, on the back of the building, so a man working right over the mixer must wait until the "moser" goes clear around the building and up the ladder and back to him, and he may be only ten feet from the mixer.

An improvement on this method was tried once, and by means of a well pulley and a rope, a bucket was hoisted up to the scaffold by two boys. But accidents will happen, and one day the boss called one of the boys just as they had a bucket almost at the top. He promptly let go his hold of the rope, while the bucket, being heavier than the boy, promptly hoisted the lad up to the scaffold, but not near enough to catch hold of it. These people seemingly have no brains, and the boy did not know enough to slide down the rope, but yelled lustily until aid reached him. Amid the clamor of jabbering tongues he finally managed to understand that he should slide down, which he did safely. But the march of progress was halted and the infernal traps of the Gringos was discarded for the slower but safer way of going around the building.

Dame Nature is largely responsible for the condition of things in Honduras and for the mode of living and housing of the people. With a climate nearly the same the year round, with little or no necessity for weather-

to go elsewhere and put up another one. The material for his house costs nothing but the gathering. The manacca tree grows only too abundantly, and it needs nothing but the ever-ready "machete" to cut off the long leaves and split them down the center. From this tree the builder gets his shingles or thatch, his binding to tie on the thatch, and from the palm the split "pew" or rail to which the leaves are fastened. Not a nail or piece of hardware of any sort enters into the construction of the native's house, and there are neither doors nor windows—just openings, and they are never closed.



A MANACCA TREE WHICH YIELDS BUILDING MATERIAL FOR THE HOUSES



TYPES OF NATIVES AND A BUNCH OF MANACCA NUTS

This manaca tree is probably one of the most useful plants that grow, for in addition to furnishing material for the native houses, the nuts are edible and very abundant. The oily properties of the nut yield a good cooking oil when rendered. The nuts are also valuable as fuel, and at one time during the yellow fever epidemic a train was run successfully with them when no coal was to be had. The heart of the tree right where the leaves branch out is soft and edible, about twenty pounds of fine "cabbage" being the

yield from a tree. When tapped and the drip caught, a sort of liquor is distilled or brewed from it that is said to be stout enough to make a rabbit fight a bulldog.

Nature is lavish in her gifts to Honduras, but after all life in that country is just one remove from savagery, and the few Americans there who are fugitive criminals look longingly across the stretch of water that is guarded on the upper shore by Uncle Sam's watchmen.

JOHN HENRY BANKS.

News Miscellany

Meeting Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club

After a three months' rest from the consideration of business affairs, the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati assembled at the Gibson House on Tuesday evening at 6:30 o'clock to again take up the cares and problems which concern them all as lumbermen.

As a man is said to be in his best humor when he has dined well, Secretary Joseph Bolser saw to it that all present were well provided for. "Beefsteak dinner will be served," was the alluring announcement on the invitations, and it really was, with all the enjoyable trimmings added, even to the extent of providing music and song to aid digestion. Perfectos to top off were passed, and while enjoying the aroma of the delightful weeds, President Cliff S. Walker produced his cherished ivory gavel, and when silence reigned said:

"Gentlemen: I was just arranging myself to enjoy a most delightful evening when some evil genius induced our band of troubadours to finish their labors with that malodorous song, 'Rings on My Fingers,' which has driven all my good intentions to the winds and chased from my brain every vestige of the nice speech that I had prepared, mentally, to astonish you with. (Laughter.)

"During the summer months the business of the club has been transacted through its committees, which is a very unsatisfactory method, owing to the fact that it is always extremely hard to get committees together, and the responsibility falls upon the executive officers. This loose method of organization is unsatisfactory and we must broaden the scope of the powers of the executive board so that they can meet the problems presented from the financial side without restraint and with sufficient funds to carry them through, without being compelled to refer the whole matter to the action of the general meeting, which may be weeks off, and the matter in hand requires immediate attention for its disposal.

"During the summer months we have through our committees had an outing, a baseball game with the team of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, and on the coming Saturday arrangements have been made to meet the Indianapolis lumbermen's ball team in this city. At the opening of the Ohio Valley Exposition, at the request of the commissioners, we placed a 'float' representing the lumber industry, in the great industrial parade, which, I am happy to announce, received a prize of \$250. Now all these things help to advertise Cincinnati and promote a better feeling between the lumbermen of this and other cities to which our commercial relations extend, and these require money, and the matter will be presented to you in its proper place in the order of business.

"During the summer two very important cases have been presented to the arbitration committee, and both satisfactorily adjusted.

"A referendum vote has been taken on the question of whether the club desired to maintain its position with other business organizations in the fight against the advance in freight rates proposed by the railroads, and the question of furnishing the finances necessary to make the fight successful. The result shows that 75 per cent of the members are in favor of both propositions."

The secretary presented a letter from George Littleford, stating that he found it impossible to devote the time necessary to the work of the committee cooperating with the Receivers & Shippers' Association in the fight against the freight advance, and desired to be relieved. His request was granted.

A letter from the Bureau of Manufacturers of the Commerce & Labor Department, Washington, D. C., asking for the names and class of business of the members of the club, was read. The secretary was requested to furnish the department with the information desired.

Having been suddenly called from the city on urgent business, B. F. Dulweber, the chairman of the River & Rail Committee, was not present and the result of his summer's work in the freight advance fight was not presented.

Dwight Hinckley, chairman of the baseball committee, was called upon and reported the work of securing funds to finance the baseball situation, and the results accomplished. The baseball team of the club had met and defeated the team of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club in this city. That he was in receipt of a letter from the secretary of the Indianapolis Lumbermen's team, which had also succeeded in putting one over on Memphis, challenging the Cincinnati team to meet them in a game to decide the championship of the Lumbermen's League of Baseball Clubs. The challenge had been accepted and the Indianapolis boys would be in Cincinnati on Saturday, September 10, to play a game at Wiedemann's Park.

This brought on a general discussion, in which Lewis Doster, who is the treasurer of the baseball committee, explained the process of financing these games, in a humorous manner, which thoroughly aroused the membership to a "fan" degree. He called attention to the benefits of the advertising received from the games, and the good fellowship produced as a result. It was then moved that the Executive Committee be empowered to take charge of the financial side of these games and all debts incurred.

Chairman Joseph Bolser of the committee to arrange a "float" for the industrial parade, reported the financing of the project by the committee, the success of the exhibit in winning the \$250 prize for the best general display. His statement embraced the cost and the manner of producing the prize winner.

The success of the float was such that Mayor Burckhardt of Dayton, Ohio, has secured the float as an entry in the parade to open the fall festival to be held in Dayton, Ohio, September 19-24.

Sam Richey then suggested that as the work of producing the float was entirely in Mr. Bolser's hands, without any assistance on the part of the other members of the committee, and in view of the fact that the success was wholly through his efforts, a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Bolser, and to make the matter more binding, that a \$100 bill be attached to the thanks. This was adopted with a cheer.

Dwight Hinckley, the baseball manager, was also given a vote of thanks.

Mr. Zoller presented the name of H. J. Rheimhardt & Co., of Winton place, for membership.

A notice was given that an amendment would be offered at the next meeting to give the Mem-

bership Committee final jurisdiction on all applications for membership, the rule at present being to refer to Executive Board and report to the full meeting.

After a general discussion of freight advances, the meeting adjourned.

Fall Meeting Philadelphia Lumbermen

The Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, held its first monthly meeting since the usual summer suspension, on September 1, with Franklin A. Smith, Jr., president, in the chair. The office and entertainment committee, submitted its report on preparations for the annual autumnal excursion, and the approaching baseball game to be played between the nines of the Lumbermen's Exchange and the Master builders' Exchange.

The committee appointed at the June meeting to examine the hardwood inspection rules of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States effective June 1, 1910, reported as follows: "We have examined the rules and consider them reasonable for the grading of hardwood lumber, and recommend that the members of this association give them a fair and unbiased trial. However, we do not consider it wise at present for the exchange, unqualifiedly, to endorse these rules to the exclusion of others. We believe that the best interests of the trade will be advanced by the adoption of universal rules and that the exchange should lend its influence towards the accomplishment of same. Signed, W. H. Lear, Fred S. Underhill, J. W. Defenderfer, Hugh McIlvain, George F. Craig."

The remainder of the meeting was taken up with routine business.

The Ohio Valley Exposition

The opening of the great Ohio Valley Exposition in Cincinnati last week was made memorable by a great industrial parade, which was one of the most remarkable in the history of the city. Art and commerce vied with each other for supremacy in the display. Numerous floats presented the progress of the city allegorically. A division was set aside for the industrials, and a prize of \$250 was offered for the best general display. This prize was taken by the Lumbermen's Club, of Cincinnati. The subject was a reproduction of a section of Crane's mills, as seen by an artist. Chairman Joseph Bolser was given carte blanche to get to work and produce a float which would reflect honor upon the lumber trades of the city, and a liberal sum of money placed at his disposal. After a week's study, Mr. Bolser secured an artist, one who had never seen a sawmill closely. Taking his artist to the Crane yards, he was shown over the plant. Bolser then secured one of Crane's lumber wagons, and taking it to the yards of the Hyde Park Lumber Company, erected a platform 12 by 23 feet. This was placed upon the running gear, and the artist proceeded to work out the details of the mill plant. No item was overlooked. A large double band mill in all its details, as seen by eye, was worked out. Every detail was faithfully portrayed—smokestacks, exhaust pipes, water-tank, refuse burner and all the numerous traps that appear above the roof were faithfully reproduced. A glance was given of the interior through the open sides, displaying band saws and machinery. Even the steep river bank was reproduced, with the mill crowning the summit, while two miniature log elevators were presented, even to the ties on the roadbed. In the yard were numerous piles of lumber on stick, realistically produced. Around the mill at each corner was placed a mill man in working clothes, holding axes and canthooks, while Joe Bolser posed as the mill boss, in white shirt, straw hat and the official cigar. The float was drawn by a team of eight powerful horses, and was cheered along the entire route. The prize

winning feature was an actual surprise to the designer, as Mr. Bolser only had one idea in view, and that was to see that the Lumbermen's Club was represented by a float worthy of the position held by the Cincinnati lumbermen in the city's business affairs. By unanimous verdict of the people, it was said that this float should really have received the additional reward for the "most unique display."

Inside of the exposition buildings the yellow pine lumbermen have a fine display. A handsome cottage has been erected entirely of yellow pine, and in the building are shown the various methods in which yellow pine is used, the numerous cuts in flooring, siding, interior trim, doors, sash, and a display of moldings. Another attractive feature is that the house displays all the various "finishes" of which yellow pine is susceptible, there being imitations of oak in all the various shades, mahogany, cypress, walnut and others, besides showing the beautiful appearance of the wood in its natural finish. The display attracts much attention. The Forestry Department has a display of trees and timbers which is very interesting. In the southern states display the various hardwoods are shown.

Forestry at the Appalachian Exposition

A building has been allotted to the forestry and mining exhibits at the Appalachian Exposition, which opens September 12 at Knoxville, and lasts till October 12. The forestry exhibit will be in charge of W. M. Goodman, director-general of the exposition, who keenly realizes the educational opportunity that is thus offered. Lumbermen throughout the state have shown their interest in the exhibit by contributing samples of southern woods.

The United States Forest Service will have an important share in the forestry exhibit. It has furnished transparencies and bromide enlargements showing types of the forests in the Appalachian region and elsewhere, the relation of forests to farm, the effect of fire and careless methods of lumbering upon the forest, methods of lumbering in the Southern Appalachian region, conservative versus wasteful methods of lumbering, different wood-using industries, good and bad methods of turpentine, work on the national forests, and the effect of forests upon stream-flow and erosion.

Charts loaned by the service will show the lengthened life given to mine timbers, fence posts, railroad ties, and the like, by preservative treatment. Actual specimens of mine timbers, treated and untreated, which have been in mines for various lengths of time will give tangible illustration of the value of preservatives. Maps will present the various natural resources of the United States and the rest of North America; the navigable waterways; mineral deposits; the various uses to which all classes of lands will probably be put in the future when conservative use of the land has been fully developed; forest regions; the location of the national forests and of United States reclamation projects; the proposed systems of inland waterways, and the present and possible future development of water power in the Appalachian region. A low-relief map of the region will also be exhibited.

The results will be shown of pulp investigations with paper made from the waste of lumbering in the exploitation of various trees whose range extends to the Appalachians; and to these will be added maps of the ranges of the trees concerned and illustrations of the methods used in utilizing waste by this means.

Twenty-one commercially important species of trees will be displayed, cut to show the different sections, and accompanied by range maps of the species. An entire white oak tree, cut in logs of regulation length, will be exhibited side by side with the products that can be made from the various logs when all parts of the tree are utilized to the best advantage. Veneer will be shown from the butt log, lumber from the sec-

ond, railroad ties from the third, cordwood from the top—cut to four inches in diameter—and from the large branches.

Tannin extract and materials obtained through distillation of oak, namely, charcoal, acetates, oils, and alcohol, will be shown as part of this exhibit. Products of the turpentine industry will be shown, and actual trunks of trees will show the good and bad methods of turpentine. In addition, there will be detachable-tooth circular saws and band saws, together with logs cut by them, to demonstrate the economy secured by using band saws instead of circular saws.

Building Operations for August

"The Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas" helped to turn the aggregate cost of building operations of forty-four cities throughout the country into a gain of nine per cent for the month of August, as compared with the same month of 1909. The U. S. Steel Corporation is to build a branch plant at Duluth and has taken out a permit to erect the first 48 buildings at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000. The statistics as compiled by the American Contractor, Chicago, show a gain in twenty-five cities of from 3 per cent to Duluth; others showing a loss of from 3 to 69 per cent. Cities scoring a gain over 50 per cent are: Baltimore, 158; Birmingham, 85; Columbus, 123; Duluth, 114; Louisville, 114; Manchester, 59; Nashville, 199; New Haven, 89; Portland, Ore., 156; Toledo, 84. The particulars will be found in the following table:

City	August, 1910, Cost	August, 1909, Cost	Per Cent Gain, Loss
Atlanta	\$ 424,657	\$ 412,295	3
Baltimore	1,158,197	449,279	158
Birmingham	305,055	165,346	85
Buffalo	1,069,564	795,000	34
Chicago	6,743,200	4,801,650	44
Cincinnati	694,550	1,150,234	39
Cleveland	1,506,682	1,946,938	22
Columbus	549,649	245,695	123
Duluth	14,175	375,435	69
Duluth	10,195,140	293,793	
Grand Rapids	184,712	236,567	21
Hartford	204,545	351,780	24
Indianapolis	1,085,010	1,125,884	3
Kansas City	898,382	1,137,135	20
Little Rock	104,520	77,865	32
Los Angeles	1,378,586	1,555,199	11
Louisville	543,092	253,362	114
Manchester	160,710	100,510	59
Memphis	374,660	353,311	6
Milwaukee	957,173	1,227,735	22
Minneapolis	1,370,605	1,312,520	4
Nashville	407,634	338,263	199
Newark	1,008,912	715,888	40
New Haven	467,163	247,165	89
New Orleans	285,027	258,180	16
Manhattan	8,106,268	6,659,467	21
Brooklyn	2,367,430	6,958,625	65
Brooklyn	2,847,495	2,382,570	19
New York	13,321,193	16,000,662	16
Oakland	374,297	547,836	31
Oklahoma City	343,374	926,270	66
Omaha	408,735	721,765	54
Paterson	266,795	288,284	7
Philadelphia	2,634,265	6,338,875	58
Pittsburgh	1,355,399	1,096,301	23
Portland, Ore.	2,556,375	996,345	156
Rochester	1,109,232	861,741	28
St. Louis	2,316,169	2,962,959	21
San Francisco	1,472,078	2,279,376	35
Scranton	180,210	395,818	54
Seattle	1,457,745	1,189,655	22
Tacoma	221,377	721,285	69
Toledo	271,215	146,709	84
Wilkes-Barre	188,993	180,800	4
Total	\$60,790,732	\$55,360,401	9

Duluth issued \$10,000,000 permit for steel plant in buildings.

Another Hardwood Market to Advertise

At a recent meeting of the Nashville Lumbermen's Club it was resolved to devise ways and means to properly advertise Nashville as a lumber market. From statistics at hand figures were carefully compiled, which, it is alleged, will strengthen the claim that Nashville is the largest hardwood producing market in the world. During the meeting Hamilton Love, chairman of the publicity committee, said:

"We haven't a \$50,000 hot-air fund to draw from, nor do I believe we need it, as most everyone knows that Nashville produces more hardwood lumber than any other city in the world; that we produce more oak flooring than any

other city in the world and more than all of the South combined; that there is always in the Nashville district an average stock of 150,000,000 feet of dry lumber, ready for the market; that Nashville is surrounded by the finest quality of hardwood timber that grows on the face of the earth; that Nashville industries consume more hardwood lumber than any city south of the Ohio river, more than 100,000,000 feet. All these facts are known to most everyone in the lumber world, but for the benefit of the 'uneducated' we have decided, in a simple way, to lay the matter before the public in a convincing form and in a manner that will leave no room for argument."

In the past Nashville has been very negligent in the matter of generally exploiting its advantages as a producing lumber center, as well as its numerous lumber remanufacturing enterprises, and the RECORD is glad to note that it is awakening to the necessity of falling in line with other leading hardwood markets, and putting itself on the hardwood map, as it were, before lumber buyers.

Entering Business on Own Account

W. H. Klann, for a long time the active man in the affairs of the F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company of Chicago, has entered the wholesale northern and southern hardwood business on his own account, with office at 1509 Masonic Temple. In addition to hardwoods, Mr. Klann will also merchandise in yellow pine, cypress and dimension stock. He will also continue to manage the affairs of the F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company.

Mr. Klann left Chicago September 7 for a trip to St. Louis and Memphis, and to his company's mills in Oklahoma.

Mr. Klann is well and favorably known in the Chicago trade and his venture on his own account will undoubtedly prove successful.

A New Mexican Lumber Company

The Colima Lumber Company, of Colima, Col., Mexico, whose principal office is at Albany, N. Y., has recently engaged in the lumber and stave business. The company expects to market a large portion of its output in Great Britain and the continent of Europe, and also intends to export considerable stock to South America.

The manufacturing plant is in charge of H. C. Converse, and he states that their oak makes very fine ties and at the present time the company has a large contract with the National Railways of Mexico, but is in position to fill more orders of the same kind.

Biltmore Doings for August, 1910

The following communication from the camps of the Biltmore Forest School tells of the work accomplished during August:

We are comfortably located in camp, near Cadillac, Mich., on the property of the Cummer-Diggins Company.

During the latter part of our stay in North Carolina, we listened to two interesting courses, Law and Economics, the former by Edgar B. Broadhurst, and the latter by Dr. St. G. La Sioussat, whilst Dr. Schenck started "Forest Finance."

On August 10 the Victoria Inn at Asheville, N. C., gave a "Forester's Ball" in our honor. The ball room was appropriately decorated with boughs of trees. Three hundred invitations were issued which gave us an occasion to meet with a number of the best Ashevilleans. The foresters pronounced the ball the "One Best Bet" of their stay in the South.

On August 11 we left Asheville in a private car en route to Cincinnati. We were met at the station in Cincinnati by the assistant secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, who conducted us to the offices of the secretary, Lewis Doster. An interesting day had been arranged for us.

The first visit was to the mills of C. Crane &

Co., three up to date double band mills having a capacity of 200 M feet daily. It gave us an excellent opportunity to study the various parts of a big river mill. We next visited the model veneer plant of Maley, Thompson & Moffet Company, where we saw the manufacture of sawn and sliced veneer. In the afternoon we went out to Hamilton, Ohio, to see the works of the Champion Coated Paper Company. These works form the continuance of the paper industry, the beginning of which we saw in North Carolina in the factory of our kind hosts, the Champion Fiber Company, controlled by the Champion Coated Paper Company.

In North Carolina we witnessed the process from tree to chemical fiber. In Hamilton, from chemical fiber to paper. The afternoon proved so interesting that we nearly missed our car, scheduled to leave at 7 p. m. In order to get to the station on time we were compelled to make a run for it, creating quite a sensation among the onlookers; the whole class, thirty strong, sprinting down the middle of the street, four blocks to the station.

We arrived in Grand Rapids, Mich., Saturday morning, August 13, and began a day long to be remembered by the Biltmore Foresters. The courtesies extended to us by the lumbermen of Grand Rapids were of the highest order. We were met at the Union station by a reception committee of the Board of Trade. With Charles A. Garfield (who might well be termed the father of forestry in Michigan) as a guide, we visited the plant of the Widdecomb Furniture Company, the works of the Grand Rapids Veneer Company and the salesroom of the Borkey & Gay Furniture Company. It was an exceedingly interesting forenoon. Hitherto we had dealt with the raw materials only; and it was instructive to see the rough stock worked up into the finest finished product imaginable.

The afternoon was filled with many pleasant events. We dined at the Kent County Country Club as guests of Mr. T. Stewart White, famous as the pioneer lumberman of the Grand river. After dinner we were taken for an automobile trip around the city and through the John Ball Park. A drive through the estate of Chas. A. Garfield exhibiting a number of planted forests was very much appreciated by the foresters. An informal "talkfest" in the Board of Trade rooms, where we met a number of prominent Grand Rapids lumbermen, concluded a day particularly well spent. We cannot speak too highly of the hospitality of the business men of Grand Rapids.

Arriving at Cadillac Sunday morning, August 14, we were joined by twenty new students who have been with us for two weeks now and have "come up to the mark" in every respect. They are pronounced "a mighty good bunch of freshmen" by the older men.

W. M. Saunders, the business genius directing the affairs of the Cummer-Diggins Company, treated us to an automobile trip, taking us out to view our new quarters in the forest. A location for a school of forestry more ideal than our present quarters can hardly be imagined. We are right in the heart of the best hardwood timber growing in the northern United States. Logging operations are going on all about us; and we enjoy an unparalleled chance to gain practical knowledge at first hand.

To Mrs. Delos F. Diggins and Mr. F. A. Diggins, the generous owners of the Cummer-Diggins Company, the Biltmore Forest School owes a debt of gratitude never to be forgotten.

On Monday, August 15, Mr. Saunders placed a special train at our disposal; by ten o'clock we were on our way to camps; on August 16, the affairs of the school were running as smoothly as if it had been established in Cadillac for many years. Breakfast is at 6:50 o'clock, lectures from 7:30 to 11:30; field work from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.; supper at 7:20 p. m.; lights out at 9:30 p. m.

Since our arrival in Michigan, Prof. H. O.

Allison of the Missouri Agricultural College, has been with us lecturing and demonstrating interestingly on Animal Husbandry.

On August 25 occurred an event unique in the history of Michigan forests. The wind, strong from sunrise on, gradually rose to the velocity of a cyclone, littering the ground near our camp with the prostrate bodies of primeval trees. The blowdown occurred very fortunately, whilst the class was attending lectures in the school house. In ten minutes all was over; and most fortunately no one was hurt in the camps. Three and a half million feet of trees were prostrated; luckily, the sections afflicted were to be logged in the course of the fall and winter anyhow.

The school will stay in Cadillac till October 1; it will sail for its usual winter quarters in Darmstadt, Germany, on October 4 in the good ship "New Amsterdam" of the Holland-American line.

International Harvester Company Declared a Trust

Special Commissioner Theodore Brace in a report to the Supreme Court, filed September 6 at Jefferson City, Mo., declared the International Harvester Company of New Jersey, and incidentally of Chicago, a trust and combine formed for the purpose of and with the effect of destroying competition in the manufacture and sale of harvesting machinery.

The International Harvester Company of America is declared to be used merely as a selling agent by the New Jersey company in evasion of the Missouri laws, which prohibit the licensing of the New Jersey concern because of its enormous capital of \$120,000,000.

The subsidiary corporation, according to Commissioner Brace, once had capital and now it has none. Its existence as a separate corporate entity is declared to be a mere fiction to evade the laws of states whose policy is not to encourage such vast accumulation of wealth and power in the hands of a few as may injure the welfare and prosperity of the many.

The commissioner found the McCormick Harvester Company, Deering Harvesting Machine Company, Wardner, Bushnell, Glessner & Co., Plano Manufacturing Company, D. M. Osborne & Co. and the Milwaukee Harvesting Machine Company, the latter being a respondent, were in active competition prior to 1902.

In June, 1902, Cyrus H. McCormick went to George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York and sought his aid in relieving competitive conditions from the manufacturer's viewpoint. According to the findings, Mr. Perkins soon was in communication with other harvesting machine manufacturers, and perfected a plan whereby the McCormick company and the other named companies, excepting the Milwaukee company, ostensibly sold their properties to William C. Lane. Lane, the commissioner found, pretended to sell them to the International Harvester Company.

The original companies received stock in the new company apportioned to the appraised value of their properties, and for their bills receivable stock in the same company equal to the same amount. The officers of the original companies, except the Milwaukee, signed practically identical contracts at the same time in the office of the attorney of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Morgan & Co. had previously purchased the Milwaukee company. Lane, the ostensible purchaser of the original companies, the commissioner found, was a figurehead.

The whole stock of the New Jersey corporation was transferred to a voting trust composed of George W. Perkins, Cyrus H. McCormick and Charles Deering, who now have control until 1912. The commissioner found these men practically control the mower and binder business, and have potential control of other lines of harvesting machinery in the United States.

Soon after the organization of the so-called

harvester combine, the report says, it acquired the D. M. Osborne company and operated it ostensibly as an independent concern for two years. Other companies acquired in 1903 were the Columbia Cordage Company, Mexican Sisal Company, Illinois Northern Railroad Company, Aultman-Miller Company, Minnie Company and the Keystone Company, the last three being manufacturers of harvesting machinery.

In 1904 it acquired the Weber Wagon Company and patents of the Bettendorff Axle Company, and in 1906 the Kemp company. In the first five years the sales of the company in the United States amounted to nearly \$200,000,000.

Attorneys for the company contended that the organization was a legitimate transaction in the ordinary course of trade. The commissioner found this theory could not stand in the face of the fact that the old companies turned over their properties to a company not yet organized, for the purpose, as they declared, of putting an end to what they called "ruinous competition."

The suit was filed by Gov. H. S. Hadley, November 12, 1907, when he was attorney general. The action was an information in quo warranto which asked that all franchises and privileges of the company in Missouri be revoked and that its property be confiscated or a fine imposed.

The harvester company will file exceptions to the report, and the case will be argued and submitted in the Supreme Court at the October term for a final decision.

A General Railroad Report

According to Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1910, the capital stock of all the railroads in the United States at the end of 1909 was \$8,030,680,963, compared with \$7,641,913,086, an increase of \$388,767,877, or 5.09 per cent. The bonded debt at the end of 1909 was \$9,118,103,813. The increase in this item was \$329,585,768, or 3.75 per cent, in the twelve months. The profit and loss surplus of all the roads is \$919,823,188.

The number of passengers carried in 1909 was 924,423,075, an increase of 33,188,072.

The gross earnings for 1909 were \$2,513,212,763, as against \$2,407,019,810 in 1908. The increase was \$106,192,953, or 4.41 per cent. The net earnings for 1909 were \$852,153,280, against \$717,802,167 for the preceding year. The increase was \$134,351,113, or 18.73 per cent.

The total mileage of steam railroads on December 31, 1909, was 238,356 miles, as against 232,046 miles on December 31, 1908, showing an increase of 6,310 miles.

The revenue a ton mile was 0.757 cent, as against 0.767 cent in 1908.

The revenue a passenger mile was 1.934 cents, as against 1.964 cents in 1908.

In the Local Trade

J. C. Bennett has entered the general northern and southern hardwood lumber trade, with offices at 1610 N. Alma avenue, Austin, on his own account. Mr. Bennett has long been identified with the Chicago trade. He came from a family of Bennetts who located in Indiana in the early '50s in the sawmill and lumber business. His grandfather, father and seven uncles were sawyers and millwrights. His first work as a boy was wheeling sawdust from his grandfather's mill, where his father was head sawyer. Ever since that time he has been engaged in sawmilling or in the inspecting, buying and sale of hardwood lumber. At one time he was interested in the firm of R. B. Appleby of Chicago, where he was associated for nearly ten years. Later he became associated with the Keystone Lumber Company and for a time was salesman for the E. Sondheimer Company, when this house was located in Chicago. Later he was associated with the R. Connor Company of Marshfield, Wis., and still later became purchasing agent for the F. W. Upham Lumber Company, Chicago, which afterwards became the

The H. G. Hazard & Co. has purchased this house until June 30 last, and now is starting in business on his own account in both wholesaling and handling stocks on commission for some of the leading manufacturing concerns in the North and South.

Mr. Bennett solicits correspondence with his old trade, and lists of stocks from responsible manufacturing concerns.

Change in New York Concern

The H. G. Hazard & Co. of Philadelphia wholesale house have just absorbed the local wholesale hardwood business of the DeWitt Lumber Company of 1 Madison avenue, and have opened a local wholesale office at 90 West street, Manhattan. In addition to this move H. G. Hazard & Co. have also leased a big tract of land at Perth Amboy, N. J., on which they will immediately arrange a large wholesale yellow pine yard for the purpose of carrying five to eight million feet of yellow pine, all sizes, to enable them to make quick shipments to the yard trade on short notice. The selling end for the wholesale yellow pine yard will be maintained at 90 West street, New York, and it is Mr. Hazard's purpose to spend a part of his time at the local office. Furthermore, the wholesale hardwood business absorbed from the De Witt Lumber Company will be continued as a branch at the local offices in charge of George P. DeWitt, placing H. G. Hazard & Co. in a very advantageous position to conduct a general wholesale business in hardwoods, yellow pine, short leaf pine and cypress.

Miscellaneous Notes

The Crowell & Spencer Lumber Company is erecting a sawmill at Forest Hill, La.

The Beaumont Spoke & Handle Company, of Beaumont, Tex., has decreased its capital to \$20,000.

The King-Hinds Lumber Company of Houston, Tex., is a new organization with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Lafayette Lumber Company has been organized at Connersville, Ind., with an authorized capital of \$20,000.

The South Alabama Lumber Company of Mobile, Ala., has increased its capital stock of \$175,000 to \$300,000.

The North Fork Timber Company, of Ashland, Ky., has been organized with an authorized capitalization of \$150,000.

The plant of the Flexible Veneering Company of Pawtucket, R. I., was recently damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000.

The Detroit Furniture Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich., was recently authorized to increase its capital stock to \$200,000.

After a two weeks' shutdown for repairs, the big plant of the Pigeon River Lumber Company, Newport, Tenn., has resumed operations.

The Crawford Chair Company, with its principal plant at Grand Ledge, Mich., is arranging to build a branch factory at Grand Rapids.

The plant of the Florence Column Company at Florence, Ala., was burned on August 26. The loss is \$20,000, with insurance of \$15,000.

The Bay View Furniture Company, of Holland, Mich., is building a three-story addition, 80x100 feet, to its plant, which will double its capacity.

The veneering plant of Tillman, Shannon & Co., of Trimble, Tenn., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is \$50,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Flint Body Company, of Flint, Mich., recently commenced business with an authorized capital of \$50,000. It will manufacture automobile bodies.

The new plant of the Caney Creek Lumber Company at Bonwier, Tex., was destroyed by fire August 25. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with no insurance.

The Johnson Chair Company is building a new plant at Morristown, Tenn. The plant is now well under way and is expected to be in operation by October 1.

One of the warehouses of the Newman Furniture Company at San Francisco, Cal., was burned on August 26. The loss is heavy. The insurance on the building is \$12,500.

The Portsmouth Veneer & Panel Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, has postponed its plans for the building of a door factory for the year. It now expects to commence the construction of the new factory early next year.

The Brown Brothers Hardwood Company of Gainesville, Fla., has resumed operations after a shutdown for repairs. Hickory is the principal material employed by this concern, and its output largely goes into export.

The United States Department of Agriculture will have a complete forestry exhibit at the Alabama Exposition, to be held at Montgomery October 19 to 28. A complete set of wood specimens grown in Alabama will be shown.

The Haney School Furniture Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., has rebuilt most of its plant during the last year. The old wooden buildings have been replaced by cement block structures, and the plant is now in first class shape.

On August 22 fire destroyed the plant of the Flacon Manufacturing Company at Big Rapids, Mich. The loss is \$15,000, partially covered by insurance. The company was engaged in the manufacture of kitchen cabinets and is one of the pioneer concerns of Big Rapids.

R. J. Lockwood, manager of the Memphis Hardwood Flooring Company, Memphis, Tenn., spent a few days in Chicago with his customers the latter part of August.

E. E. Skeele of the Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company, Chicago, is home from a business trip to Buffalo and other eastern points, where he sold several cargoes of lumber. T. S. Estabrook of the same concern is just home from a trip to upper lake points, where he has been arranging the shipment of several carloads of hardwood to Chicago and lower lake points.

W. L. Crenshaw of the Bellgrade Lumber Company of Memphis, Tenn., was a Chicago visitor the latter part of August.

S. C. Major of the S. C. Major Lumber Company, Memphis, and president of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, called on his Chicago customers recently.

J. S. Houston of J. S. Houston & Co., Chicago, and of the Memphis Veneer & Lumber Company, Memphis, is back home from his Memphis trip.

Wood Beale, junior member of J. D. Lacey & Co., Chicago, returned from an extended visit to the company's office on the Pacific coast. He is now absent on an eastern trip.

C. M. Kellogg of the Dooley-Stern Lumber Company, Memphis, was a recent Chicago visitor.

E. E. Taenzer of the Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company, Memphis, was in Chicago a few days ago on business, and incidentally met his family here, which had been visiting at Battle Creek, Mich., for some weeks.

Robert Maisey of the well-known house of Maisey & Dion, Chicago, returned home a few days ago from a northern buying trip.

F. F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, has returned from a three weeks' eastern cruise visiting members of his association. Mr. Fish announces that he added a good many members to the association during his trip.

F. T. Dooley, manager of the Dooley-Stern Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., was in Chicago a few days ago en route to a visit to his old home at Grand Rapids, Mich.

J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, Memphis, was a recent Chicago visitor.

George D. Burgess, the well-known Memphis lumberman of the house of Russe & Burgess, Inc., was in Chicago, September 6, and made the RECORD a call. Mr. Burgess was accompanied by his wife and son and are en route for an extended eastern trip, in which he will combine business with pleasure, and incidentally place his son in an eastern school. He expects to return to Memphis about October 1, previous to the departure of his colleague, Mr. Russe, on a European trip.

It should not be forgotten that the semi-annual meeting of the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday, September 14. A general invitation has been extended, urging the presence of all lumbermen interested in northern hardwoods.

The Linderman Machine Company, Muskegon, Mich., manufacturer of the celebrated automatic dovetail glue joiner and jointer, certainly put out the most attractive advertising matter of any of the machinery houses in the United States. The latest work is a very artistic announcement, a beautiful specimen of the engraver's and printer's art, entitled "A Dove Tale." If you haven't received a copy, it is certainly worth asking for.

Among the welcome Chicago visitors during last week was A. G. Fritchey, sales manager of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, Charleston, Miss. Mr. Fritchey called on his customers in the trade here and is now on his way to the East.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

E. C. Mershon of the well-known band resaw manufacturing house of W. B. Mershon & Co. of Saginaw, Mich., was a welcome Chicago visitor and a RECORD caller on September 1. Mr. Mershon is en route on an extended business trip on the Pacific coast.

A. G. Wetmore, president of the Southern Hardwood Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., visited the Chicago trade last week and paid his respects at the RECORD office. Mr. Wetmore was headed for a sales tour in the Dominion of Canada.

Robert T. Cooper of the Memphis Saw Mill Company, Memphis, Tenn., spent a few days in Chicago last week on his way home from a vacation trip in Michigan. Mr. Cooper picked

up a very good business in this market.

G. von Platen of Boyne City, Mich., the well-known hardwood operator, spent a day in Chicago last week.

C. R. Ransom of the Gayoso Lumber Company of Memphis visited his Chicago trade the last week in August.

H. T. Miller, secretary of the Hardwood Mills Lumber Company, Monadnock building, Chicago, has returned from a business trip in southern Illinois.

E. B. Pryor, Chicago manager of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, O., has returned from a sales trip to sundry Mississippi river points.

A. R. Vinnedge of the A. R. Vinnedge Lumber Company, Chicago, is home from a visit to the hardwood producing region of Memphis and vicinity.

NEW YORK

Gouverneur E. Smith & Co., one of the most prominent and progressive lumber firms of New York City, are presenting to their friends an interesting souvenir in the shape of a crystal paper weight inclosing a photograph of a mammoth poplar tree on the property of the Craggy Lumber Company of which G. E. Smith handles the output. The tree measures 9 feet 6 inches in diameter. A man standing at its base, reduced to lilliputian size, shows its relative dimensions. It is said to be the largest poplar tree in the world.

The Lumbermen's Club of New York took possession of its fine new quarters in the Hoffman House Hotel on September 1. The first event of any importance in the way of house warming has been fixed for September 21, on the evening of which day a fine smoker will be given and a general evening's entertainment. The entertainment committee has also gotten a large number of entries for a day of golf on September 20 at the Scarsdale Links at Hartsdale, N. Y., as a sort of forerunner to the club warming. Both events will be largely and enthusiastically entered into by the members.

H. H. Salmon & Co., large wholesale hardwood house of 88 Wall street, have just issued an interesting announcement on Nuevo Mexican Mahogany, a new line of stock which they have recently become very much interested in because of its adaptability to many purposes of lumber consumption. They are in fine shape on this and are making a special drive on it.

D. C. Gritman, able representative of Joshua Oldham & Sons, large saw manufacturers of Brooklyn, in the Ohio, West Virginia and Tennessee field, has been spending some time on a visit to the home office during the fortnight. The local field is now covered by H. F. Bryson. Jos. Oldham & Sons report a satisfactory business with a steady increase in the demand for their well-known line of saws.

J. M. Hastings, the prominent Pittsburg lumberman, who is head of the Davison Lumber Company, Ltd., of Nova Scotia, recently spent several days at the local office of the company at 1 Madison avenue. From here he left for a trip to the Nova Scotia operations where he will go over matters at that end of the line.

Among the prominent visitors during the fortnight were E. S. Smith, of the R. McMillan Lumber Company, Oshkosh, Wis.; L. M. Young, L. M. Young Lumber Company, Boston, Mass.; F. W. Crane, F. W. Crane Lumber Co., Pittsburg; W. Easton, Albany, N. Y.; Thomas F. Smouse, Cumberland, Md.; C. I. Millard, president of the John L. Roper Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va.

E. L. Edwards, prominent hardwood wholesaler and manufacturer of Dayton and Cincinnati, O., has been spending ten days in town on business and pleasure and while here has been enjoying a good deal of golf with his friends in the trade at nearby clubs. It is rumored that Mr. Edwards cleaned up his opponents all along the line.

BUFFALO

Most of the city lumbermen are at home, waiting for the fall stir and meantime some of them are interesting themselves in general matters, making the most of automobiling as long as the weather is good and giving a boost to the coming Chamber of Commerce Exposition, C. W. Betts being off on a long trip to the Seaboard, connecting with business in Philadelphia on the way.

The city yards are filling up only in a moderate way, as the plan is to hold just an assortment here and sell from the mills direct as much as possible.

Frank A. Beyer has been in St. Louis and

vicinity for some time of late, looking into the interests of the Pascola Lumber Company and preparing to get the oak mills of the company running before long.

Visitors to the old site of the office of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company will find only a big hole in the ground where the new tannery is to stand. The office is snugly sidled off into the yard and now faces west.

I. N. Stewart returned from an automobile trip into Canada. He is one of the time keepers in the automobile contest, September 7-10. H. A. Stewart keeps both eyes on the yard, and sells poplar and birch.

Hugh McLean was in New York lately, trying to find somebody that he had not sold any oak lumber to inside of a month. All the mills of the McLean companies are active and trade is pretty good, with expectation of better soon.

The yard of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is full of cars with oak and other hardwood lumber from the Southwest. Business is called quiet, but the dry kiln and the table factory are very active side issues of the business.

A. Miller is looking for a better trade next month and is putting in a lot of all sorts of hardwoods from the West and Southwest. He finds the low grades to be the problem of the entire trade these days.

The business of Scatterd & Son severely misses the hard and effective work of Manager Hopkins. It would be very hard to fill the place, so Mr. Scatterd and his son are taking it up themselves.

The yard of G. Elias & Bro. is doing more than an ordinary business in lake lumber this season, but makes large use of white pine and hemlock, as the firm has always carried all the woods the market afforded.

Lumber by lake has kept the dock yard of T. Sullivan & Co. very busy, as it is both from the Michigan hardwood district and the Pacific coast, by way of Duluth.

PHILADELPHIA

J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., reports the Lovelady Lumber Company, Jasper, Va., in which the firm is interested, in full running order. This plant is equipped with a band mill and all modern machinery. The output, which consists of the finest chestnut and poplar, long and wide stock, ever seen, will average about 20,000 feet per day. It will be marketed in the Ohio valley district, and be handled by J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., individually. Mr. McIlvain states, that the July trading was a record breaker, and that August has a stiffer showing than could be logically expected for the season. He thinks everything points to a steady and substantial trade in the fall.

Emil Guenther has just returned from a few weeks' sojourn in Richfield, N. Y. He interprets favorably the signs for good fall business.

Robert W. Schofield of Schofield Brothers, says, orders are fairly responsive, but a slowing down during August, from long precedent, is always to be expected. The mill of the Saltkeatchie Lumber Company, Schofield, S. C., which is controlled by this house, is running full capacity, preparing for a prospective increasing business. John H. Schofield, who has been summering at Ocean City, N. J., has returned to the city, bronzed by the salt sea air and the frequent saline dips.

Currie & Campbell report a fair trading for August and are optimistic as to a lucrative fall business. Ben C. Currie has spent the week ends during the summer at Ocean City, N. J., with his family.

Charles F. Felin & Co. are refreshingly independent of conditions, as they report the past season to have been one of the best for years, with no sign of abatement up to the end of the year.

Joseph P. Dunwoody, of Fleck & Dunwoody, reports things gradually swinging round to normal, with bright prospects for fall trade.

Contracts for grading and dredging have been let by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company in connection with plans for building a big timber treating plant at Port Reading, N. J., near Perth Amboy. The plant in which lumber is to be creosoted, principally for use as rail ties, will be located near the Arthur Kill, a waterway arm of New York Bay, which separates Staten Island from New Jersey. A large storage yard for lumber will be erected. The plan is expected to be completed in about a year and the ties, when finished, will be used on the Philadelphia & Reading and the New Jersey Central Systems.

Fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, raged in the McFarland Lumber Company's plant on Indian Creek, Pa., August 20, with a loss, according to the mill owners, of \$250,000.

Nathan Y. Landis, a furniture manufacturer, died at his home, 1523 E. Moyamensing avenue, August 27, at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Landis had been a manufacturer of furniture, 138-40 Dock street, since 1877. He served through the civil war with distinction and was a member of Post 2, G. A. R.

The Anderson Automobile Company, Sewickley, was incorporated August 24, under Pennsylvania laws with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The Southern Excelsior & Wood Company, Camden, N. J., received a charter August 28. It will do a general lumber business and manufacture all kinds of timber. Its capital stock is \$100,000, and incorporators are Francis McCaulley, Marie McCaulley and S. M. Roberts.

PITTSBURG

Pittsburgers are much interested in the purchase by the Kaul & Hall Lumber Company, St. Marys, Pa., of a tract of timber on Trout run, Elk county, Pennsylvania, which was secured last week from the Goodyear Lumber Company. The purchasers have had a nice trade in Pittsburg for years and this will give them a large operation to work on.

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company has bought 640 acres of hardwood timber in Centre county, Pennsylvania. This will be cut off at once, most of it to be used for mining stocks. The company also has two sawmills running in the Pittsburg district.

E. H. Shreiner, manager of the Goodwin Lumber Company, is down in West Virginia this week taking a look at stocks. Business has been fair to good the past six weeks and Mr. Shreiner looks for a much better trade this fall.

A. G. Breitwieser of the Breitwieser & Wilson Company has gone to Wisconsin for a business trip. W. W. Wilson Jr. of this concern reports business "fine." He says September already looks like a record-breaker for the company.

President R. A. McDonald of the McDonald Lumber Company is spending this week in New York looking up eastern trade. His operations and connections in West Virginia are supplying the company with an excellent lot of hardwood, hemlock and pine lumber.

President F. W. Crane of the F. W. Crane Lumber Company spent a few days recently in New York and other eastern points, where he found a slight subsidence in general demand. The company recently added to its force C. C. Thompson, who will work the Pittsburg district, and C. T. Kopenhaver, who is covering Ohio territory.

J. J. T. Penney of J. E. McIlvain & Co. reports a quiet trade in timber. Very little construction work is going ahead in the Pittsburg district, which requires large orders of this kind. Railroad buying, he says, is light and is confined to orders for yard filling purposes and repair work.

Fred Wilmarth & Sons, well-known lumber wholesalers of Pittsburg, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving their assets as \$916.49 and liabilities as \$5,412.11.

F. R. Babcock of E. V. Babcock & Co. has been spending much of the time the past six weeks with his family at the Thousand Islands. O. H. Babcock is on an eastern pleasure tour.

Secretary Carl Van der Voort of the Pittsburg Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company reports a very busy month during August. The company had plenty of fires, in fact, more than it desired—but it has paid all these claims promptly with no discount and has thereby taken on considerable new business. In fact, its average for July and August has been much above that of any two previous summer months.

The Furnace Run Sawmill & Lumber Company reports a first-class trade in poplar. President Nelson Bell says there is plenty of cheap lumber on the market, but that good lumber costs good money.

F. L. Bloom & Co. are working up a very good trade in the wholesale lumber business at 714 Curry building. They are doing considerable work in the manufacturing trade through the Pittsburg district.

I. F. Balsley, sales manager of the Palmer & Semans Lumber Company, is one of a party of twelve who is enjoying a two weeks' outing at Lilly Dale, N. Y. When I. F. returns he will inaugurate a very strenuous selling campaign for fall.

The Babcock Lumber Company held a farewell gathering for its superintendent, D. G. Mangus, at Ashtold, Pa., August 26. Mr. Mangus has been transferred to the Pellico Lumber Company, a subsidiary of the Babcock company at Pellico Plains, Tenn. On behalf of the company and its employees E. V. Babcock presented Mr. Mangus with a sterling silver loving cup, valued at \$100.

T. Lee Gailey of New Castle, Pa., has purchased 800 acres of timber at Albright, W. Va., for \$30,000, and proposes to put in an operation there soon. Mr. Gailey is a very successful lumberman and gets a nice lot of hardwood in this purchase.

The Aberdeen Lumber Company, from its new office in the Second National Bank building, reports a fair trade. Its president, J. N. Wollett, has made several long trips this summer, thus putting himself in touch with some excellent hardwood business, especially in cottonwood and gum. He notes a falling off in demand for low-grade hardwood, he says, but that high-class lumber is firm at existing quotations.

H. C. Bemis of Bemis & Vosburgh has purchased 8,000 acres of fine timber in Warren county, North Carolina. Most of the timber is yellow pine of virgin growth and the purchase includes the land also. Mr. Bemis is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of conservation of the forest reserve to be found in this country and he will put his ideas in operation at once on this tract. Ironclad rules will be laid down against destruction of trees not of a certain standard size or in full maturity. Mr. Bemis means to perpetuate the operation as long as possible, and believes that the enhancement in value due to the growth of the smaller trees will well repay him. He will build a railroad twenty miles long from this property, which will also open up many big cotton plantations that have heretofore been far removed from shipping facilities.

BOSTON

Business in Winchendon, Mass., has been good and several plants are planning to increase their capacity. The Alaska Freezer Company has started up its new plant, which is modern in every respect. This plant is 120x48 feet, three stories high.

The Marsousins Lumber Company has been or-

ganized in Vermont with a capital stock of \$120,000 for the purpose of buying, holding and selling timber lands and manufacturing lumber. The company will maintain an office at Wells River, Vt.

R. B. Currier, president of the Springfield Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., has announced that all of the stock of the company will be sold and that the company will probably discontinue business by October 1. Mr. Currier has conducted a wholesale lumber business for some years and this will be removed to other quarters.

J. M. Hastings of the J. M. Hastings Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa., was a recent visitor in the Boston market.

Richard Baer of Baltimore, Md., recently called upon the trade in Boston.

The Carter-Giffin Company has been organized under Massachusetts laws to do business in Keene, N. H. The new corporation will take over the business of the Carter Woodware Company of Troy, the Ashburnham Manufacturing Company of Ashburnham, Mass., and a controlling interest in the Keene Manufacturing Company.

The Coapa Lumber Company of Hartford, Conn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 to conduct a general lumber business. The incorporators are William Helms, William D. Hoerr and Charles Manz, all of New York.

BALTIMORE

For the second time in seven months the lumber yard of the Eisenhauer-MacLea Company, this city, has been visited by fire, the latest visitation occurring on the evening of August 25, when the destruction was even more complete than on February 1 of the present year. As in February, the damage amounts to upwards of \$100,000, but fortunately the company is fully insured and the only loss actually sustained will be on the business that could have been done between the time of the blaze and the period when the concern is again in shape to make shipments. The origin of the fire is unknown. Preparations were started to repair the damage and get together new stock, so that business can be resumed at the earliest possible moment.

Lewis Dill of Lewis Dill & Co., has gone to Vichy, France, to take the waters there in order to throw off any possible effects of an attack of illness, which prostrated him for days and caused some apprehension among his family and numerous friends. Mr. Dill had entirely recovered when he sailed on the Mauretania with his wife and niece, but he felt that a rest would be especially beneficial at this time.

The firm of R. K. Hartwell & Co., Keyser building, Baltimore, has just added a hardwood department, to be in charge of George M. Hoban, formerly of New York. Mr. Hoban has been identified with the hardwood business of the Metropolis for a number of years and is a brother to Mr. Hoban of the Hoban, Hunter-Feitner Company. He arrived here the latter part of last week, and has started on a trip to the mills in western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, West Virginia and Virginia to secure a full assortment of stocks. R. K. Hartwell & Co. have heretofore confined themselves to yellow pine and cypress, Mr. Hartwell, the senior member, having been formerly connected with the Waccamaw Lumber Company, of South Carolina. He is from Chicago, where his father was prominent in the trade. The firm expects to be ready shortly to take care of any demands in the way of hardwoods that may be made, carrying a full line.

Richard W. Price of Price & Heald, has returned from a vacation of about three weeks, spent in the Georgian Bay country of Canada, where he devoted much time to his favorite pastime of fishing.

It has been definitely settled that there will be a conference between representatives of the Wagon Oak Plank Exporters' Association, the London Timber Trade Association and the Liverpool Timber Trade Federation. This conference will be held some time in October, and the Exporters Association will be represented by Harvey M. Dickson, president of the organization and also of the M. Dickson Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., and John L. Alcock of John L. Alcock & Co., Baltimore. The party will sail from New York on October 8 or 12, and will be away for about one month. The whole situation concerning wagon oak will be gone over and efforts will be made to agree upon inspection rules which shall be recognized by the shippers as well as the buyers. The aim is to abate the abuses which now work great injury to the trade and give rise to serious losses. The decision to go abroad is in accord with the action taken some months ago at the Cincinnati meeting of the board of managers, in June.

Among recent visitors here were E. Stringer Bogges of Clarksburg, W. Va.; G. G. Barr of Beach & Barr, Pottsville, Pa.; W. O. Came of the Bristol Door & Lumber Company of Bristol, Tenn., and J. W. Heninger of Chilhowie, Va. All stated that the hardwood trade had been rather quiet, but that a better tone had set in, with promise of still further improvement.

Felippe A. Broadbent of the Broadbent Mantel Works, one of the largest plants of its kind in the East, with factory on President street, this city, is reported as saying that the company is busier at the present time than it has been for any period for three years, and that there is plenty of work ahead.

Holger A. Koppel, Carroll building, hardwoods, and Danish vice consul at this port, has returned from a trip to Europe, in the course of which he visited his former home in Copenhagen, and also paid calls to Berlin, Stuttgart, Bremen, Antwerp, London, Liverpool and Glasgow. He went primarily for recreation, having just gotten over an attack of illness, but also gave considerable attention to business and took some orders. He states that the trade was in the main quiet, but that some improvement was being looked forward to.

CLEVELAND

Three thousand acres of timber land, containing large quantities of fine hardwoods, have been acquired by the Cleveland-Oconee Lumber Company, which has its headquarters in Cleveland, with a large mill and preserve along the Central Georgia railway in Wilkinson county, Georgia. This doubles the company's holdings. The property in that section contains about forty per cent red gum, the same in oak and the remainder in white ash and other hardwoods. The company recently filled an order for 300,000 feet of fine panel stock in red gum to be used for interior trim and doors. The company's yard capacity is 5,000,000 feet, with a mill capacity of 50,000 feet. The sales agent of the company is the Interstate Lumber Company of Cleveland.

The Gray Lumber Company of Cleveland has been incorporated by Guy Gray and other Clevelanders for \$50,000 under the laws of Ohio. It plans to take over the business of the co-partnership of Guy and Ralph Gray, which has been under the management of Guy Gray since the death of his brother Ralph last May. Details as to the plans of the new company have not been given out as yet.

An elaborate exhibition of fine Philippine mahogany panels has been placed in the Builders' Exchange in the Chamber of Commerce building by the Nicola, Stone & Myers Company, which is handling large quantities of this wood, which is coming into use for interior decorative uses. A cargo of about 100,000 feet of this

Philippine mahogany is now on the way to Cleveland for the same firm. It consists of boards from one to four inches in thickness and of squares and timbers 6x6 inches and 6x8 inches in size. C. A. Nicola went to Grand Rapids during the present week to interview a number of furniture dealers there with a view to disposing of some of the cargo for furniture making purposes.

The Saginaw Bay Lumber Company during the past week received three cargoes of lumber by boat from upper lake ports and reports the fall business to be quite brisk. W. H. Prescott of the company, accompanied by his family, is back from a two weeks' trip spent at Amisquam, Mass.

The month of August broke all building records in the history of Cleveland and the fall outlook is exceedingly bright. During August the total value of buildings started was \$1,506,682, as against \$1,092,130 during the same month a year ago. The number of permits issued during the month was 768, as against 552 for the same month last year. The total cost of buildings started during the first eight months of the present year was \$9,023,177. On September 4 the total was about \$450,000 more than for the same time last year.

W. H. White of Buffalo, a prominent hardwood manufacturer of that city, was in Cleveland during the past week and reported business brisk.

A. P. Waterfield of the Ohio River Lumber Company of Ironton, O., dealer in poplar, oak, etc., called upon the local trade during the past week.

John L. Sands, in charge of the hardwood department of the R. H. Jenks Lumber Company of this city, is back from a trip to eastern cities, where he says business is in a thriving condition.

W. B. Martin of the Martin-Barriss Company, accompanied by his family, enjoyed an auto trip through the East during the past fortnight, visiting Chautauqua and other points.

F. E. Kimball of the Southern Lumber Company is back from an extensive trip through the lumber regions of the South.

COLUMBUS

John R. Golay, head of the concern bearing his name, returned recently from a short business trip through Tennessee and other southern states. He says there is some improvement in the trade and because of short stocks in the hands of dealers, more liberal orders will be placed soon.

D. M. Moul of the Ohio River Lumber Company of Ironton, Ohio, was a caller in Columbus recently.

George B. Jobson, secretary of the A. C. Davis Lumber Company, returned recently from a business trip in northern Ohio and Michigan.

The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company will soon place in operation its new mill located on Hazel creek in North Carolina. The station at that place will be named Ritter. A standard gauge road has been built from Proctor to Ritter, a distance of five miles and machinery is being hauled over it. The road will be extended for the use of the lumber camp. The company will also erect a large planing mill at that place which will be placed in operation some time in the winter.

W. L. Whitacre of the W. L. Whitacre Lumber Company, has returned from a ten days' trip through the South reporting good conditions. He says trade conditions in Columbus and vicinity have improved to a large extent recently.

The monthly report of the Columbus Building Inspector for August shows a continuation of the building activity that has characterized the Buckeye capital for some time. During the month 224 permits were issued for structures estimated to cost \$549,649, as compared with 149 permits in August, 1909, estimated to cost

\$235,695. The number of permits issued eclipses by 50 the number issued in any previous August. During the seven months of last year 1,264 permits have been issued for structures costing \$2,571,141, as compared with 1,512 permits issued during the seven months of 1910, having an estimated valuation of \$3,315,000.

The Hardman-Potters Box & Crate Company of Columbus has filed papers with the secretary of state increasing its authorized capital stock from \$25,000 to \$35,000 to provide for additional facilities. E. E. Lerch is president and Edward R. Hack, secretary of the company.

INDIANAPOLIS

The Standard Dry Kiln Company is building a new \$20,000 plant at McCarty street and the belt railroad tracks.

The Heimberger & Drinkard Veneer Mills have been organized and incorporated at New Albany by Adam Heimberger, H. E. Heimberger and C. L. Drinkard, for many years actively identified with the veneer industry of southern Indiana. The company has an authorized capitalization of \$35,000 and will engage in the veneer business.

The W. F. Johnson Company has succeeded the Eaglesfield Company, and has been incorporated with an authorized capitalization of \$70,000. Incorporators and directors are William F. Johnson, Laura Huey Johnson, Gus F. Baldwin and James T. Eaglesfield. Mr. Johnson, president of the new company, for many years was secretary and general manager of the Capital Lumber Company.

George W. Smith, a local hardwood buyer, has bought a number of black walnut trees that have been found partially imbedded in a former channel of the Kankakee river, near Bowling Green. The trees are in an excellent state of preservation and some of them are worth as high as \$300 each.

Several hundred lumbermen from all parts of Indiana, as well as from many cities outside of the state, were guests of local lumbermen at a picnic, baseball game and Hoo-Hoo concatenation held here Saturday, August 27. In the morning was a concatenation in the grove at Germania Park, in which seven kittens were initiated. A baseball game followed in the afternoon at Atkins Park between the Indianapolis and Memphis lumbermen's teams, the former winning 3 to 2. There was a chicken dinner after the game, and a banquet to the Memphis players at the Columbia Club in the evening.

MEMPHIS

The report of the Memphis Clearing House Association under date of August 31 shows that bank clearings for August broke all previous records for that month and exceeded last year by nearly \$2,000,000. It also shows that the total clearings for the 12 months from September 1, 1909, to August 31, 1910, exceeded \$313,000,000, thus establishing a new high record for the business year. The largest previous total for the same period was in 1905-06, when the figures were, in round numbers, \$270,000,000. This is a gain as between the two high levels of \$43,000,000. This is the first time during a business year that the \$300,000,000 mark has been passed. Lumbermen have contributed largely to this splendid result. Business among them during the past twelve months has shown a most substantial increase over the same period in 1908-09 and the outlook for the new business year commencing today is regarded as very satisfactory.

The production of hardwood lumber continues on a very good scale. The Belgrade Lumber Company reports that it broke all records on lumber shipments and doubled the corresponding month last season. Other concerns

say they are meeting with only moderate success, but as a rule there is a disposition to take an optimistic view of the outlook for the fall and winter, a fact which explains the full schedule on which lumber manufacturers are operating in all cases where they are able to secure all the timber that is necessary. The number of inquiries is increasing and it is also admitted that there is no large surplus of dry stock, with the result that continued activity of production is necessary if there is to be plenty of lumber to meet the needs of the trade. There has been a considerable amount of rainfall in this territory recently and this accounts for the fact that all of the mills are not well supplied with logs. However, every effort is being made to secure all of the timber needed.

The Three States Lumber Company, one of the largest manufacturers of hardwood lumber in this territory, has resumed operations at its big band mill at Burdette, Ark., which has been closed down for a number of months, and has made its plans to continue to run on a large scale. During the period of suspension extensive repairs and improvements have been made.

Lumber interests here owning tap line roads are pleased with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in cancelling the withdrawal of joint rates in the cases of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, the Texas and Fort Smith Railroad Company and the Arkansas Western Railroad Company in their proceedings against a large number of the tap line roads in their territory. The cancellation was to have become effective early this month, but by the terms of the decision the date for the effectiveness of the cancellation has been removed to January 5, 1911. The victory is only temporary, but it has given the lumbermen some ground for belief that the commission may make the suspension permanent and thus leave the tap lines in the position they occupied before the action of the trunk lines in announcing the withdrawal of joint rates.

Lumbermen here have commented most favorably on the special issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* containing the writeup of Memphis as the "Hub of the Hardwood World." The manner in which the story has been told is regarded as nothing short of brilliant and there is nothing but commendation in the highest and strongest terms of the splendid illustrations accompanying the descriptive matter. Particular gratification is expressed also by the Bureau of Publicity and Development, which is just now interested in everything that tends to keep Memphis in the eye of the industrial and commercial world.

Manager McClure, of the Lumbermen's Club baseball team, is authority for the statement that efforts are now being made to secure a return engagement with Nashville October 1. The park at Red Elm has been leased for that date and Nashville lumbermen have been invited to come here at that time to play the deciding game in the series which has been played this year. Each city has won one game. It will not be known until later just whether or not Nashville will come. In the event it does not, Indianapolis has signified its willingness to play on that date, with the result that a game with one city or the other is assured. Indianapolis and Memphis each have a victory to their credit and the game to be played will decide which can win the best two out of three. It will be recalled that Memphis and Indianapolis played here last year, when Memphis won. The other game was played at Indianapolis on August 27, when that city came away with the big end of the score.

Manager McClure says that his men are not discouraged over the double defeat encountered on the recent disastrous northern tour into foreign territory. He believes they can play as good ball as either Cincinnati or Indianapolis and is quite anxious for other contests with the teams of those two northern cities.

although he is frank to confess that there are more players drafted from outside towns in Ohio and Indiana than he expected. In fact he points out that Cincinnati went to Kentucky to get one of its star performers. The Memphis men, including both the managers and the players, are loud in their praise of the splendid hospitality accorded them by the lumbermen of both Indianapolis and Cincinnati and report that, despite their defeat, they were given a royal time. They stand ready to "do the honors" when the lumbermen of these cities come south and they believe that, when they are on their home grounds, the results will be altogether different from what they were on foreign diamonds.

It is announced that the Southern Lumberman, of Nashville, will remove its publication offices from that city to Memphis November 1.

The big plant of the Ferguson & Wheeler Handle Company, at Marked Tree, Ark., was destroyed by fire the night of August 31, together with a stock worth about \$7,000, owned by the Messrs. Messrs. Turner & Hirschmann. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000. The company bought this plant some months ago and it has since January been operated under lease by the gentlemen already named. The amount of insurance carried by the owners and the cause of the fire is not known.

The Standard Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Birmingham, Ala., has been succeeded by the Standard Lumber Company. The officers of the new firm are: H. B. Wood, president; J. R. Jones, vice president, and A. H. Wood, secretary and treasurer. The only change in the personnel of the officers lies in the fact that A. H. Wood succeeds E. B. Teague. A. J. Wyatt has been added to the directorate of the new company. Headquarters will be maintained at Birmingham by the new firm.

J. W. Bishop, secretary of the Memphis, Dallas & Gulf Railroad Company, has written a letter to the Board of Trade of Pine Bluff advising this organization that it is its present intention to begin at once the extension of the road to that city and to complete the work as soon as possible. The board interested itself in preventing the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern from withdrawing joint rates on lumber shipments, and the officials of the road are very appreciative of this effort. Had the joint rates been withdrawn as was threatened at one time, the Memphis, Dallas & Gulf, it is declared, would have abandoned all efforts to complete the extensions recently begun.

Two persons were fatally hurt and several others seriously injured a few days ago at the big plant of the Arkansas Lumber Company at Warren, Ark., when the fly wheel burst, totally wrecking the plant. The loss is estimated at \$90,000. About 400 persons have been thrown out of employment. It is announced that the work of rebuilding the wrecked plant will begin at once.

Secretary James M. Thompson, of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, has returned from Chicago, where he spent some days after the northern tour of the team representing that organization at Cincinnati and Indianapolis recently.

C. R. Ransom, better known as "Brother Charley," has returned from Charlevoix, Mich., where he spent his summer vacation.

NASHVILLE

W. V. Davidson of the Davidson, Hicks & Greene Company has gone to New York to meet his daughter, who is returning from a delightful trip abroad.

Arthur B. Ransom, Mrs. Ransom, and Miss Margaret Ransom, their daughter, have returned from a six-week trip to points in Colorado.

John W. Love returns Saturday, September 10, from his annual trip to Markland, Nova Scotia,

where he is interested in the big summer hotel run at that place. Mrs. Love and the three children were with him. Much of Mr. Love's time this winter will be spent in New York, where his family will be located for the school season.

Henderson Baker of Baker, Jacobs & Co., together with Mrs. Baker, has returned from a pleasant trip of several weeks to points in West Virginia.

Frank Fetz, secretary to the Prewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Company, has resigned that position to accept a position with the Memphis Hardwood Flooring Company.

At a recent meeting of the Nashville Lumbermen's Club resolutions of regret upon the Southern Lumbermen's proposed removal to Memphis were adopted, and the Lumberman was urged to reconsider, if possible. It is said, however, that the paper will almost surely be moved to the Bluff City in the near future. Attractive inducements from the commercial bodies and the lumbermen of the city are said to have been offered in order to secure its location there.

A special from Ashland City, Tenn., announces that the firm of Everly & Bryant of Owensboro, Ky., has recently bought the hickory timber from the 1,200-acre tract of timber lands in Cheatham county owned by the Althausen-Weaver-Webster syndicate. The property is better known as the old Sycamore Powder Mills tract and embraces some fine timber. The purchasers of the hickory will install a mill and machinery right away to manufacture hickory products. The syndicate, Althausen, Webster & Weaver, now have a fine mill on the tract, manufacturing the poplar and the oak into lumber. The hickory mill will be located at Ashland City. The Rock City Spoke Company is already operating there with success.

Nashville people received information this week of a narrow escape from death encountered in the West by the party that left here last week on the Hoo-Hoo special to take in the big Frisco convention. The wreck occurred near Glenwood Springs, Colo., in Glenwood Canyon in the Rockies. An immense boulder had rolled down the mountain on a curve and demolished a large section of the track. This occurred on a precipice overlooking the river a hundred feet and more straight down. The engineer slapped on the emergency brakes. Three cars and the engine were derailed and a mail clerk was slightly injured, but none of the train went over the precipice. A delay of fourteen hours occurred.

Prominent builders and architects in Nashville state that they expect an unusually busy fall. In fact, all of them are busy as can be just now, putting up cottages, business houses and remodeling. Much residence and suburban building is also in progress.

While the Nashville Board of Trade would not try to take from the neighboring town of Lebanon any of its needed industries, still the board has given the recently burned Gulf Red Cedar Company to understand that if a move to another town is contemplated, Nashville would like to have the plant. Lebanon is a good patron of Nashville in all branches of business and Nashville will not compete with so close and friendly a neighbor to get the company, but would like to have it if it is going to leave Lebanon. The plant will be rebuilt somewhere in the near future.

A Transportation Bureau, to be maintained by jobbers and manufacturers of Nashville, was recently organized at the Board of Trade. An expert railroad man will be in charge of the bureau, one who will be capable of going before the rate-making authorities and present in a convincing way the need for readjustment of rates and any other transportation matters that may affect the wholesale trade of the city. L. Jonas was elected president and E. S. Shannon secretary. The rate man has not yet been installed.

The Stearns Coal & Lumber Company of Stearns, Ky., has taken out a charter to do business in Tennessee.

BRISTOL

W. G. McCain & Sons, operating a large band mill at Neva, Johnson county, Tenn., will finish cutting out their timber in that county this week. The concern now has more than 5,000,000 feet of high-grade stock on the yards at Neva, which will be disposed of by the Peter-McCain Lumber Company of Bristol at an early date. The mill was started some years ago and has cut a large amount of lumber.

D. D. Hartlove of Price & Heald, the Baltimore hardwood merchants and exporters, was a business visitor in Bristol this week. His company will shortly put a new man in charge of its office here, Fred W. Hughes, who had been the manager for the past fifteen years, having resigned to go to the West for his health. He will locate in Montana or Idaho.

A number of new mills have been recently started in this section and there is great activity in manufacturing. Timber land is being sold right along, several large areas having recently changed hands, falling into possession of operating lumber concerns. There is not a great amount of timber in this region now but that is held by companies that intend to develop it.

J. L. Godsey this week started a new mill three miles east of Bristol to cut the timber on the large King-Anderson tract, which he purchased from John C. Anderson. He is now giving employment to 100 men at the mill.

W. S. Whiting of the Whiting Manufacturing Company of Asheville, N. C., spent a few days in Bristol this week, after which he visited his company's band mill at Abingdon. The Whiting company is rapidly extending its operations in this section and now owns more than 100,000 acres of high-grade hardwood timber land in the southern Appalachian region, including a large boundary in Johnson county, Tenn., which it is now developing. It has several mills in western North Carolina, including band and planing mills.

The Honaker Lumber Company, a million-dollar Pennsylvania concern, headed by A. P. Perley of Pittsburg, is now operating on an extensive scale in Russell county, not far from Bristol, where it has installed two very large band mills, dry kilns, a railroad, etc. It has acquired a large area of timber in that section and is going steadily forward with its operations. It is reported that the company is preparing to erect another double-band mill.

Beveridge & Taylor, manufacturers of hubs and spokes, Bristol, have purchased a tract of timber in Hawkins county, Tennessee, on the line of the New Holston River railroad, which is now completed, and will begin the development of the property as soon as the road is put into operation, which will be within the next few months.

The Tug River Lumber Company will cut out in Wise county, Virginia, within the next few months, and unless a deal is made for more timberland the band mill and circular mills in that county will be closed. The same interests have already purchased a large tract of timber in Kentucky and are now operating it.

E. L. Warren of the Whaley-Warren Lumber Company and C. H. Smith, Jr., local manager of R. A. & J. J. Williams, Philadelphia, have returned from a buying trip in Virginia and report the lumber business active.

R. E. Wood of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, Baltimore, is visiting in Bristol this week.

LOUISVILLE

The matter of an increase in railroad rates, such as is proposed by the carriers for the central and eastern territories, is attracting the

attention of the Louisville Hardwood Club, and at the last meeting of the organization a committee was appointed to look into the question of the effect on Louisville, with instructions to report at the next meeting. The committee consists of Messrs. Wickliffe of C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company, Haynes of the Mengel Box Company, and T. M. Brown of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company. It is believed that the club will make a vigorous protest against the increase.

A conference was held last Friday afternoon with the attorneys who represent members of the club in traffic matters, particularly the petition before the Interstate Commerce Commission asking that the railroads be compelled to provide reconignment privileges here, as well as to lower the rates on many points. The attorneys desired to secure additional evidence. Those who attended the meeting were A. E. Norman, S. E. Booker, and T. M. Brown. It is understood that the Interstate Commerce Commission will arrange a hearing in Louisville within the next few weeks, when evidence in the case will be heard.

Local lumbermen have been keenly interested in recent meetings here devoted to the general discussion of reshipping rules in southeastern territory. While the primary subject under discussion was the handling of grain and grain products, the fact that the rules decided upon for those commodities will probably be used as the basis for the regulations to be applied to lumber caused the Hardwood Club to have a representative at the meetings, which were attended by shippers, railroad men and an attorney of the Interstate Commerce Commission. One fact brought out was that it is impracticable to install flat rates, and that the reshipping and milling in transit rules will be maintained.

The new version of the long and short haul clause is now in effect, whereby no railroad can charge more for a shorter than for a longer haul without the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Roads entering Louisville are now investigating to see what rates are affected by the new ruling. It is understood that lumber will be touched in numerous instances.

Plans for the traffic bureau of the Commercial Club are going ahead, and it looks as if the organization will be completed within a few weeks. The shippers of the city are being canvassed to determine whether they will support the bureau, and it is practically certain that the result will be sufficiently encouraging to lead to the immediate formation of the bureau. Hardwood interests especially favor the step. E. B. Norman of the E. B. Norman & Co., and D. C. Harris of C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company, are members of the Transportation Committee of the Commercial Club.

Local hardwood men are much interested in the development of gum, which is rapidly winning its way as a "general utility" wood. Veneer men are using it to a greater extent, while the cooperage trade, which for some time found it useful only in making slack barrels, is now converting it into tight packages. Furniture men are starting a demand for it in their industry, and the call for the better grades of gum is decidedly larger than it was a comparatively short while ago.

One of the biggest steps toward making the timber of eastern Kentucky available will be taken shortly by the Lexington & Eastern Railroad, which has recently filed amended articles of incorporation. It has increased its debt limit from \$4,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and announced that it would extend its line from Jackson to the Kentucky-Virginia border, going through Breathitt, Perry, Letcher and Knox counties. Surveys have been made and construction work will begin in the near future. The Kentucky River Hardwood Company is one of those heavily interested in the timberlands which will be

opened up, and it is expected that the road will be of great benefit to the lumber trade.

Many sawmills in this section have been run at night recently in order to use up the supply of logs on hand as quickly as possible. Worms cut into them quickly during this weather, and sawing is all that will save the lumber. However, not much damage has been reported.

The mill of C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company starts up this week after having been closed for repair. It took less than a week of idle time. C. R. Mengel, president of the company, is taking a vacation at some of the lake resorts. D. C. Harris, traffic manager of the company, is paying his best visit to the coast, at a camp in Belize, British Honduras. Two cargoes a month are to be shipped to the coast now until the close of the year.

The Mengel Box Company is building a brick warehouse at Tenth and Ormsby streets, adjoining its big box factory. The cost of the structure is \$11,000.

Edward Shippen of the Louisville Point Lumber Company, and Edward L. Davis of the Edw. L. Davis Lumber Company, have returned from a camping trip which they took in company with Hugh McLean, the Buffalo lumberman. They report a great time and lots of fish.

E. B. Norman has returned from a trip to Mississippi. Business with E. B. Norman & Co. is rather good, although the box end of it is more active than the lumber department.

A. E. Norman of the Norman Lumber Company, motored to Shelbyville to attend the fair. Stuart R. Cecil of that concern, is back from his vacation, which he spent in the Bluegrass. The members of the company are rushing things toward getting into the new yards at Ninth and Magnolia streets.

August turned out to have been a good month with the Edw. L. Davis Lumber Company, and September looks good too. The Louisville mill is running steadily, while the Glasgow mill will start up shortly. Lots of logs are on hand.

Mart Brown of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company, has returned from a trip to Chicago. He believes that business this fall will be extremely active.

H. F. McCowen of the Ohio River Sawmill Company, was in the city last week. He believes conditions are good, although, as is natural, he has been finding the demand quiet for the past month or two. The company is getting a large stock out at its South Louisville yard.

D. E. Kline of the Louisville Veneer Mills, reports business fair, but says that the demand is less active than it had been. The furniture factories are not buying very much, but the piano trade is in good shape.

H. M. McCracken of the Kentucky Veneer Company, has returned from a vacation spent in Colorado. The company had an incipient blaze at its plant the other day, but it was extinguished without damage. Business is picking up.

The Southern Veneer Manufacturing Company hopes to have its new plant in operation by November 15, and is rushing work on it. It takes the place of that which was recently burned. The equipment which is being purchased for the plant will include an improved slicer, two veneer saws, a drying machine and an eight-foot band saw as well as general machinery. The main building will be 100 x 50 feet and the boiler room 40 x 40 feet.

Woodworking plants in Louisville, especially vehicle stock manufacturers, are extremely busy, and are adding additional equipment in order to keep up with the demand. The new plant of the McDowell-Trammel Company, vehicle wheel manufacturers, is now running to its capacity.

The Kentucky Rim & Shaft Company has bought 1,000 acres of oak timber in east Tennessee, and will set up two mills for the manufacture of vehicle stock.

The close of the fiscal year 1916 for the municipality on August 31 saw the end of the biggest building year, with one exception, in the history of Louisville. The amount represented by the permits taken out was close to \$1,000,000. During the year 2,448 building permits were issued, against 2,984 for the previous year, but the amount represented was \$3,996,792, a gain of \$1,110,000 over the previous year. Seventeen permits were taken out for factories.

Charles B. Williams is constructing a broom factory at Twenty-sixth and Market streets.

Owing to the increasing difficulty of securing timbers long and strong enough for sills of freight cars, the Louisville & Nashville, it is reported, will erect a plant here for the manufacture of steel freight cars.

E. L. Davis & W. A. Cool, Inc., a company, handle manufacturer, has recently equipped its plant with individual motors at a cost of \$10,000.

ASHLAND

The closing of August showed an exceptionally good month's business for the majority of dealers notwithstanding the vacation period, which, according to reports, seems to have been one of the chief causes for the so-called dullness that has existed. The low water has caused some inconveniences to a number of mills, the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company, Wright-Kitchen Lumber Company and the Ironton Lumber Company being about the only ones able to operate. However, the manufacturers are of one accord that the fall trade will be good.

Vansant, Kitchen & Co. report everything in good shape. Lumber is being shipped continually, collections are good and prospects encouraging.

Messrs. Crane of Pittsburg, Pa., Hunter of Graham, Va., and W. A. Cool of Cleveland, O., were callers upon the trade here the past week.

The Ironton Lumber Company is optimistic over the future outlook. Its mill is running to full capacity. The company has taken advantage of the quiet season to replenish its stock, as it has on hand a number of fine orders to be shipped early in the fall.

The Wright-Kitchen Lumber Company has just closed a successful month's business, showing a material increase over this time last year. It has a plentiful supply of orders, and is shipping out some very fine oak timbers. A good business is anticipated for the coming year.

The Whisler & Searcy Company reports an exceptionally good business for July and August. Its mill at Ironton is about sawed out, but it has enough timber at its Farmers, Ky., mill to keep it running for several months.

Henri Frederick Isaacson, son of Leon Isaacson, the well-known member of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, will be united in marriage September 5 to Miss June Wiel of New York City. Mr. Isaacson is the New York representative of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company. The happy couple will reside in Brooklyn.

HUNTINGTON

B. B. Burns, of the Tug River Lumber Company, reports business satisfactory for this season of the year and is looking forward to a lively lumber trade this fall and winter. He reports the company's mills all busy putting on sticks, large amounts of oak, chestnut and poplar lumber, which it will have ready for the winter and spring markets.

W. A. Cool, of the W. A. Cool & Son Lumber Company, Cleveland, was a business caller in

very satisfactory for this season of the year and prices good. The company is planning for heavy trade this fall and winter and is much encouraged over the present prospects.

A. M. H. of the J. W. Johnson Lumber Company, is on an eastern trip this week in the interests of the company. The company advises business very quiet but it is looking forward to a steady improvement from now on. It looks for a heavy trade in the fall and winter.

R. W. Roy, millman of Leet, W. Va., was in our city this week and advises business very satisfactory but no great amount of dry stock on hand. Mr. Roy has completed his present tract of timber land lying on one or two other boundaries, and will move his mill in a short time to his winter operations.

Charles T. Stearns, of Pontiac, Mich., was a recent business visitor in the city. He advises business satisfactory in his line of work and is very much encouraged over the future outlook. He will spend all of this week in West Virginia and will visit a number of other lumber centers of this state before returning to his office at Pontiac.

R. G. Page, secretary of the Licking River Lumber Company, is on a business trip this week through northern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He reports business good and prospects for the balance of the year encouraging. W. C. Wilson, in charge of the mill office at Farmers, Ky., spent a few days last week at the company's general office in this city. The company is operating its flooring mills at this place steadily and is receiving orders for flooring at better prices.

D. E. Hewit, of the D. E. Hewit Lumber Company, has returned from a buying trip through central Kentucky and reports dry stock scarce. Mr. Hewit reports business a little quiet but is satisfied that the lumber trade will improve from now on.

R. C. Bell, of the Bell Lumber Company, has returned from a two weeks' vacation and outing in Norfolk, Va., and other points on the Atlantic coast. Mr. Bell reports business a little quiet, although prices remain firm, and the receipt of some very desirable orders.

F. R. Chambers, of the F. R. Chambers Lumber Company, reports business satisfactory for this season of the year and the receipt of orders at good prices.

The Hutchinson Lumber Company reports business a little quiet although very satisfactory at this time of the year. C. A. Dotson, traveling representative of the company, is on a business trip through Ohio and western Pennsylvania, and is receiving some very desirable orders for oak and poplar lumber and reports prospects good for the coming fall and winter trade.

ST. LOUIS

Building permits during August increased \$400,000 over the totals for July, the aggregate being \$2,316,169. In July the estimated cost of all buildings authorized by permits was \$1,976,350.

Compared with August, 1909, the showing was not so good, a spurt in big buildings for that month last year running up the total to \$2,952,959. The number of permits was 121 greater, showing a larger number of smaller buildings last month.

The following is a report of the movement of lumber at this market during the month of August, 1910, as compared with the corresponding month last year: Receipts by rail during August, 1910, were 18,967 cars; during August, 1909, there were 14,351 cars, an increase of 4,616 cars in August, 1910. Receipts by river during August, 1910, were 241,000 feet; during August, 1909, 272,000 feet, a decrease of 31,000 feet this year. Shipments by

rail during August, 1910, were 11,417 cars; shipments by rail during August, 1909, were 9,948 cars, an increase of 1,469 cars. Shipments by river during August, 1910, were 46,000 feet; during August, 1909, 55,000 feet, a decrease of 9,000 feet this year.

The following is the report for the month of August of the number of feet of lumber measured and inspected by the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis, as furnished by Secretary A. H. Bush:

	Feet.
White oak	251,636
Quartered oak	118,186
Gum	73,974
Cypress	48,952
Ash	69,062
Elm	28,279
Sycamore	841
Poplar	10,970
Cottonwood	16,688
Chestnut	44,334
Yellow pine	9,211

Total 642,063

The E. C. Donnellan Lumber Company of Chicago, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States, last week closed a deal for ground in East St. Louis upon which to build general offices and central yards. The property bought by the company is between the Southern and Terminal belts and the cost was \$20,000.

The Belleville Land & Lumber Company has recently filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$14,000, fully paid. The incorporators are Walter Liese, Felix Rhein, Herman Lutz, John Bergman, George W. Reichert, J. J. Reichert, Ida Steber, and Dr. O. F. Steber. The company will manufacture and deal in lumber, wood, ties, etc.

A good demand for high-grade white oak is reported by the Garetson-Greason Lumber Company, while other hardwoods are also in fair demand. J. S. Garetson of the company, was called East a few days ago on account of illness of one of his family who are spending the summer at the seashore.

After a month spent at Trout Lake, where he fished the greater part of the time, C. M. Jennings of the Berthold & Jennings Lumber Company, has returned home.

A seasonal business is reported by the Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company. The items most in demand are oak, wide poplar and red gum, the latter being a specialty of the company.

Julius Seidel, president of the Julius Seidel Lumber Company, who has been spending several weeks doing the Great Lakes and incidentally making short trips to nearby points in the interest of the company, has returned home. It is needless to state he had a fine time and also sold some lumber.

LITTLE ROCK

For the past month the situation with regard to the tap-line or lumber roads, as regards the threat on the part of the trunk-lines to cancel the traffic agreements heretofore existing with such tap-lines, on the through rate, has been the chief topic of interest to lumbermen generally.

The movement of lumber in this section is unusually active at present. All grades of building material are included, both hardwood and pine. Railroad traffic men, particularly on the Rock Island and Cotton Belt, report a large volume of business, headed for all points on the map. The hardwood situation is very satisfactory, the majority of mills, so far as reported, being in operation on full time.

J. H. Findlay of Naples, Tex., has purchased a tract of virgin hardwood timber near Homan, Ark., from William Arthur. The timber will be cut by mills at Hope. It is estimated that the mills will have a two years' cut.

The new stave factory at Prairie Grove is rapidly getting into shape. The main building is completed and later two other buildings, one

for the power plant and the other for storage purposes, will be built.

The Greenville Stave Company, which owns a tract of 25,000 acres of timber south of this city, near Benton, will erect a \$10,000 stave plant at Benton. The citizens of Benton have donated \$5,000 to secure the plant. The mill will have an annual pay-roll of \$100,000.

Harrisburg, located in Poinsett county, is to have a new mill, working combination hardwood and pine, chiefly the former, if present plans go through. The mill will be located on a 30,000-acre tract of timber owned by William Ainsworth of Harrisburg, and is to be modern in every regard.

The Helena Chair Company has reopened its plant at Helena, after a temporary shut-down. G. E. Powell, Jr., of New York, is the principal stockholder and C. H. Stevenson is general manager. The factory employs 125 men and is a valuable asset to the manufacturing interests of Helena.

The Pritchard Lumber Company, of this city, will build an additional mill at Benton, and has already leased a large tract of land near the Union station at that point as a site for the plant.

MILWAUKEE

The heavy rains of the last two weeks have been a great benefit to the companies whose log drives have been delayed along the Menominee river for some time. One big drive has been at Little Quinnes Falls on the Menominee river and another below the White and Friant dam on the Sturgeon river since early last spring. The two contain about 40,000,000 feet of timber. Many of the mills which have been having difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of logs will now be able to secure all that are wanted.

An order has been issued by the Wisconsin State Railroad Commission requiring the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to give joint rates on lumber, forest and farm products between Racine, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Green Bay and Matoon. The order was issued after the consideration of a petition filed by the Paxton & Lightbody Lumber Company of Matoon, Wis. The joint rate will afford a reduction of about ten per cent from the present rates offered.

The Sterns Lumber Company is preparing for the coming logging season near Ashland, Wis., on the Odanah Indian reservation. It is not expected that the coming season's cut will equal that of last year as no contracts have yet been awarded to the smaller jobbers.

The Menasha (Wis.) Woodware Company is planning to combine its Menasha plant with the one operated at Ladysmith, Wis., according to a report recently sent out from Menasha. It is claimed that in combining the two plants the company can obtain lower freight rates on raw material and that the operating expenses will be lessened.

An effort is being made by the Business Men's Association of Antigo, Wis., to have the Antigo Lumber Company erect a large sawmill in that city. Several other cities are also bidding for the new mill.

The A. H. Strange Company of Merrill, has recently acquired a large tract of timber land in the Copper river district, west of Merrill. The land is estimated to contain about 12,000,000 feet of saw log timber.

After the completion of the present season's cut, the W. J. Starr Lumber Company will close its large sawmill at Weston, Wis., thus terminating the lumbering operations of that city.

Building operations on the new factory building of the Collier Incubator Company of Racine, Wis., have been completed and the addition will be placed in operation within a few days.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Cedarburg (Wis.) Box & Woodwork Company, recently organized. The concern is capitalized at \$10,000 and will erect a factory immediately.

The new plant of the Edgerton Wagon Company is now being operated. All of the machinery is run by electric power and the entire plant is modern in all respects.

A woodenware company to be capitalized at \$100,000 is being organized at Boyd, Wis., by C. E. Cooper and August Cirkel of Boyd and Melvan Nye of Thorpe and Charles Giauge of Stanley.

Ten thousand feet of lumber and a large quantity of railroad ties belonging to the Rogers-Ruger Lumber Company, Breen & Co., and the Erickson Lumber Company were recently destroyed by fire at Dedham, Wis.

MINNEAPOLIS

Salesmen from southern concerns have been in the Twin Cities the last few days looking for the business that is generally done with the factory trade at this season. From all reports they have not, as a rule, been very successful. Buying is still light and the situation rather quiet. As to the future, there is no reason why the trade should not assume its usual fall activity right away, and local people are expecting it.

R. A. Taylor, representing Lee Wilson & Co. of Memphis, Tenn., was in Minneapolis last week calling on the trade. Mr. Miller, of the Gayoso Lumber Company, Memphis, also spent some time in the Twin Cities the latter part of the week.

F. S. Barnard of Hough, Mo., bookkeeper for the Missouri Hardwood Lumber Company, is here on a vacation, visiting at his home and picking up information as to the situation at this end of the line.

W. P. Miller, of the Minneapolis Cedar & Lumber Company, returned a few days ago from a trip to Gagen, Wis., where his company operates a sawmill. He says it is sawing steadily on hardwood and hemlock logs and is piling up a nice stock of lumber.

A. S. Bliss, of the Payson Smith Lumber Company, has returned from a short business trip to Duluth and other northern Minnesota points, where he was looking over some propositions as to stocks and sales.

W. H. Sill, of the Minneapolis Lumber Company, has returned from a business trip which extended to Chicago and took in the plant of its subsidiary concern, the Ruby Lumber Company, at Ruby, Wis.

D. F. Clark, of Osborne & Clark, local wholesalers, has returned from a western business trip.

SAGINAW VALLEY

The hardwood market is picking up again after a lull of some thirty days. The mills are running steadily and, owing to the fact that dry stocks were sold ahead very early in the season, enough has not accumulated yet to ship to scarcely meet the trade requirements.

Thomas Denton, the veteran square timber man of Saginaw, will operate in Wexford county and will cut a lot of rock elm for the Quebec market.

The hardwood flooring plants have had a fair season and the stock is moving well. A good percentage of the local output goes abroad.

The S. L. Eastman Flooring Company is erecting an addition to its plant to further facilitate the handling of its output.

The Batchelor Timber Company's mill at West Branch was shut down ten days owing to a break to the engine, but is expected to resume operations this week. A large portion of the

maple output of this plant goes to the Strable Manufacturing plant in Saginaw.

C. A. Bigelow has returned from an automobile trip in the East, having been absent a month. He comes home to find that business has materially improved. About everything manufactured at his two plants is finding a ready sale. Both mills are in operation, one running day and night and the other ten hours a day.

The W. D. Young & Co. plant is working up with a big crew, and a train load of logs comes to the plant every day. The firm is doing a satisfactory business.

Operators are getting camps established for the fall and winter, and it is calculated the usual stock will be secured. The Richardson Lumber Company is strengthening its camps in Otsego county and sent a carload of fine heavy draft horses to its camps last week.

The Goldie stave, hoop and tie mill plant in Bay City burned Saturday night, involving a loss of \$15,000. The loss was nearly covered by insurance.

The Loud & Hoeft Lumber Company, operating a sawmill at Rogers City, cutting some 8,000,000 feet of hardwood stock, will put in a full stock this winter for the mill next season.

Shipments are reported fairly good by rail from the manufacturing localities in this section, and prospects are favorable for an increased volume of business during the fall and winter months.

DETROIT

Many big hardwood cargoes have arrived at the docks along the River Rouge during the past week, most of the lumber being consigned to the Brownlee-Kelly Company and the Thomas Forman Company. The latter company is very busy turning out flooring and hardwood interior finish.

The candidacy of John C. Lodge, secretary of the Dwight Lumber Company, for the nomination for alderman in the first ward was backed by a great number of prominent and influential business men who believed that the interests of the city could not be placed in better hands. Mr. Lodge made a fine record as a member of the legislature but could not stand for re-election because his duties at the Dwight Company would not permit his absence from the city to attend sessions of the legislature.

There has been a slight lull in the activity of the automobile industry but manufacturers of "buzz" wagons declare that no misapprehension need be felt. Many of the manufacturers to back up their statements are making plans for extensive improvements and additions to their plants looking forward to big increases in their outputs for next season.

August building in Detroit broke all records for the city. Permits were issued for 501 new buildings to cost \$2,308,645 and 100 additions to cost \$191,235, a total of \$2,499,880.

Detroit hardwood men were much interested in the report of State Forestry Warden Charles Pierce to the effect that Michigan's loss by forest fires this year has been exceedingly small. The warden says that in practically every township in the forest districts bands of fire fighters have been organized and that the small loss is due to the energetic efforts of these men.

The bowling season will soon be in full swing again and teams representing a number of hardwood dealers will be enrolled in the Lumber league. Last season the E. W. Leech team was not in the running to any noticeable extent. "Watch our smoke this year" is the word from the Leech bunch.

GRAND RAPIDS

Adrian VanKeulen, for the past five years with the VanKeulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company, has resigned his position and left for Cadillac, September 7, where he will be associated with A. F. Anderson in his extensive manufacturing and selling operations. The Anderson mills are at Buckley and South Boardman. Mr. VanKeulen is a clean young man of exceptional ability and is certain to make good in his new and responsible relations with one of Michigan's leading lumbermen.

President H. J. Dudley of the Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association has issued a call for the first meeting of the fall season, which will be held Friday evening, September 30. During the past two years meetings were held the last Tuesday evening of each month, but this has been changed to the last Friday in the expectation that coming later in the week there will be a larger attendance.

J. W. Travis of J. W. Travis & Son, whose home is in Traverse City, is in Grand Rapids on business. C. S. Travis of the firm has recently returned from an extended trip to Virginia.

Gerald McCoy, secretary of the Rice Veneer & Lumber Company, has returned from an enjoyable outing in the Georgian bay district.

Chas. L. Davis, a prominent table manufacturer of Shelbyville, Ind., was in the city August 6.

Among recent callers on the Grand Rapids trade are the following: Otto W. McCowen of Thompson, Thayer & McCowen, Evansville, Ind.; W. D. Reeves of the W. D. Reeves Lumber Company, manufacturer of hardwood lumber and box shooks at Helena, Ark., and Otto Meyer of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Carroll F. Sweet has been chosen as chairman of the local Y. M. C. A. Educational Committee, and his associates include E. K. Pritchett of the Macey Company, H. B. Grover of the Dregge-Grover Lumber Company, I. Preston Rice of the Rice Veneer & Lumber Company and Jesse B. Davis, principal of the Central high school. Chairman Sweet proposes a class in journalism for this year, which will be something unique for Grand Rapids.

Hardwood Market.

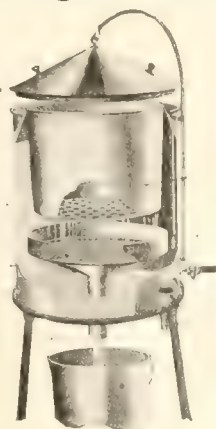
(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

The hardwood business still remains rather spotted in Chicago and vicinity. To be sure considerable lumber is being marketed, but the trade is of a catch-as-catch-can variety. Very few large orders are being placed. In the aggregate the volume of business is considerable, but it is of the single car variety. Wholesale consumers seem to be hesitating about laying in stocks and are simply buying for immediate requirements.

Oak seems to be the leader in demand, although there is fair call for poplar, maple and birch. Buyers thoroughly recognize the fact that desirable lots of lumber are in very short supply and with little prospect of an accretion of stocks in first hands for a good while to come. Still there is a hesitancy on the part of buyers to stock up. Everyone seems to be playing close to shore on all business transactions at the present time. This situation was brought about quite largely by the closeness of banking interests in holding borrowers down to a modicum of their actual requirements to transact business.

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June 7,
1910

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Mears-Slayton Lumber Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Nuttig Manufacturing Co.	Billings, Mont.
Mesta Machine Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.

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Pittsburg, Pa.

Sales offices in all large cities

COLUMBUS

Some improvement is reported in the hardwood trade in central Ohio during the past fortnight. Manufacturers and dealers are united in reporting a better demand from retailers and also a disposition on the part of factories to purchase more liberally. The fact that the street car strike still continues in Columbus, is the chief drawback to a more rapid improvement in the trade.

The weakness which had been noticeable in the better grades of plain oak has almost entirely disappeared and in its place strength appears. In fact there is a good demand for both the higher and the lower grades of hardwoods and prices have materially strengthened. Stocks in the hands of manufacturers and jobbers appear to be limited, having the effect of still further strengthening the market.

One of the best features of the trade is the disposition on the part of furniture factories to place sample orders. This is true of the plants which reported a good exhibition season. Larger orders are expected from the furniture factories soon. Shippers report a fair demand for hardwoods over the entire territory covered by Columbus firms. The slowness in both the East and the West is gradually disappearing.

Shippers and manufacturers anticipate a more active season as soon as people generally return from their annual vacations. Preparations are being made for a better demand and as a result prices have strengthened under this state of affairs. Both plain and quartered oak is still firm at good prices. Poplar is still pretty strong excepting in the wider sizes where buying is not active. Automobile factories are not in the market for the wide sizes as has been the case. Chestnut is in fair demand and prices are rather firm. Ash is still weak and prices are low. Basswood has recovered from its weakness. Other hardwoods are unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS

The local hardwood market is brisk and prices are firm, although not advancing materially. Trade is good and probably will continue so for some weeks. Shipments are moving promptly and there is little complaint of car shortage, despite the fact that crops are moving at this time.

Automobile factories are beginning to increase their activity after working with reduced forces for some weeks. Furniture factories are all working full time and vehicle plants say they are working to full capacity. Building operations are about normal.

TOLEDO

There has been no let up in the demand for high-grade hardwoods in this market. As usual local concerns are finding more or less difficulty in securing enough to take care of their orders, and some concerns say that they have been obliged to turn down orders because they could not get the material to fill them. This is particularly true of birch, which is very scarce. Poplar is looking up, a little siding having recently made a material advance which is being strictly maintained. Wide poplar is still at a premium, but the call is not so strenuous as it was earlier in the season before automobile concerns reduced their operations. Cypress is very strong and material advances are noted. Good oak is moving actively at stiff prices, with plenty of buyers and a limited supply in sight. Maple is proving good property both for building and factory purposes, and flooring and finish are in exceptional favor. Low-grade hardwoods are still plentiful but show more life than for some time. Box plants are larger

buyers, and while the supply of boxing material is in no sense short, the market appears to be holding fairly firm under the circumstances and little complaint is heard. Dealers are still buying and local stocks are in efficient working order, with few holes in the assortments. All shipments have been coming in promptly. Export trade has been exceptionally brisk and shipments have been above the average in volume. Altogether the market shows a healthy tone, and there is a feeling among local hardwood men that these favorable conditions will at least prevail to the end of the present season.

NASHVILLE

Steady improvement in the local market is noted by the dealers and each one seems encouraged with the outlook for fall business. More orders are coming in and plenty of inquiries are being received. Orders are termed "moderate."

White oak is the leader, both plain and quartered. Much of this wood is used for flooring, furniture and for interior finishing. Red oak is in good demand, but the supply exceeds that of white oak. Chestnut continues in excellent demand. The call for all grades of poplar is good. Hickory and ash are a bit slow, as the implement business is a trifle dull just now. Gum and cottonwood show little change. The outlook for the cypress market is regarded as encouraging.

BRISTOL

With the advent of fall and the passing of the vacation season, there is a decidedly better feeling among the lumbermen. While shipments were considerably better in August than during the preceding months, the past summer has been a period of dullness. Trade has been more quiet than it usually is during the vacation season. However, more inquiries are now coming in and on every hand there is optimism and a firm belief that the demand for stock will be much better the remainder of the year, with continually increasing prices, especially on the lower grades of stock. Prices on high grades are satisfactory now, but it is believed they will advance slightly.

LOUISVILLE

The hardwood market locally is decidedly more active than it was a few weeks ago. More inquiries are coming in, consumers are showing more signs of running their plants to capacity, and with the more plentiful supply of money resulting from marketing of the crops, business generally in this section has taken on a brighter hue. The demand for quartered oak has not been as strong as the supply is large, perhaps, as it is reported that some weakness in price has been shown on this item, although a considerable volume continues to move. Plain oak, on the other hand, is in good demand, as is poplar, and both are strengthening. The lower grades are moving better. Veneers are in fair demand, although some consumers are not ordering as heavily as they did a while back. Mahogany is also in better call, with prices steady.

HUNTINGTON

Business here is reported a little quiet, but prices are remaining firm, which is one of the pleasing features of the present conditions. High grades are becoming scarce and low grades a little more satisfactory. The majority of the mills in this section are busily engaged in the manufacture of lumber and are looking forward to a good fall trade. A great many

of the small inland mills are operating and the market conditions are favorable and they will be able to supply considerable lumber for late fall shipments.

Hemlock and pine bill stock is not moving very readily and prices are very low in this section. The demand for switch ties the last thirty days has cleaned up very well the large supply the mills had on hand. Poplar is in the lead, both in demand and prices, as usual; especially is this true of the wide panel stock, firsts and seconds. Mills in this section making a specialty of poplar are laying in a good supply for the winter markets. The lower grades are more satisfactory, better prices being received, which is a pleasing feature of the market conditions to our lumbermen, as most of them have on hand a large supply of low grades.

ST. LOUIS

There is not much to be said in regard to hardwood conditions, other than business is showing a gradual improvement. Some lumber is being sold all the time. Orders have been for small lots, although in the aggregate the total amount has been fairly good. Dealers who are best informed do not look for any material increase in buying for several weeks to come. Most of the orders coming in at the present time have been for red and white plain sawed oak in the better grades. The furniture people are doing some buying of quartered oak stock but not enough to amount to much. First and second and No. 1 common red gum is selling fairly well and wide panel poplar is also having a fair sale. Cypress conditions are quite satisfactory. Local dealers report a fair demand for first and second clears, select, shop and finish. Factories are doing some buying. Prices are a little unsettled but are not falling off enough to cause any great amount of worry.

MILWAUKEE

The local hardwood market is still quiet, although some little improvement is taking place. The building season is opening up rather slowly and the number of permits which are being issued is not being increased from week to week as rapidly as might be wished for. Indications are, however, that the later fall will see plenty of building under way.

Dealers say that they can see signs of a better demand from the factory trade. The sash and door manufacturers report that they have much new business booked, so a better run of orders from this source may be expected from now on. The railroads are placing some fairly good orders for car material and for grain doors. The furniture plants are placing some good orders. Low grade stuff is in slightly better demand as a result of the better orders that are being placed by the box manufacturers. Plain oak is in good demand, while hickory and ash are wanted as usual. Hardwood flooring is in especially good demand. Prices in general are holding fairly well.

MINNEAPOLIS

Country trade continues very quiet except for a little wagon stock demand. Building has not had its fall revival yet in the smaller places, but owing to the early harvest season and the generally good conditions, dealers expect considerable to be doing a little later. Factories are not buying heavily, but their stocks on hand are low and as business has a good prospect, the producers and wholesalers expect the usual fall revival of business to come very shortly.

Northern hardwoods are being held at very firm prices except for the low grades, which continue weak and at present seem in less demand than ever. The factory grades of birch,

maple and basswood are in strong hands and are known to be in shorter supply than for several years at this time. With any kind of a demand, the market is sure to be an absolute shortage in these woods before spring. There is more business in plain oak for all purposes, and reports indicate that it is strengthening in price again, after a period of weakness. The usual fall demand for ties, piling, and construction material is somewhat in evidence.

SAGINAW VALLEY

There has been a marked improvement in business the last two weeks and lumber is moving nicely, with a good, healthy tone to the market. Late in July and early in August there was a pronounced slump in the volume of business, but it quickly passed and manufacturers and dealers are optimistic now. Maple, ash, basswood and birch are especially firm, with light stocks in hands of manufacturers. Beech has improved and some stock that has been held two years has moved. Preparations are making for an active campaign in the logging districts and a large stock is reasonably assured, although logging is going to be expensive, owing to the cost of supplies and high wages. Conditions are regarded as exceptionally favorable in all this section of the state.

DETROIT

Market conditions have not been so brisk during the past two weeks but there has been a fairly healthy volume of business. Hardwood dealers, however, are optimistic that the market will soon be back to normal or better, and that fall trade should be fully as good as last year. There has been a slight falling off in prices. A good demand is noted for maple and oak while cypress is holding its own. Basswood stocks are not very active. The box and veneer trades are not rushed but a fair volume of business is reported. The feature of the market is the continued activity in the manufacture of hardwood flooring and interior finish.

LONDON

August is usually a dull month and the first fortnight especially so, on account of the holidays. Notwithstanding this, there has been a considerable movement in the hardwood section of the trade, owing to the arrival of the "Powhatan" from Newport News and Norfolk with about 170 cars, consisting chiefly of oak and whitewood, and the "Californian" from Galveston and New Orleans with the usual varied parcels of oak, ash, gum, walnut, tupelo, cottonwood, etc. At the moment importers are certain to experience some difficulty in placing unsold parcels "ex ship" when the principal buyers are from home holiday-making. Prices, however, keep firm and recent consignment parcels sold readily, but business for forward delivery is rather difficult to effect. The tendency with a number of buyers is to "wait and see" what shippers' agents offer on vessels arriving, and the opinion is expressed that the consignment business is on the increase at this port. The account sales which shippers will receive will be their best guide as to whether the consignment business is a profitable one. In prime whitewood very little contract business is being offered, owing chiefly to the high prices quoted, and as a consequence buyers are holding off. Plain oak in prime and medium grades is in fair demand, and there is also some call for quartered oak in prime quality. Satin walnut in prime and medium grades is in good request, and shippers of this stock ought to receive satisfactory returns. Good dry ash planks are greedily sought for, and holders of this stock should immediately offer to their agents what they have suitable for the motor trade.

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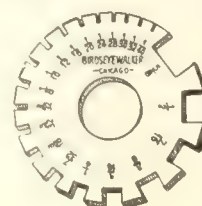
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White Pine, Hemlock and Hard-
woods, from our own lands.

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Ohio River Saw Mill Co.

HARDWOOD FLOORING.

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Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Headings counts as two lines. No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYEES WANTED

YARD FOREMAN WANTED

by large southern hardwood mill handling 30 to 40 million feet per year. Must be first class hardwood inspector, good organizer, and familiar with handling southern labor. A good position for the right man. Give references and state salary desired. Address "BOX 91," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

HARDWOOD INSPECTORS WANTED

familiar with inspecting hardwoods on National mills. Those also familiar with inspection of exports as well as lumber preferred. Maximum wages for experienced men \$3.50 per day of 10 hours. State references and how soon can report for duty. Address "BOX 92," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

A high-class lumber inspector and buyer for a warehouse yard at Cincinnati. Prefer man now located there. Advise salary expected, etc. Address "BOX 90," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED—A MANAGER.

For a handle and spoke factory. Party must take from \$1,000 to \$5,000 interest in the business. Paying proposition for the right man. Address "BOX 82," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED, SALESMAN

for Eastern Pennsylvania and Southeastern New York. Stocks handled principally Hardwoods, White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock. State salary expected and name references. Address "BOX 78," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

5 ft. Ray & Egan band sawmill, fully equipped. A good hauler. For further particulars address KENTUCKY LUMBER CO., Cincinnati, O.

SMALL CIRCULAR MILL.

Edger, cut-off, 34 in. band saw, all in good condition. Will sell at a bargain. R. G. JESTER, Perryssville, Ind.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 75 tons rebuilt ready for use; 140 locomotives in stock.

SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

- 1 nearly new Hoyt double surfacer, 28" wide and 12" deep, belts new and a first class machine, for \$500.
- 1 No. 10 Hoyt matcher, belts complete, nearly new, for \$500.
- 1 Mitts & Merrill hog, in good shape, for \$100.
- 1 Timby lath machine, in good repair, for \$100.
- 1 good medium pump, for \$50.
- 1 Bay State center crank engine, 10x12, in first-class repair, for \$75.
- 1 planer blower, double fans, in first-class shape, for \$50.
- 1 dust collector, with pipings for six machines, all complete with boiler feeder, etc., for \$200.
- 1 60x18 boiler, one stack, one 12x18 engine, for \$400. Complete line shafting, etc.
- 23 sets of white oak beam sleigh bunks, chains complete, for \$25 a set.
- 5 sets of 5" tire log trucks, in good repair, for \$25 a set.

J. S. WEIDMAN,
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

VENEER CUTTING AND PANEL MACHINERY.

Following machinery for sale at a bargain. All in excellent condition:

- 1—120" Fan, heater and engine.
- 1—8x120 ft. Roller dryer, heater, engine, etc.
- 1—100" Coe Veneer Lathe.
- 1—88" Coe Veneer Lathe.
- 1—100" Coe Veneer Clipper.
- 1—88" Coe Veneer Clipper.
- 1—100" Capital Knife Grinder.
- 1 3-sided Matcher.
- 1—Air Hoist and Tunk, 88" lathe.
- 1—Chain Block.
- 1 S. ft. Bolting Saw.
- 1—Veneer Taping Machine.
- 1—Veneer Jointer, 8 ft.
- 2—Smith-Cut-off Saws, wood frame.
- 1—Plate Veneer Dryer, 4x8x5.
- 1—60" Three Drum Sander, Berlin.
- 1—Iron Frame Dado & Groove Saw, Towsley.
- 1—8 ft. Belt Sander, Jackson-Cochran Co.
- 1—Saw Gummer and Emery Grinder, Hart Emery Wheel Co.
- 107—Factory Trucks.
- 1—Mt. Gilead Hydraulic Press, 48x96.
- 1—Double Power Press, B. & B., 64x72.
- 1—56" Glue Spreader, Towsley.
- 2—30 gal. Glue Heaters, Towsley.
- 1—Hand Press, 3 screws and plates.
- 1—Hand Press, 5 screws and plates.
- 1—Hand Press, 7 screws and plates.
- 117—Dry Kiln Trucks, wood frames, iron wheels.
- 1—30" Fan, dust separator.
- 1 No. 7 Vertical Heater.

Shafting Boxes and Hangers. Address "VENEER MACHINE," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE—SELF-FEED RIP SAWS,

Bolting Saws, Quick acting Saw Gauges and special machinery. Prices right. Write for particulars.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER AND DIMENSION STOCK,

P. O. BOX 345. Muncie, Ind.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

CYPRESS AND HARDWOOD TIMBER LAND

for sale. Large and small tracts for parties wanting to operate or invest. Address BOX 73, Melville, La.

FOR SALE—40 MILLION OAK AND GUM IN S. W.

26c rate to Chicago. On good navigable river and near R. R. Trees large and long bodied. A very fine hardwood proposition. Price, \$60,000. Will take 60 notes, \$1,000 each, 6%: first note due in 6 months to enable buyer to get started, balance one note per month. Only outside security required with be mortgage on purchaser's plan and reasonable evidence that purchaser can handle the proposition. A part of the timber must be cut soon. Can deliver 10 million more on same terms. Address "BOX 81," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

SPECIAL HARDWOOD BARGAIN.

4,000 acres virgin Oak, Gum, Cypress; 2 railroads and river. Cruisers' report shows over 8,000 ft. per acre. North Louisiana. Price \$60,000. Easy terms.

HOLTON, SEELYE & CO.,
204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

TIMBER.

Try our Timber Department to buy or sell in the southern states and Mexico.

J. T. BERTRAND, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE.

17 million feet yellow heart pine, 12 million feet of good white oak, one million feet of poplar. Located in Virginia, four miles of railroad. We have other good tracts.

BRANCHVILLE TIMBER CO.,
Branchville, Va.

FOR SALE.

100,000,000 feet hardwood timber located north Alabama. Fifty per cent White Oak. For particulars address

H. H. WEFEL, JR.,
413 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

Standard and narrow gauge locomotives and cars of all sorts for logging and railroad use.

HICKS LOCOMOTIVE & CAR WORKS,
Chicago, Ill.

NEW STEEL RAILS, QUICK SHIPMENT.

From 8-pound to 45-pound sections, with joints and spikes. Also standard sections, relaying rail. CHARLES A. RIDGELY & CO.,
1200 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

30,000 ft. 1x10" and wider Indiana Quartered White Oak, band sawn and trimmed, three years dry.

100,000 ft. 1x8x10" White Pine, No. 2 barn, Tonawanda grading.

100,000 ft. 1x4 White Pine Flooring, No. 2 barn, Tonawanda grading.

We must move the above quick to make room. Will quote special prices.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A few cars of very fine No. 1 common cherry. EAST ST. LOUIS WALNUT COMPANY,
East St. Louis, Illinois.

DISPOSAL REJECTED CARS IN CHICAGO

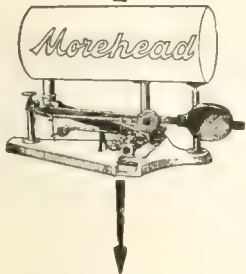
We are the largest Chicago Teaming firm making a business of LUMBER HAULING, and can give your interests better attention than jobbers or dealers. We inspect and dispose of carloads left in hands of factory trade.

REFERENCES:—Monroe National Bank, Western Trust and Savings Co., and Lumber Users in Chicago

TOWNES EMERGENCY EXPRESS, Inc., First National Bank Bldg., Chicago



25 Per Cent Fuel Saving



A guaranteed investment with guaranteed results.

DO you, as a steam user, appreciate the full significance of the above phrase? Do you realize that you can put your steam plant into a condition that will effect such a large saving in fuel?

A—MOREHEAD STEAM TRAP

installation, will accomplish results far beyond your highest expectations.

Furthermore, you may have the privilege of proving to your own satisfaction, the truth of our claims—at our expense. Write for our trial offer proposition, and ask for "Trap Book."

MOREHEAD MANUFACTURING CO.

Dept. 8, DETROIT, MICH.



Looking into the Upper Runway of a Jeffrey Wire Rope Conveyer Equipment.

We insure satisfaction in handling Saw Mill materials and our equipments are rapidly replacing old methods of handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, Etc.

Drop us a card for catalog HF 57.

THE JEFFREY MFG. CO.
COLUMBUS OHIO

We have the following stocks of Hardwood for sale, and would be glad to quote prices on application. It is all band sawed, cut from virgin timber, and the widths are unusually good:

1 car	12/4 No. 1 Com. & Better Birch
1 car	12/4 1st and 2nd Basswood
3 cars	8/4 No. 1 Com. & Better Basswood
2 cars	6/4 1sts and 2nds Basswood
3 cars	6/4 No. 1 Com. Basswood
2 cars	6/4 No. 2 Com. Basswood
5 cars	6/4 No. 3 Com. Basswood
3 cars	5/4 1sts and 2nds Basswood
2 cars	5/4 No. 1 Com. Basswood
1 car	5/4 No. 2 Com. Basswood
8 cars	5/4 No. 3 Com. Basswood
3 cars	4/4 8" to 11" 1sts & 2nds Basswood
1 car	4/4 11" & wider No. 1 Com. Basswood
1 car	4/4 A. W. No. 1 Com. Basswood
1 car	12/4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
3 cars	8/4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
2 cars	6/4 No. 1 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
5 cars	4/4 No. 2 Com. & Bet. Mich. Gray Elm
5 cars	4/4 No. 2 Com. & Bet. Wisc. Red Oak

MEARS-SLAYTON LUMBER CO.,
1237 Belmont Ave., Chicago.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Red and White Oak.
4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Basswood.

Delivery New York city, lighterage limits.

HERBERT C. TURNER & CO.,

1 Madison Ave., New York.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 2558 S. Robey St., Chicago.

WANTED.

A car maple or birch edgings suitable for 3/4 x 60" handles. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—OAK TIMBER AND PILING.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL PILING & LUMBER CO.,
1205 Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

SOMETHING TO KNOW.

If you have hardwood to sell in Chicago, sell through one who knows the trade.
GENIO WALLACE, Storage Yards,
1436 Cherry Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SECOND GROWTH WHITE ASH LOGS.

Wanted, during winter, 20 to 30 carloads, 8" up diameter, 15 to 16' average length, clean.
Address "BOX 83," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED QUARTERED AND PLAIN WHITE OAK.

4,000 ft. 6/4"x12" and up quartered White Oak, ones and twos.
6,000 ft. clear quartered White Oak strips, 2 1/2", 3", 4 1/2", 5" and 5 1/2" wide. Every piece flash grain, ones and twos. Address

THOS. W. SMITH,
Cor. 1st and Indiana Av., Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE.

An up-to-date Bending Factory, located on trunk line railroad close to New York. Have established a good business in the manufacture of Rims, Shafts, Poles, Whiffletrees and other wagon and automobile stock. Can get plenty of Oak and Hickory to keep the plant in operation, and no trouble to sell the output. Factory is in good running order and can be seen in daily operation.

Also 1,000 acres of good Oak and Hickory timber. Will sell separate or together.

If interested, address

"BENDING," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE.

A large circular mill in South with over twenty million feet of mostly poplar and oak, by the thousand. Or, we will contract the logging and sawing. Logging is of the very best. We want to begin work at once.
AMERICAN LUMBER CO., Richwood, W. Va.
L. B. Elswick, Supt.

WANTED.

Contract for manufacturing hardwood in central West Virginia with good portable mill.
BOX 435, Buckhannon, W. Va.

WANTED.

A man with seven-foot band mill to saw ten to twelve million feet of mostly poplar and oak, by the thousand. Or, we will contract the logging and sawing. Logging is of the very best. We want to begin work at once.
AMERICAN LUMBER CO., Richwood, W. Va.
L. B. Elswick, Supt.

DIMENSION STOCK WANTED

WANTED—SMALL DIMENSION

in quartered red and white oak 14" to 26" long, 3/4 to 6/4 thick; plain oak from 18" to 48" long. Also clear oak and birch squares 15" to 48" long, 1 1/4"x1 1/4" to 3x3".

PENN FURN. & CHAIR STOCK CO.,
308 Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM 30 TO 75%

1 Iron Double Circular Saw Table
1 44-in. McDonough Band Resaw
2 2x16 Baldwin 36 in. Locomotives
1 Houston Mortising and Boring Machine
1 Daniels Timber Planer
1 36-in. American Band Saw
60 miles relaying rails
6000 Rollers, Engines and other Machines
Send for list, also our new 500-Page Catalog No. 940

Complete stock of Structural Steel and Iron, Shafting, Belting and Pulleys

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO



Atkins Always Ahead

Atkins' Band, Circular, Gang, Drag, Cross-cut and other Mill Saws are the "Finest on Earth." Your dealer or jobber will supply you. If not, write to the nearest address below:

Bowie Lumber Co. Ltd.

MILL NO. 2.

ALLEMANDS P. O., LA., April 5, 1910.

Messrs. E. C. Atkins & Co.,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sirs:-

I am sending you a 1 1/2" rafting-pin that had broken off in a large cypress log, beneath the bark, and which was cut in two clean, by one of your saws.

The points of the teeth were barely bruised,- in fact, I believe that I could have continued to run the saw.

Please carry in stock two saws of the same dimensions as the ones I received from you, to be ordered out as wanted.

Yours truly,

BOWIE LUMBER CO. Ltd. Mill No. 2.

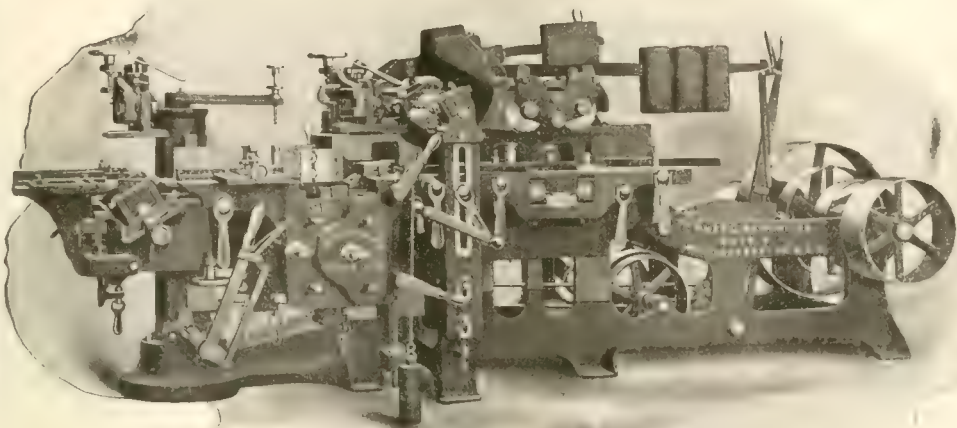
Per

first. Mgr.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, Inc., HOME OFFICE and FACTORY **INDIANAPOLIS**
THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Branches: Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis. New Orleans, New York City, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle. Canadian Factory—Hamilton, Ont.

New Hermance 1910, "Double Quick Wide Open" Moulder



Superiority in every part. Strong, durable construction plus quality and quantity producing features make it the most efficient moulding machine ever built.

Whitney Patent Clamp Boxes and Instantaneous Locking Devices for top and side heads are two important features. There are many others.

Descriptive matter upon application.

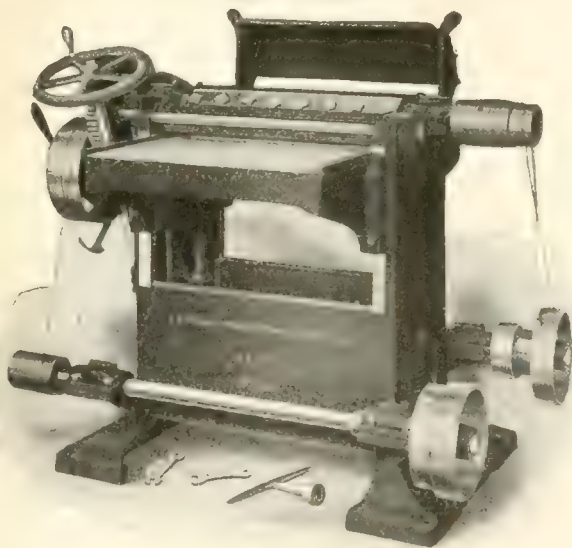
HERMANCE MACHINE COMPANY - Williamsport, Pa.

Chicago Representatives: **CHICAGO MACHINERY EXCHANGE**

Chicago Machinery Exchange,

(Incorporated)

WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



No. 35 SINGLE SURFACE PONY PLANER

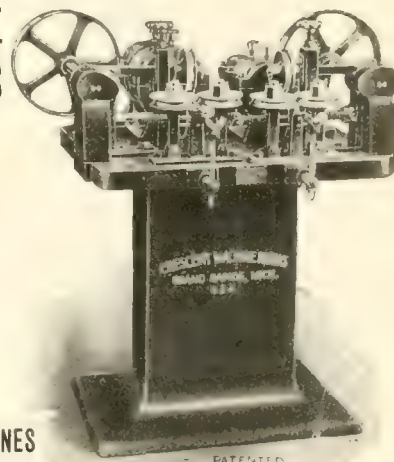
Planes 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick. Table slides on outside of frame so it is steady and the work will not be wavy or have clipped off ends. Two rates of feed driven from cylinder, one regulating the other.

CRESCENT DOUBLE DOWEL MACHINES

Have two cylinders running side by side and operated by one man. This cuts the labor cost in two. The patented construction of these machines positively eliminates the common trouble of stock breaking or twisting. Write us and learn all the reasons why

CRESCENT DOWEL MACHINES

Are Superior to All Others



The
Tannewitz
WORKS.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CHICAGO MACHINERY EXCHANGE, INC.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS

159-161 N. Canal St.

REPRESENTING EXCLUSIVELY

Chicago, Ill.

BAXTER D. WHITNEY & SON,
HERMANCE MACHINE CO..

CREAVES, KLUSMAN & CO.,
McDONOUGH MFG. CO..

PORTER MACHINERY CO.,
BEACH MFG. CO..

THE TANNEWITZ WORKS.
of Grand Rapids.

WEST SIDE IRON WORKS.
New Chicago Line.

WE CAN
DOUBLE
THE CAPACITY
OF YOUR
DRY KILN.

PORT NORFOLK, VA., March 19, 1910
GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—

Answering your letter relative to the merits of your dry kiln process, in comparison with that of the present kilns. Your process installed by us in an old rattle-trap of a kiln was successful. We were much pleased with the results.

In early part of 1909 our entire plant was destroyed by fire. We wrote you for plans for a new kiln. You were dilatory in getting plans to us. We were persuaded by other kiln people to install their process.

Results:

Present system with us is not a success. This system installed in an entirely new, air-tight brick building, under what should be very favorable conditions, does not give us results that we secured with your system in the old rattle-trap kiln.

In our judgment, resulting from our experience with the two systems, they should not be mentioned in the same breath.

Unless we can find some way of getting better than present results from this system, we will be after you in a short time to install your process on top of the same.

Yours very truly,

AIR LINE MFG. CO.,

C. W. STEELE, Sec'y and Treas.

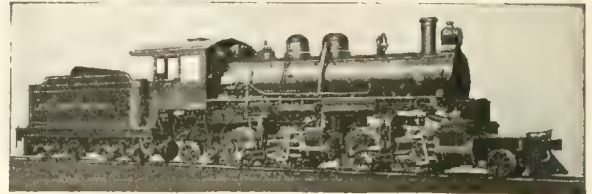
GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BALDWIN
LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

Principal Offices and Works:
500 North Broad St., PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES



MALLET ARTICULATED LOCOMOTIVE

The above type is particularly adapted to LOGGING service. A large proportion of the weight can be utilized for tractive power and curves of short radius can be readily traversed.

BRANCH OFFICES

NEW YORK, Hudson Terminal.
ST. LOUIS, Security Building.

CHICAGO, Railway Exchange.
PORTLAND, Couch Building.

Cable Address:—"Baldwin, Philadelphia."

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

TIMBER

WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

PACIFIC COAST

We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the **world**. We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer to **verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time**. Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

JAMES D. LACEY & CO.

JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE

312 Hibernia Bldg., NEW ORLEANS
1215 Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO

LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS
IN THE WORLD

1009 White Building, SEATTLE
604-606 Couch Bldg., PORTLAND

The Oldham Saws

Acknowledged
Leaders
in

Saws for
Sawmills

Joshua Oldham & Sons

NEW YORK SAW WORKS

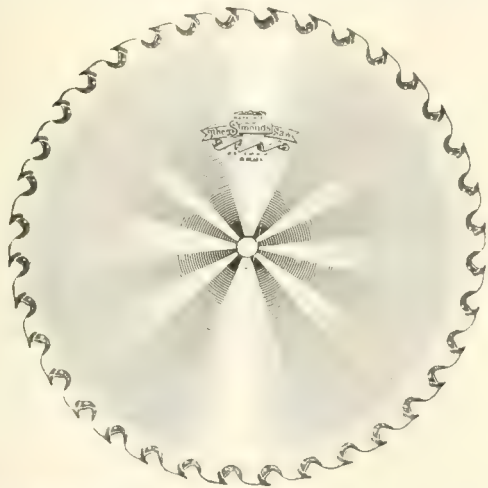
Works and Executive Offices:

Pacific Coast Branch:

**BROOKLYN
NEW YORK CITY**

**WHITE-HENRY BLDG.
SEATTLE, WASH.**

New Orleans Branch: **633 Baronne Street,** New Orleans, La



SIMONDS INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

MADE OF SIMONDS STEEL

Simonds Inserted Teeth, because they are on two separate circles, are machine milled, and have a good support well into the blade of the saw, make the most reliable Inserted Tooth Saw on the market. Prices very reasonable. Deliveries prompt. Write for special booklet free.

SIMONDS MFG. COMPANY

FITCHBURG, MASS.

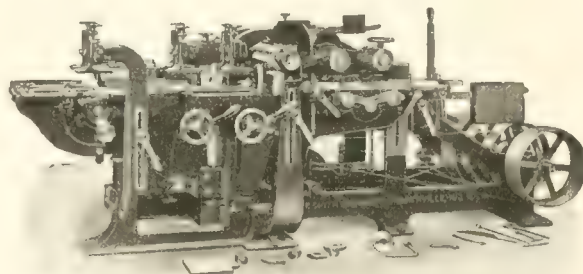
CHICAGO, ILL.

MONTREAL, QUE.

"Smith of Smithville"

More than sixty years in
:: the manufacture of ::

**Wood Working
:: Machinery ::**

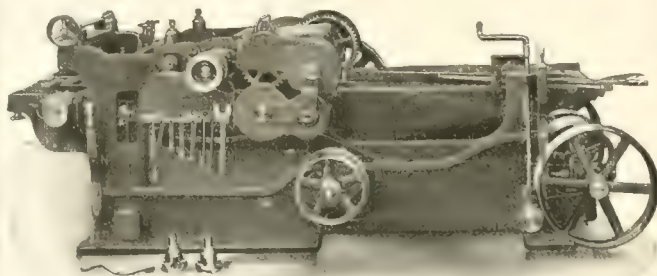


The 8", 9" and 10" Type of Molder.

The Extra Heavy Molders above referred to are the result of more than sixty-five years in the manufacture of Molding Machines, and they embody all late improvements to date.

The Frames are cast whole and being long and wide afford room for long and wide belts, hence the machines are strongly driven.

The Feeds are started and stopped by levers both front and rear which operate a clutch, the motion from the clutch-shaft being communicated to the Feed Gearing by an **Automobile Chain**, insuring a **POSITIVE** and **POWERFUL** feed.



No. 14-A Planer and Matcher, with Divided Feed Rolls.

Smith's Double Surface Planer and Matcher has all the latest improvements to date, likewise strength, power and rigidity for doing all classes of work.

Capacity: It will plane two sides 24 inches wide x 6 inches thick; four sides, 14 inches wide x 4 inches thick, and finish stock as narrow as 1½ inches.

For further particulars (and prices) concerning the above and other wood-working machines, address

H. B. SMITH MACHINE CO.

SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

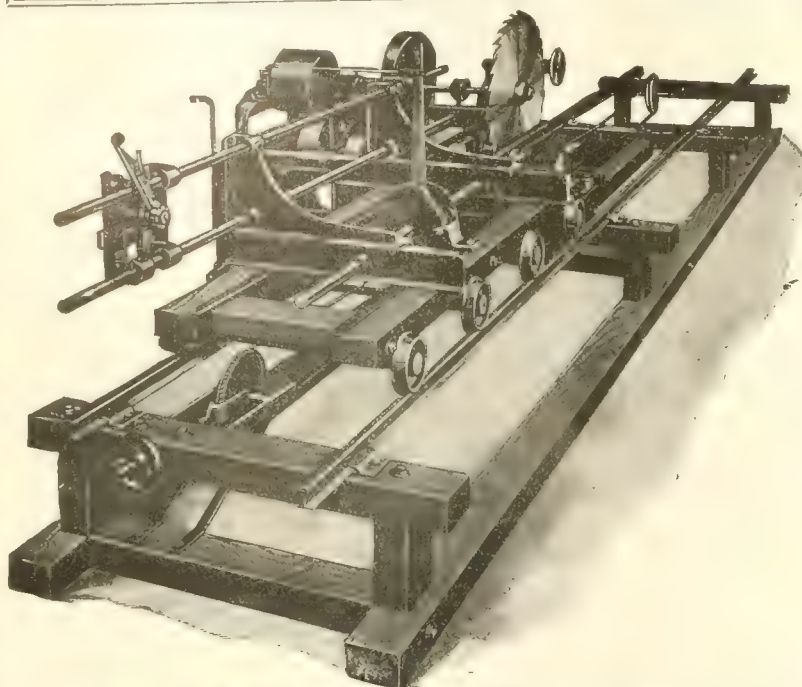
New York

Chicago

Atlanta

Memphis

New Hoosier Improved Short Log Sawing Machine



Made especially for sawing veneer cores and small logs, up to 20 inches diameter and from 2 to 12 feet long.

The machine is built with a heavy cast iron husk frame that carries the feed works and mandrel which runs in self-oiling boxes. It is equipped with a variable friction feed, with cable attachment to carriage. Feed is strong and rapid.

The dogs are of an entirely new style, and dog the log, or piece to be sawed, in the end instead of top and bottom, and can be instantly changed to grip any length log that the carriage will accommodate.

The machine consists of but three pieces, the husk frame, track frame and carriage. It can be quickly and easily moved, and can be operated with a 10 H.P. engine. The machine will saw from 3,000 to 6,000 feet per day and weighs 3,500 lbs.

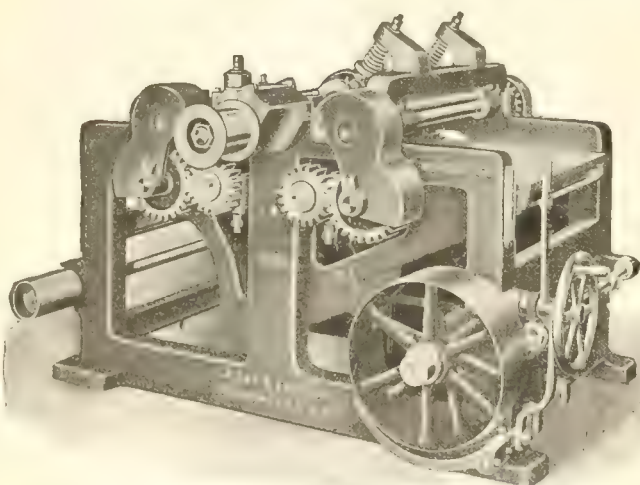
The largest saw that can be used is a 48-in. diameter.

For further information, address:

THE SINKER-DAVIS COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

A FINE HARDWOOD CABINET SURFACER

is the first requisite for the production of a
FINE HARDWOOD FINISH



No. 156 CABINET SMOOTHING PLANER.
24", 27", 30", 36", 42" Widths.

Patented Oct. 10, 1905

Our No. 156 Hardwood Cabinet Surfacers is designed for the highest quality of surfacing required in Furniture, Piano and Cabinet Factories. Its mechanical construction enables it to leave the surface perfectly and uniformly smooth—without a knife mark. This is hard to believe but we can prove it to you, if you will write for samples.

When purchasing this machine you will find the initial cost is a thing of minor consideration; a thing of greater importance is

What the Machine Will Do

Let Us Give You an Idea of What It Will Do. Write for Samples Today.

J. A. Fay & Egan Co., 414-434 W. Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

High Daily Averages In skidding depend principally on initial capacity and the degree to which the skidder can be operated to that capacity.

The Clyde Self-propelling Steam Skidder is absolutely independent of loading and is never held back nor its full capacity interfered with by any loading conditions that may exist. Full capacity is therefore possible when conditions are favorable and the hauls are short thus insuring a surplus of logs to compensate for those days when conditions are unfavorable and the hauls are long.

With the independent and separate loading unit, the loading crew may then be pushed to its fullest capacity at all times assuring a uniform daily flow of logs to the mill. It is self-propelling, can move frequently without loss of time and sets quickly because of its special steam guying device.

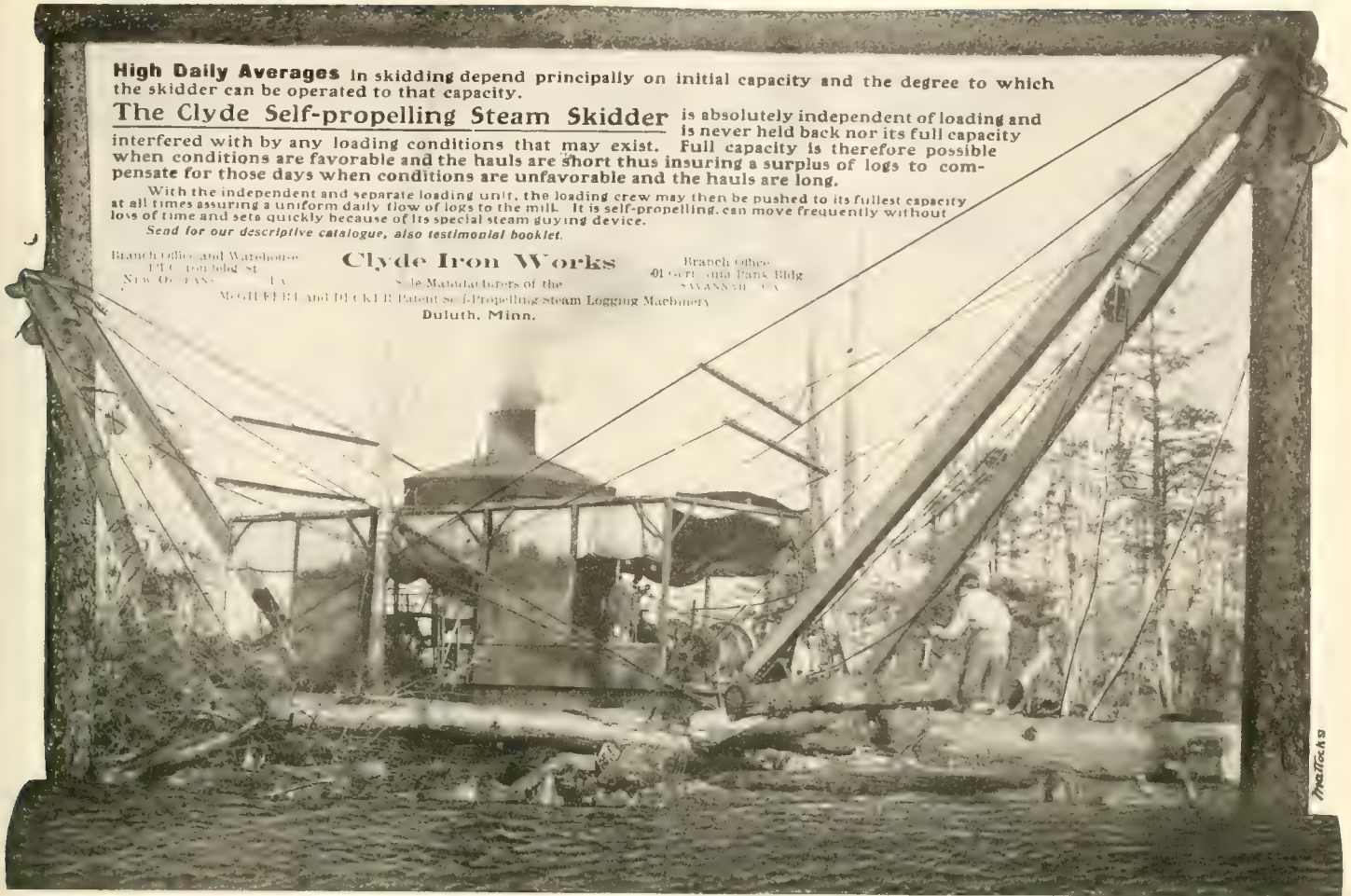
Send for our descriptive catalogue, also testimonial booklet.

Branch Office and Warehouse
114 10th St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Clyde Iron Works

Sole Manufacturers of the
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Results Are What Count

A combined skidding and loading machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up ready for business in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel Machine has some distinct improvements that save time, trouble and money.

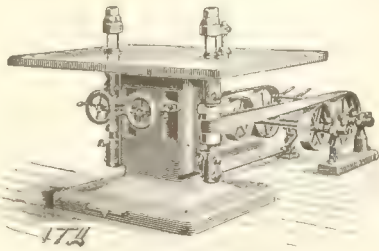
The skidding sheaves are hung from a vertically hinged jib the outer end is gauged by two power tightened lines.

An all-steel machine which has special features that absorb all shocks and strains. Rapid in operation and setting. Swinging boom easily controlled by one lever. The machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented geared jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines. A machine that will interest you; because it is the fastest and strongest of the day.

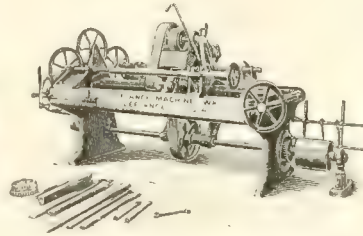
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"Defiance" Wood-Working Machinery

INVENTED AND BUILT BY
The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio



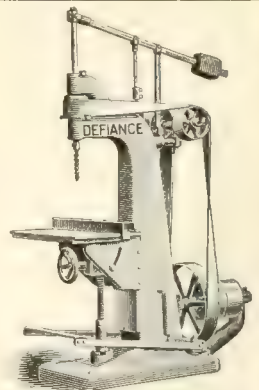
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IMPROVED WHITE SAW SWAGES

Will make your saws last longer,
make better lumber and please your
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25,000 ft. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Selected Red Birch

Also complete stock of Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber. Write for delivered prices.

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Maple and Beech Flooring

in $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

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1 C-L 2 1/2 to 5 in. Pl. R. & W. Oak Straps
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The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate adds from 25 to 50% to the efficiency
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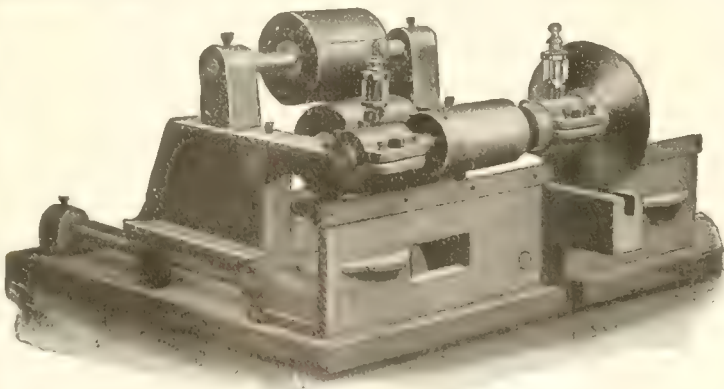
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YOUR INQUIRIES WILL RECEIVE
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1 Car 8-4 No. 1 Common and Better Elm
2 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better Elm
5 Cars 4-4 1s and 2s Sap Gum
1 Car 4-4 1s and 2s Red Gum
2 Cars 12-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
2 Cars 12-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak
½ Car 16-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
3 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Ash
1 Car 5-4 No. 1 Common Ash
1 Car 6-4 No. 1 Common Ash
1 Car 8-4 No. 1 Common Ash
1 Car 5, 6, 8-4 No. 2 Common Walnut
1 Car 4-4 No. 1 Common Cherry
1 Car 4-4 No. 2 Common Cherry
1 Car 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better Plain Sycamore
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A well organized Collection Department is also operated and
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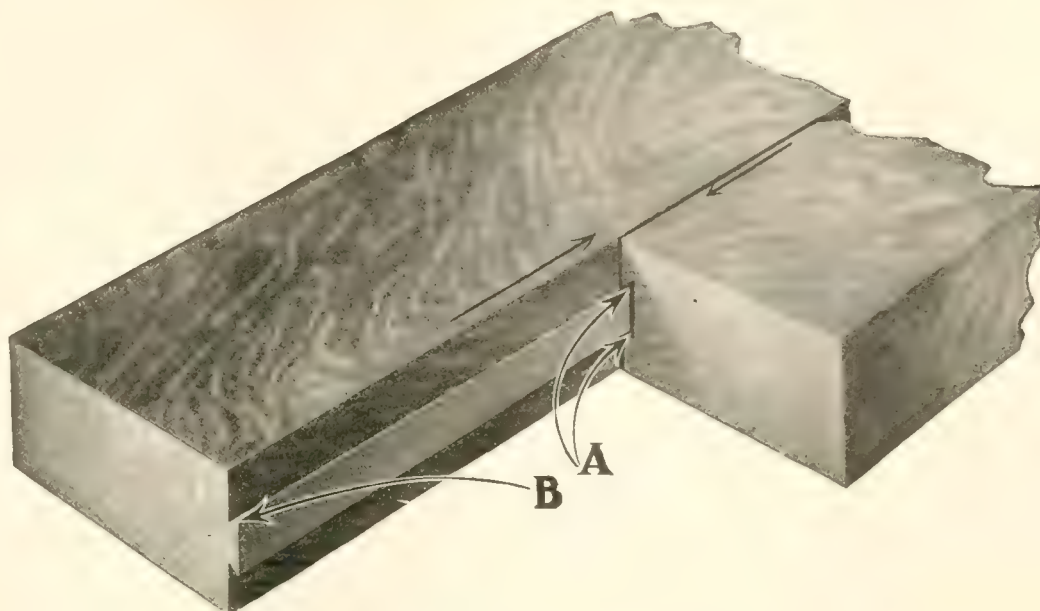
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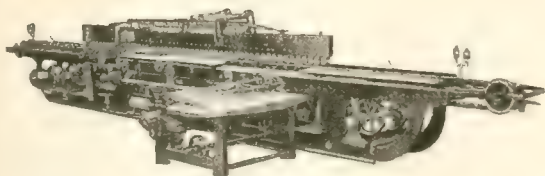
You can reduce your jointing costs about two-thirds and still be assured that your product will be as good or better than by the method you now use.

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5-8 and 4-4
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Thoroughly Kiln-Dried

Every dealer in flooring should write us for prices, get our flooring in stock
and thus avoid the annoyance of disposing of a lot of flooring 1'-4' LONG

THE W. M. RITTER LUMBER CO., Columbus, O.

W. H. DAWKINS LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF BAND SAWED

OLD FASHIONED
SOFT

YELLOW POPLAR

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
WATER SEASONED
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POPLAR LUMBER

ROUGH	ALL GRADES	DRESSED
QUICK SHIPMENT		

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Aardwood Record

Fifteenth Year,
Semi-Monthly.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1910

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LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

MAHOGANY, VENEER

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OFFICE, FACTORY AND YARDS:

2558 South Robey Street

CHICAGO

Telephone Canal 930

BAND MILLS, MEMPHIS, TENN.

W A N T E D

All Kinds of High-Grade

HARDWOODS

S.E. SLAYMAKER & CO.

Representing
WEST VIRGINIA SPRUCE LUMBER CO.,
Cass, West Virginia.

Fifth Ave. Bldg.,
NEW YORK

**THE ATLANTIC
LUMBER COMPANY**

2 Kilby Street, :: BOSTON

Would like to talk to you about their large stock of

**Plain and Quartered
WHITE OAK**

Tennessee Red Cedar, Thin Poplar and Poplar Siding

ASK US WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU

KEYS-FANNIN LUMBER COMPANY
HERNDON, W. VA.

HAS A LARGE STOCK OF CHOICE

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

PLAIN and QUARTERED WHITE and RED OAK

BASSWOOD CHESTNUT HEMLOCK

Rough or Dressed

Write for Prices

"THE BEST LUMBER"

CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER CO.

SCRANTON, PA.

CYPRESS
AND
WEST VIRGINIA
HARDWOODS

SELLING AGENT
THE HEBARD CYPRESS CO.
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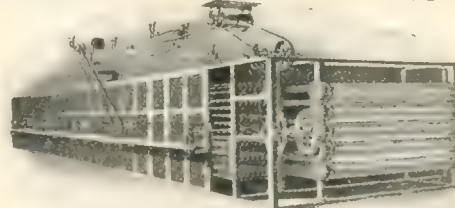
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of Lumber and Woodworking Risks

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UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
RECOMMENDED BY ALL THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT

NO
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THE PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY
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McILVAIN'S SPECIALS FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

Get your order in early for

RED OAK

200,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better.

Ask us for prices on 100,000 feet 4 and 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better.

SOFT YELLOW TENNESSEE POPLAR

good widths and lengths, ready for immediate shipment.

We have just received a large consignment of

MAHOGANY

200,000 feet, manufactured from choice logs, well-figured, and nice stock in every particular; good widths and lengths.

10-4 to 16-4 100,000 ft.

HARD MAPLE

Also same amount of Soft Maple.
Ask us for prices.

We can make prompt shipment on

WHITE OAK

200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on

QUARTERED OAK

150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

Let us quote you on

BLACK WALNUT

We have 70,000 feet No. 2 Common and Better, dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths.

We will have 300,000 7x24 and 100,000 8x20 No. 1

HEART RIVED CYPRESS SHINGLES

ready for delivery the latter part of September. Ask us for prices.

How are you fixed on

WHITE PINE ?

We have 500,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Barn and Better, dry, which can be shipped in the rough or worked in any manner desired.

No better time than right now to think about

HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE

Our big stock offers some choice bargains.

Are you in the market for

CALIFORNIA SUGAR AND WHITE PINE

We have a large stock of 4-4 to 12-4

If you are looking for

GULF CYPRESS

write us for prices. 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 16-4 now ready for shipment

We have just received a large block of

SOFT WHITE PINE

4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths.
Can ship separate or mixed cars.

What about

CHESTNUT

We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4; also 5 cars of 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better, bone dry, for prompt shipment.

You can get a good price on this No. 1 Common and Better tough

WHITE ASH

200,000 feet of 4-4 to 5 inch, largely First and Seconds.

"We Have It If It's Hardwood"

J. GIBSON MCILVAIN & COMPANY

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Wm. Whitmer & Sons

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Franklin Bank Bldg.
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West Virginia Spruce and Hemlock : Long and
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*"If Anybody Can,
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R.E. Wood Lumber Company

Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.

We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.

Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

GENERAL OFFICES:
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MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

MANUFACTURED BY

COBBS & MITCHELL, Inc.

Cadillac, Mich., September 5, 1910

DRY STOCK LIST

4-4 Ash No. 2 Common and Better	-	46M
4-4 Basswood No. 1 Common	- - -	80M
4-4 Basswood No. 2 Common	- - -	300M
8-4 Rock Elm	- - - - -	80M
4-4 Soft Maple No. 2 Common and Better		100M

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

MITCHELL BROTHERS COMPANY

Dry Stock List

Michigan Hardwoods

Cadillac, Mich., September 6, 1910

8-4 Ash, 1s and 2s	.....	5M
1x6 Basswood, No. 1 Common	.....	17M
1x7 and up Basswood, No. 1 Common	.....	38M
4-4 Basswood, No. 2 Common	.....	150M
1x6 Basswood, No. 2 Common	.....	16M
4-4 Soft Maple, No. 2 Common and Better		78M

CADILLAC QUALITY

When you want lumber of Cadillac Quality, lumber which has been manufactured and seasoned properly, and grades which have not been blended to meet price competition, send us your inquiries.

WE SELL ONLY MITCHELLS-MAKE

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED. HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber

1 TO 6 INCHES THICK

WRITE FOR PRICES

BAY CITY :: MICHIGAN

Kneeland-Bigelow Co.

Bay City, Mich.

Manufacturers of

Michigan Hardwoods and Hemlock

ANNUAL CAPACITY

20,000,000 Feet of Hardwood

20,000,000 Feet of Hemlock

LET US KNOW YOUR WANTS

CHICAGO



Cards of Chicago Hardwood Lumber and Veneer Manufacturers and Jobbers

FRED D. SMITH

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1337-1343 North Branch St. CHICAGO

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Oak and Poplar**

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610 N. ALMA AVE., AUSTIN, CHICAGO

Consignments solicited.

Let me figure on your requirements

Frederick Gustorf & Co.
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Southern Oak a Specialty

108 LA SALLE STREET

J. M. ATTLEY & CO.

HARDWOODS

RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG.

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PINE AND HARDWOOD

FROM

J. J. COCHRAN, Incorporated

Established at

961 PEOPLE'S GAS BUILDING

The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Retail

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Southern Elm a Specialty

Telephone Canal 1355

Q. Y. Hamilton, Manager

The Lumber Shippers' Storage and

Commission Co.

(Not Incorporated)

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Office and Yard:

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CHICAGO

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W. B. Crane & Company

Established 1881

HARDWOOD LUMBER, TIMBER AND TIES

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Office, Yards and Planing Mills:
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Mills at
Falcon, Miss.

McParland Hardwood

Lumber Co. 873-88 Laflin St.

HARDWOODS

THE KERNS-UTLEY LUMBER COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

HARDWOOD LUMBER

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

PRICES RIGHT

GRADES GOOD

SHIPMENTS PROMPT

MAIN OFFICE, 405 FISHER BLDG.
CHICAGO

WE'LL SERVE YOU RIGHT

COMPLETE STOCK
MOUNDS, ILL.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

THE FOREST PRODUCTS CO.

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALEERS

OF

Lumber.

CALIFORNIA SUGAR AND
WHITE PINE-IDAHO AND
WESTERN WHITE PINE
CYPRESS
NORTHERN & SOUTHERN
HARDWOOD

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SALES DEPARTMENT
1101 MARQUETTE BLDG.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ESTABLISHED 1852

MEARS-SLAYTON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Dealers in Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, 1237 Belmont Ave.
CHICAGO

We have at shipping point the following cars as noted. All this stock is band sawed, cut from large timber and widths and lengths are unusually good.

BASSWOOD: 1 car 12 4 1st and 2nd, 2 cars 6 4 1st and 2nd, 2 cars 6 4 No. 1 Common, 2 cars 6 4 No. 2 Common, 3 cars 8 4 No. 1 Common and Better, 75% 1st and 2nd, 5 cars 5 4 1st and 2nd, 2 cars 5 4 No. 1 Common, 1 car 1 4 1st and 2nd, 2 cars 1 4 No. 1 Common, 3 cars 7 4 No. 1 Common, 1 car 6 4 No. 3 Common, 6 cars 1 4 No. 3 Common.

BIRCH: Extra good lengths, 2 cars 8 4 1st and 2nd, 1 car 12 4 1st and 2nd, 5 cars 5 4 No. 1 Common and Better, 4 cars 1 4 No. 1 Common and Better.

MICHIGAN GRAY ELM: Good lengths, 4 cars 4 4 No. 2 Common and Better, about 25% 1st and 2nd, 1 car 6 4 No. 2 Common and Better, 50% 1st and 2nd, 3 cars 8 4 No. 2 Common and Better, 60% 1st and 2nd, 1 car 12 4 No. 1 Common and Better, 10% 1st and 2nd.

WHITE PINE: Cut full thickness, full log product, 5 cars 8 4 No. 2 Common and Better, 5 cars 6 4 No. 2 Common and Better, 2 cars 1 4 No. 1 Common and Better, 1 car 1 4 No. 2 Common and Better.

RED OAK: Good widths and lengths, 4 cars 1 4 1st and 2nd, 3 cars 1 4 No. 1 Common, 1 car 1 4 No. 1 Common and Better, 1 car 8 4 No. 1 Common and Better, 2 cars 10 4 and 12 4 1st and 2nd.

WESTERN WHITE PINE SHOP: Lumber in all thicknesses. Widths are extra good and quality is much better Wisconsin stock than the ordinary Western Pine.

Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon
Stock and Other Hardwoods**

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

J. RAYNER VENEERED PANELS

ALL WOODS

SEND FOR STOCK LIST

MAHOGANY LUMBER

1400-1410 CARROLL AVE.

CHICAGO

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

Konzen, Stumpf & Schafer Lumber Co.

Blue Island Avenue and Robey St.

DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE STOCK

Kiln-dried Lumber a Specialty

FLANNER-STEGER LAND & LUMBER COMPANY STEGER BLDG., CHICAGO

are desirous of moving the following stock

50,000 ft. 5-4 Log Run Basswood, mostly 1 1/2 in., 150,000 ft. 5-4 No. 2 Com. Basswood,
50,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Basswood, 70,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. and wdr. No. 1 Com. Basswood,
500,000 feet 1 inch No. 1 Common Birch, 750,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 Common Birch.

Maple and Birch Flooring in any quantities. Send in your inquiries.

LOUISVILLE THE HARDWOOD GATEWAY



**PLAIN OAK, QUARTERED OAK,
CHESTNUT, WALNUT, HICKORY,
POPLAR, ASH, MAHOGANY.**

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAGE

¶ The prime purpose of this page is to emphasize the importance of Louisville as the leading **Hardwood Market**; to point out the distinct advantages of our position as a great distributing center for the consuming trade—in a word, to justify the title of Louisville as a "Hardwood Gateway between the Producer and Consumer."

Louisville has been literally forced to the front rank of American Hardwood Markets by its unexcelled possession of natural advantages. The most advantageous position on one of the great navigable highways of the continent, a railroad center of the first importance, contiguous to limitless raw materials at the very door of the consuming trade and with an accurate knowledge on the part of our manufacturers and jobbers of the requirements thereof, there is absolutely no reason why Louisville should not be looked to by every user of Hardwood as the most natural and logical market.

Every demand of the consumer can be supplied here on account of the co-operation and earnest desire of the firms mentioned below to make Louisville the leading **Hardwood Market**. Their fairness and willingness to exchange information and Lumber enables them to fill every order with expediency and in its entirety regardless of the size or assortment.

E. B. NORMAN & COMPANY
EDWARD L. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY
LOUISVILLE POINT LUMBER COMPANY
C. C. MENGEL & BROTHER COMPANY

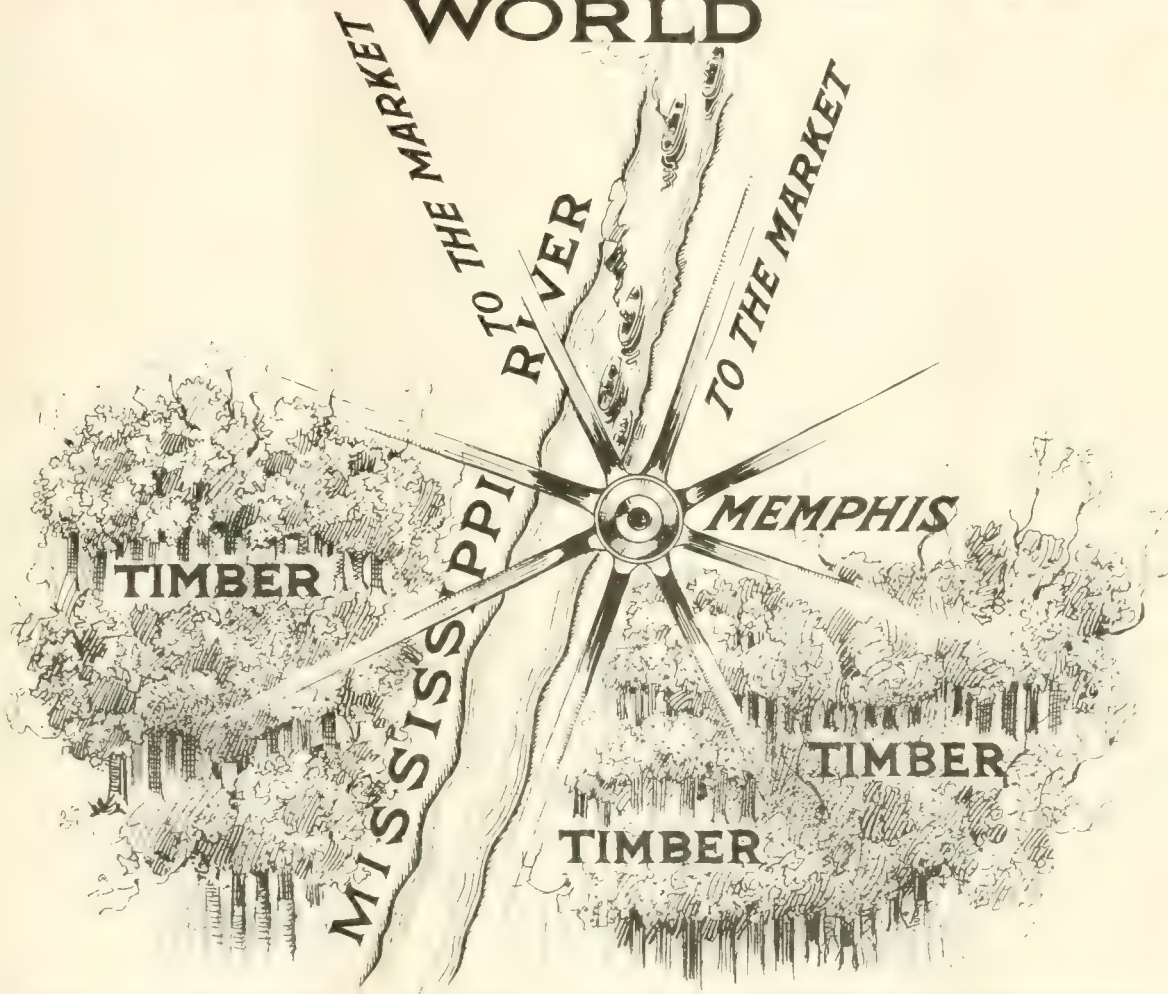
OHIO RIVER SAW MILL COMPANY
W. P. BROWN & SONS LUMBER COMPANY
THE NORMAN LUMBER COMPANY
LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS

MEMPHIS

THE HUB
OF THE

HARDWOOD

WORLD



☐ Memphis men and Memphis money manufacture and merchandise more than 500,000,000 feet of Hardwood Lumber annually.

☐ This lumber consists of the highest type of plain and quartered white and red oak, red and sap gum, cottonwood, ash, hickory, elm and cypress.

☐ The manufacturers and jobbers of Memphis are better equipped to take care of your Hardwood Requirements than any other group of lumbermen in the United States.

☐ Get in touch with us by personal visit, mail or wire. We want your business.

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

COTTONWOOD

4-4 1sts and 2ds, 6 in. and up	75,000 ft.
4-4 1sts and 2ds, 6-12 in.	250,000 ft.
5-4 1sts and 2ds, 6 in. and up	150,000 ft.
4-4 1sts and 2ds, 6 in. and up	50,000 ft.
4-4 No. 1 Common 4 in. and up	150,000 ft.
4-4 Box Boards, 13-17 in.	25,000 ft.

SAP GUM

4-4 1sts and 2ds, 6 in. and up	150,000 ft.
4-4 Box Boards, 13-17 in.	50,000 ft.
4-4 Panel, 21 in. and up	25,000 ft.

RED GUM

4-4 1sts and 2ds	25,000 ft.
4-4 No. 1 Common	22,000 ft.
5-4 1sts and 2ds	15,000 ft.
5-4 No. 1 Common	100,000 ft.
8-4 1sts and 2ds	13,000 ft.
8-4 No. 1 Common	16,000 ft.

PLAIN RED OAK

4-4 1sts and 2ds	50,000 ft.
4-4 No. 1 Common	50,000 ft.
4-4 No. 2 Common	50,000 ft.
5-4 1sts and 2ds	25,000 ft.
6-4 1sts and 2ds	25,000 ft.
6-4 No. 1 Common	15,000 ft.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

4-4 1sts and 2ds	35,000 ft.
4-4 No. 1 Common	75,000 ft.
4-4 No. 2 Common	25,000 ft.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

4-4 1sts and 2ds	2,000 ft.
4-4 No. 1 Common	30,000 ft.
4-4 No. 2 Common	32,000 ft.

ELM

6-4 Log Run	50,000 ft.
8-4 Log Run	15,000 ft.

The above stock is all band sawn, equalized to length, and of good widths and lengths. Product of our own mill. Delivered prices upon request.

GENERAL OFFICE: CHICAGO, ILL.

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co., Charleston, Mississippi

LIST OF STOCK READY FOR SHIPMENT:

10,000 ft. 5-8 in. 1st and 2ds Quartered White Oak 6 in. and up.	10,000 ft. 6-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.
75,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Quartered White Oak 6 in. and up.	50,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 2 Com. Red Gum 3 in. and up.
8,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds Quartered White Oak 6 in. and up.	20,000 ft. 6-4 in. Com. and Better Red Gum 4 in. and up.
23,000 ft. 5-8 in. No. 1 Com. Quartered White Oak 4 in. and up.	20,000 ft. 8-4 in. Com. and Better Red Gum 4 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Quartered White Oak 4 in. and up.	30,000 ft. 5-8 in. 1st and 2ds Sap Gum 6 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 2 Com. Quartered White Oak 3 in. and up.	300,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Sap Gum 6 in. and up.
30,000 ft. 4-4 in. Clear Quartered White Oak Strips 2½ to 5½.	30,000 ft. 5-4 in. 1st and 2ds Sap Gum 6 in. and up.
30,000 ft. 4-4 in. Com. Quartered White Oak Strips 2½ to 5½.	100,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds Sap Gum 6 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain White Oak 6 in. and up.	50,000 ft. 3-8 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
10,000 ft. 10-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak 4 in. and up.	75,000 ft. 1-2 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
1,000 ft. 12-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak 4 in. and up.	50,000 ft. 3-4 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 2 Com. Plain White Oak 3 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 3-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 6-4 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	200,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 2 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
10,000 ft. 5-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	25,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 2 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 6-4 in. No. 2 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 8-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 3 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 3-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak 4 in. and up.	25,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 3 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak 4 in. and up.	30,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds White Ash 6 in. and up.
15,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak 4 in. and up.	11,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds White Ash 6 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 3 Com. Oak 3 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 8-4 in. 1st and 2ds White Ash 6 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. Sound Wormy Oak 4 in. and up.	30,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. White Ash 4 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 3-8 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	12,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 1 Com. White Ash 4 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 1-2 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	12,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Yellow Cypress 8 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 5-8 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 4-4 in. Selects Yellow Cypress 7 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 3-4 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	10,000 ft. 6-4 in. Selects Yellow Cypress 7 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	25,000 ft. 4-4 in. Shop Yellow Cypress 5 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 3-8 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	35,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Yellow Cypress 3 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 1-2 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	50,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 1 Com. Yellow Cypress 3 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 5-8 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	25,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 2 Com. Yellow Cypress 3 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 3-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	30,000 ft. 4-4 in. Log Run Tupelo Gum
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	14,000 ft. 4-4 in. Log Run Cottonwood
30,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	

BUY FROM THE MANUFACTURER

We Manufacture Our Own Lumber
Band Sawn and Equalized Our Grades Are Right

HERE ARE A FEW ITEMS WE WOULD LIKE TO MOVE

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Car 4-4 Clear Ash Strips, 2½ to 5½" | 6 Cars 6-4 1st and 2d Sap Gum, 6" and up |
| 3 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 6" and up | 10 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Plain Red Oak, 6" and up |
| 4 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 6 to 12" | 20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak, 4" and up |
| 10 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 6 to 12" | 20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak, 4" and up |
| 5 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 13 to 17" | 5 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Qtd. White Oak, 6" and up |
| 4 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 16 and 17" | 7 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Qtd. White Oak, 4" and up |
| 4 Cars 4-4 No. 1 and Panel Gum, 22" and up | 6 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Poplar, 4" and up |
| 7 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Sap Gum, 6" and up | 7 Cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar, 3" and up |

Send Us Your Inquiries

ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY

HARDWOOD LUMBER
MEMPHIS - TENNESSEE

STOCK LIST TALLAHATCHIE LUMBER CO., Philipp, Miss., U. S. A.

GUM		QUARTERED WHITE OAK	
4-4 1s and 2s Red.....	15,171 Feet	4-4 1s and 2s.....	12,880 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common Red.....	13,400 Feet	4-4 Clear Face Strips.....	17,500 Feet
5-4 No. 1 Common Red.....	31,907 Feet	4-4 No. 1 Common.....	13,460 Feet
4-4 Wide Box Boards.....	13,153 Feet	4-4 No. 2 Common.....	14,165 Feet
4-4 1s and 2s Sap.....	94,159 Feet	5-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.	
5-4 1s and 2s Sap.....	17,840 Feet	and up wide, 19 in. long	15,742 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common Sap.....	110,897 Feet	6-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.	
4-4 No. 2 Common Sap.....	69,350 Feet	and up wide, 19 in. long	14,593 Feet
4-4 No. 3 Common Sap.....	10,500 Feet		
PLAIN WHITE OAK		QUARTERED RED OAK	
4-4 1s and 2s.....	26,323 Feet	4-4 1s and 2s.....	13,682 Feet
7-4 1s and 2s.....	1,300 Feet	4-4 Clear Face Strips.....	12,192 Feet
8-4 1s and 2s.....	890 Feet	4-4 No. 1 Common.....	14,569 Feet
		6-4 No. 2 Common.....	12,475 Feet
PLAIN RED OAK			
10-4 1s and 2s.....	1,500 Feet		
15-4 1s and 2s.....	2,500 Feet		
4-4 No. 1 Common.....	46,323 Feet		
4-4 No. 2 Common.....	18,542 Feet		
PLAIN RED AND WHITE OAK			
4-4 1s and 2s.....	54,672 Feet		
4-4 No. 1 Common.....	34,592 Feet		
4-4 No. 2 Common.....	19,156 Feet		
4-4 Sound Wormy.....	1,500 Feet		
4-4 No. 3 Common.....	167,895 Feet		
		ASH	
		4-4 No. 1 Common.....	14,238 Feet
		4-4 Log Run.....	12,326 Feet
		6-4 Log Run.....	11,182 Feet
		MISCELLANEOUS	
		6-4 Log Run Soft Elm.....	56,986 Feet
		4-4 Log Run Cypress.....	12,167 Feet
		4-4 Log Run Maple.....	11,534 Feet

THREE STATES LUMBER CO.

BAND-SAWN STOCK

IN ALL THICKNESSES

PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH, GUM, COTTONWOOD, CYPRESS, ELM
CAR TIMBERS AND BRIDGE PLANKING. GUM AND COTTONWOOD SIDING

GENERAL OFFICES

Tennessee Trust Building

Memphis, Tennessee

MEMPHIS

THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

VANDEN BOOM-STIMSON LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

STOCK LIST

Memphis, Tennessee

100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 1 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 2 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 3 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 3 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 4 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 4 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 5 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 5 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 6 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 6 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 7 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 7 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 8 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 8 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 9 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 9 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 10 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 10 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 11 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 11 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 12 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 12 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 13 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 13 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 14 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 14 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 15 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 15 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 16 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 16 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 17 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 17 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 18 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 18 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 19 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 19 Common Qld
100,000 ft. 4-4 No. 20 Common Qld	2,750 ft. 4-4 No. 20 Common Qld

JAMES E. STARK & CO.

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber Oak Flooring Sawed Veneers

We want to move quick the following bone-dry Soft Yellow Cypress
Write us for prices

14,000 feet 2-inch 1st and 2d.	22,000 feet 1-inch 1st and 2d.
60,000 feet 2-inch Select.	70,000 feet 1-inch Select.
12,000 feet 2-inch Shop.	90,000 feet 1-inch Shop.
	13,000 feet 1-inch Common.

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES FOR QUOTATIONS

Florence Pump & Lumber Co.

INCORPORATED

Memphis, Tennessee

THE OLD RELIABLE—TWENTY YEARS BEFORE THE TRADE

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Hardwood Lumber, Crating
Stock cut to lengths, Hardwood Furniture Stock, Ceiling, Siding,
Flooring, Mouldings, Exterior and Interior Hardwood Trim and Finish,
Baluster Rail built up, and Solid Bored Colonial Columns, Wood
Pumps, Well Curbs, Farm and Supply Tanks, Etc.

GREEN RIVER LUMBER COMPANY

Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers

Quartered White Oak			Also			Quartered Red Oak		
1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	Plain Oak, Poplar, Ash and Other Hardwoods			1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2
1-2	26,760	6,320	Send Us Your Inquiries			1-2	570	270
5-8	60,705	7,985				5-8	18,340	6,080
3-4	3,490	107,645				3-4	10,000	3,520
4-4	232,107	617,027				4-4	80,155	234,273
5-4	22,512	50,238				5-4	39,773	56,060
6-4	35,035	32,947	Send Us Your Inquiries			6-4	37,510	16,485
8-4	15,010	16,425				8-4	9,000	2,080
4-4	Fas Strips 2 1/2 up	65,300				4-4	Fas Strips 2 1/2 up	56,975
4-4	Com. Strips	23,000				4-4	Com. Strips	20,295

MEMPHIS - - - TENN.

W. E. Mossman, Pres. W. C. Douglass, Vice-Pres.
F. G. Smith, Sec. and Treas.

The Mossman Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber

Quartered White Oak and Yellow Poplar Specialties

Office: Cor. Moorehead Ave. and Belt Railway **Memphis, Tennessee**

George C. Brown & Co.

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

We Make a Specialty of Tennessee Red Cedar

HOME OFFICE **Memphis, Tenn.**MILLS: Franklin, N. C. and
Watson, Ark.DISTRIBUTING YARDS: Memphis,
Tenn., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Owen Moffett Wm. H. Bowman James V. Rush

MOFFETT, BOWMAN & RUSH

Manufacturers and Dealers

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM, CYPRESS, Etc.

YARDS: **MEMPHIS, TENN.** MILL: Fay Ave. and
Florida St. & Fay Ave. Y & M. V. R. R.

Bellgrade Lumber Company

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

BAND SAWED RED GUM A SPECIALTY

Also Quartered and Plain Oak, Elm, Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

WE WANT TO MOVE

200,000 ft. 4-4 gum box boards, 13" to 17".
200,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 common gum.
200,000 ft. 4-4 No. 2 common plain red oak.

Send Us Your Inquiries for Your Requirements in Oak and Gum.

Offices: 476-478-480 Randolph Bldg.
MEMPHIS, TENN.Band Mill:
BELLGRADE, MISS.

MEMPHIS

THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

E. SONDHEIMER CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.

**Gum, Cottonwood and
All Kinds of Hardwoods**

E. SONDHEIMER CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.

FRANK MAY

RALPH MAY

MAY BROTHERS

Manufacturers and Wholesale
Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

MAIN OFFICE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

MILLS (MEMPHIS, TENN.
DUMAS, ARK.

DARNELL-TAENZER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARDWOOD LUMBER
Memphis, Tennessee

WE WANT TO SELL:

150,000 feet 8 inch Common Plain Red and White Oak.
75,000 feet 12 inch No. 1 and No. 2 Common Plain Red and White Oak.
35,000 feet 3/4 inch No. 3 Common Plain Red and White Oak.
100,000 feet 1 inch No. 3 Common Red and White Oak.
15,000 feet 1 1/4 inch 1st and 2d Ash, 6 inches to 10 inches.
9,000 feet 1 1/4 inch 1st and 2d Ash, 10 inches and up.
14,000 feet 2 inches 1st and 2d Ash, 6 inches and up.
40,000 feet 1 inch No. 3 Common Ash.
10,000 feet 3 inches No. 3 Common Ash.
30,000 feet 1 inch 1st and 2d Cypress, 18 inches and wider.
11,000 feet 1 1/4 inch 1st and 2d Cypress, 18 inches and wider.
18,000 feet 1 1/2 inch 1st and 2d Cypress, 18 inches and wider.
10,000 feet 2 inches 1st and 2d Cypress, 18 inches and wider.
50,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 Common and Pecky Cypress.
30,000 feet 1 1/4 inch No. 2 Common and Pecky Cypress.
75,000 feet 2 inches No. 2 Common and Pecky Cypress.

S. C. MAJOR LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE
HARDWOOD
LUMBER

Offices: 560-562 Randolph Bldg.
MEMPHIS - TENNESSEE
Yards: Memphis, Tenn. Mills:
Yazoo City and Jackson, Miss.

W. H. Steele, President
Geo. E. Hibbard, Vice-Pres.
S. C. Major, Sec. and Treas.

SPECIALTIES
PLAIN AND
QUARTERED
OAK, ASH
AND POPLAR

SAWED VENEER

We can furnish anything you want in

Quartered White Oak Quartered Red Oak
Plain Oak Poplar Ash
Cypress and Red Gum

Also Band Sawed

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Memphis Veneer and Lumber Company
Memphis, Tenn.

J. W. Thompson Lumber Company

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We are making a specialty at our Brasfield Mill of

Quartered Red Gum

in 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2 and 2 inch thicknesses

Good stock of Ash, Oak and Plain Red and Sap Gum

Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

POPLAR

OAK

HICKORY

ASH

AND OTHER SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

We make a specialty of MIXED CARS
Send us your inquiries

MEMPHIS

THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

COTTONWOOD

Ⓒ We will cut within the next sixty days
ABOUT A MILLION FEET of the
FINEST YELLOW COTTONWOOD
STANDING TODAY!

MEMPHIS SAW MILL CO.

MILLER LUMBER CO.

Marianna, Ark.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber

BOX SHOOKS

GILCHRIST-FORDNEY COMPANY

LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

MANUFACTURERS

Long Leaf Yellow Pine

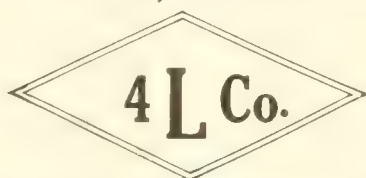
Domestic and Export Trade

150,000 FEET DAILY

Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co.

Fisher, Louisiana

Diamond



Brand

OAK FLOORING

A GUARANTEE OF PERFECTION

GAYOSO LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Oak, Ash, Poplar, Gum, Cottonwood, Cypress, Hickory

SPECIALTY: SOFT ELM

MEMPHIS,

TENNESSEE

"OUR WAY" The way we have increased our business
nearly 50% over last year is that we always
please our customers and give them exactly what we contracted to do.

"LET US SHOW YOU"

DOOLEY-STERN LUMBER CO.,

MEMPHIS

RYAN-STIMSON LUMBER CO. Memphis, Tenn.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Want orders for Quartered White Oak, 4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 No. 1 Common
and Firsts and Seconds. Also Quartered Red Oak, 4 4 No. 1 Common.

HARDWOOD RECORD'S

strongest circulation is in the region where things are made
of wood—WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, IN-
DIANA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK
and the East.

IT'S the BEST SALES MEDIUM for HARDWOOD LUMBER

Otis Manufacturing Company

Importers and Manufacturers of

MAHOGANY

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

D. W. Baird Lumber Company

Manufacturers' Agents and Wholesalers

Tennessee Trust Building, Memphis, Tennessee

100 M. ft. 4/4 1st and 2d Qtr. White Oak.
 125 M. ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Qtr. White Oak.
 25 M. ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Qtr. White Oak.
 25 M. ft. 4/4x10" and wider, 1st and 2d Qtr. White Oak.
 75 M. ft. 4/4 1st and 2d Qtr. Red Oak.
 80 M. ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Qtr. Red Oak.
 12 M. ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Qtr. Red Oak.
 15 M. ft. 4/4x10" and wider 1st and 2d Qtr. Red Oak.
 35 M. ft. 4/4 1st and 2d Plain Red Oak.
 250 M. ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak.
 70 M. ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Plain Red Oak.
 25 M. ft. 4/4 1st and 2d Plain White Oak.
 150 M. ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak.
 30 M. ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Plain White Oak.
 500 M. ft. 4/4 No. 3 Common Plain Red and White Oak.

50 M. ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common Ash.
 110 M. ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common Ash.
 50 M. ft. 4/4—13 to 17" Gum Box Boards.
 100 M. ft. 4/4—9 and 10" Cottonwood Box Boards.
 100 M. ft. 4/4—18 to 21 and 22" and up Cottonwood Panel.
 500 M. ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Cottonwood.
 35 M. ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better Qtr. Sycamore.
 60 M. ft. 4/4 1st and 2d Plain Sycamore.
 100 M. ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Plain Sycamore.
 100 M. ft. 4/4 1st and 2d Cypress.
 50 M. ft. 4/4 Select Cypress.
 150 M. ft. 4/4 No. 1 Shop Cypress.
 50 M. ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Cypress.
 30 M. ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Cypress.
 45 M. ft. 4/4 Pecky Cypress.

We solicit your inquiries on anything you might require in Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak, Ash, Red Gum, Sap Gum, Poplar, Cottonwood, Sycamore, Red Cypress, Yellow Cypress, Elm, and Maple, all grades and thicknesses. We sell the outputs of 4 Band Saw Mills in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, shipping our lumber direct from mill to the trade.

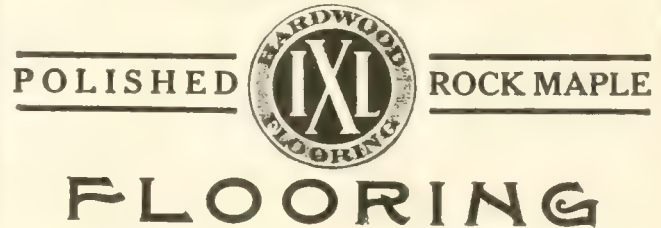
Thomas Forman Company DETROIT

MANUFACTURERS OF

Forman's Famous Flooring OAK AND MAPLE

Faultless Grades, Perfect Milling, Quick Shipment
and Reasonable Prices

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co. HERMANVILLE, MICH.



Our slow method of air-seasoning and kiln-drying enables us to offer you a superior product—one which has stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century.

Write today for prices and booklet.

HAYDEN & WESTCOTT LUMBER COMPANY

Railway Exchange, CHICAGO Phone Harrison 6440

We will buy at the market less a fair Jobber's discount

POPLAR

2 cases 4x11 ft. 1 in. 14 ft. and longer Sign Boards.
 2 cases 4x11 ft. 22 in. 12 ft. and longer Wagon Box Boards.
 1 case 5x8 ft. 21 in. 14 ft. and 16 ft. 1st and Panels.
 1 case 4x12 ft. average widths and lengths, No. 2 Common (must be bought).

WHITE ASH, Tough

2 cases 4x12 ft. 22 in. wide, 16 ft. and 12 ft. dry

CHESTNUT

2 cases 4x12 ft. 22 in. 16 ft. to 18 ft. Sound Wormy Cores.
 2 cases 6x12 ft. good widths, 16 to 18 ft. Sound Wormy Cores.
 2 cases 4x12 ft. good widths, 16 to 18 ft. Sound Wormy Cores.

MAPLE, Hard

2 cases 4x12 ft. W & L No. 1 Common and Better show percentage of each grade.

WE WANT TO SELL CAR OR CARGO LOTS OF ANY KIND OF LUMBER. IF WE ACCEPT YOUR ORDER, WILL PRODUCE THE GOODS. WRITE US.

2 cases 4x12 ft. W & L No. 1 Common and Better show percentage of each grade.
 2 cases 4x12 ft. W & L No. 1 Common and Better show percentage of each grade.

MAPLE, Soft

2 cases 4x12 ft. W & L No. 1 Common and Better

GUM

2 cases Red 4x12 ft. and wider 12 ft., 16 ft. and 18 ft. 25.
 2 cases Sap 4x12 ft. and wider 12 ft., 16 ft. and 18 ft. 25.
 2 cases 4x12 ft. 1 w. this and lengths No. 2 Common.
 2 cases 4x12 ft. and up standard lengths, 16 and 25 Sap.
 2 cases 4x12 ft. and up standard lengths, 16 and 25 Sap.

RED OAK, Plain

3 cases each, 4x12 ft., 4x16 ft., 4x18 ft., 4x20 ft., 16 and 25 must carry 16 ft. or more 14 ft. and 16 ft. lengths. Band sawed lumber preferred.

HARDWOODS

YOU
CAN
AFFORD TO
DEAL
WITH US

WHITE PINE

YELLOW PINE

YOU
CANNOT
AFFORD NOT
TO DEAL
WITH US

CAR STOCK



The Hardwood Lumber Gateway

In the center of the producing
and consuming territory.

A "SQUARE DEAL" IS OUR MOTTO

Cincinnati Lumbermen can and will
gladly take care of your requirements.

WHY GO BEYOND!=====STOP HERE!

Cincinnati manufacturers and dealers
solicit your inquiries. See their "ads"
on following pages of this paper.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

SPECIALISTS IN

OAK--ASH--POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

OFFICE AND YARDS
SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET

CINCINNATI

The New River Lumber Co.

Producers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER AND TIMBERS

WE HANDLE NOTHING BUT OUR OWN PRODUCT

MILLS: Norma, Tenn.
New River, Tenn.

GENERAL OFFICE:
1620 Union Trust Bldg.
CINCINNATI

St. James Cedar Company

HARDWOOD DEPARTMENT

Wholesale Lumber and Ties

Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

We are in the market for 7x9 White Oak Switch Ties; 6x8-8 White Oak and Chestnut Ties and Oak Car material.

WE HAVE FOR SALE,

10 cars 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Red Oak
5 cars 5-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
2 cars 4-4 1s and 2s Red Oak
5 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
5 cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar
2 cars 4-4 Clear Sap Poplar

OHIO VENEER CO.

Manufacturers of

VENEERS and thin lumber of every description

Importers of **MAHOGANY** and

FOREIGN WOODS

Write us when you want Figured Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, English Brown Oak, Curly Birch, Birds-Eye Maple, Rosewood, White Holly. We have complete stocks of everything in Veneers and Thin Lumber.

Office and Mills: **2624-34 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, O.**

DRY OAK

THE DEMAND IS GOOD

WE HAVE THE STOCK

LOOK AT THE LIST

9 M feet 3-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak.
50 M feet 4-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak.
25 M feet 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
30 M feet 5-4 1s and 2s Plain White and Red Oak.
15 M feet 6-4 1s and 2s Plain White and Red Oak.
5 M feet 8-4 1s and 2s Plain White and Red Oak.
10 M feet 10-4 1s and 2s Plain White and Red Oak.
12 M feet 5-8 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
12 M feet 3-4 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
800 M feet 4-4 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
75 M feet 5-4 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
50 M feet 6-4 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
33 M feet 8-4 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
5 M feet 10-4 No. 1 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
50 M feet 4-4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak.
11 M feet 5-4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak.
7 M feet 6-4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak.
1 M feet 8-4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak.
4 M feet 5-8 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
3 M feet 3-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
14 M feet 1x2½ to 4½ No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
60 M feet 4-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
13 M feet 5-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
16 M feet 6-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
18 M feet 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 No. 2 Common Qtd. White Oak.

Kentucky Lumber Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio

DUHLMEIER BROS.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

CINCINNATI,

OHIO

J. H. P. SMITH, Pres. W. E. HEYSER, V.-P.-Treas. K. F. WILLIAMS, Secy.

The Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesalers Southern Hardwoods

OAK, ASH, POPLAR, CHESTNUT COTTONWOOD and GUM

Write for Prices

We are the lumber purchasing department of the Buick Motor Co., and are always in the market for 18-inch and wider No. 1 and panel poplar.

Main Offices: 1401-1408 Union Trust Building

CINCINNATI, OHIO

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

RIEMEIER LUMBER CO.

Plain and Quartered

Oak, Ash and Chestnut

Mixed Cars a Specialty

OFFICE AND YARDS:

Summer and Gest Streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio

EASTERN BRANCH:

Buffalo, N. Y.

BENNETT & WITTE

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Poplar, Cottonwood, Gum, Oak, Chestnut,
Ash, Maple, Elm, Walnut and Cypress

We cater to the trade of those who inspect and Measure
their Lumber. We Ship all over the Globe
Delivered prices quoted to any point in North America, or to any Seaport
of the world. Cable address Bennett

Wire or Write to either

Branch

Memphis, Tenn.

Main Office

Cincinnati, Ohio

222 W. 4th St.

SHAWNEE LUMBER CO.

1406 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

HARDWOODS and YELLOW PINE RAILROAD TIES

Also Manufacture White Pine and Hemlock
Poplar Bevel and Drop Siding-Ceiling and Flooring

BAND MILL — PLANING MILL — CIRCULAR MILLS
UNIFORM GRADES — PROMPT SHIPMENTS



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

WE WANT TO BUY

3-8 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
4-4 No. 1 " " " "
4-4 No. 1 " Plain " "
4-4 1s and 2s Red Gum
4-4 No. 1 Common Red Gum
5-4 1s and 2s Sap Gum

Stock must be well manufactured, good width and length, thoroughly
dry. Quote us delivered Cincinnati.

L. W. RADINA & CO.

DEALERS IN

POPLAR AND HARDWOODS

CINCINNATI : : OHIO

We are Specialists in

RED GUM

Plain and Quartered

Bayou Land & Lumber Co.

Mitchell Building - CINCINNATI

MIDLAND LUMBER COMPANY

HARDWOOD L U M B E R

CINCINNATI, OHIO

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Veneers, Mahogany and Hardwood Lumber

Largest Stocks

Best Selections

CINCINNATI, OHIO

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

RICHEY, HALSTED & QUICK

CINCINNATI, OHIO

SOUTHERN LUMBER
PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK
YELLOW POPLAR
CHESTNUT MAPLE
BASSWOOD

BAND SAWED, WIDE AND GOOD LENGTHS
OLD FASHIONED GRADES OUR SPECIALTY

The M. B. Farrin Lumber Co.

Manufacturers

POPLAR
OAK
ASH
CHESTNUT

Distributing Yards: CINCINNATI
Saw Mills: VALLEY VIEW, KY.

John Dulweber & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Mills: In Ohio, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
 Office S. W. Cor. Findlay & McLean Sts.
 Cincinnati
 Distributing Yards: McLean Ave., from Findlay to Poplar Streets

Following is list of special stock which we are anxious to move promptly.

2 cars 2½ in., 3 in. and 4 in. Ash
 1 car 5-8 in., Clear Strips Quartered White Oak, 2½ in. to 5½ in.
 ½ car 10-4 in., 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak
 1 car 4-4 1s and 2s, 12 in. and up Plain White Oak

FRANCKE LUMBER COMPANY

WE SELL THIN WALNUT WE BUY
 ASH and WALNUT
 OAK QUARTERED OAK EXPORT
 CHERRY a SPECIALTY LOGS
 STATION P. CINCINNATI, OHIO BAND MILL AT ST. BERNARD, OHIO

MORE THAN 300 LUMBERMEN

are using the new Gibson Tally Book with its duplicate or triplicate tally tickets. If you haven't seen it, let us send you one with specimen tickets on approval. They solve your shortage and inspection troubles.

HARDWOOD RECORD

CHICAGO

SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Ties, Staves and Box Shooks

OUR SPECIALTIES:

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT AND HEMLOCK

Poplar Bevel Siding, Ceiling and Flooring—Mixed Cars a Specialty

GENERAL SALES OFFICES: 1005-1006 Second National Bank Bldg., CINCINNATI, OHIO

SHIPPING OFFICES: Clay City, Kentucky

MILLS IN KENTUCKY: Jackson, Beattyville and Clay City

C. C. BOYD & CO.

Manufacturers of

Hardwood Lumber
and Veneers

MILLS: { North Bend, O.
Lambert, Miss.

OFFICES:
40 Glenn Building

CINCINNATI, OHIO

WE HANDLE DRY

HARDWOODS

For

Domestic and Foreign Markets

Correspondence Solicited

FERD BRENNER LUMBER COMPANY

514 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

J. W. DARLING LUMBER CO.

OUR SPECIALTIES

COTTONWOOD—RED GUM

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

BAND SAW HARDWOODS

THE T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Hardwoods
and
Yellow Pine

Send us your
inquiries

C. CRANE & CO.

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

MILLS AND YARDS IN

CINCINNATI

Annual Capacity, 100,000,000 Ft.

THE FREIBERG LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

TABASCO and AFRICAN MAHOGANY
QUARTERED OAK and WALNUT

LUMBER

SLICED AND SAWN VENEERS

THE FRANK SPANGLER COMPANY

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER AND COLONIAL PORCH COLUMNS

Our Specialties:

CYPRESS AND BAY POPLAR
COTTONWOOD AND GUM

Direct Shipment from our yards
at Memphis, Tenn.

Office, 56-7 Smith & Baker Bldg.
TOLEDO, OHIO

B. A. KIPP & CO. HARDWOOD LUMBER

CINCINNATI, OHIO

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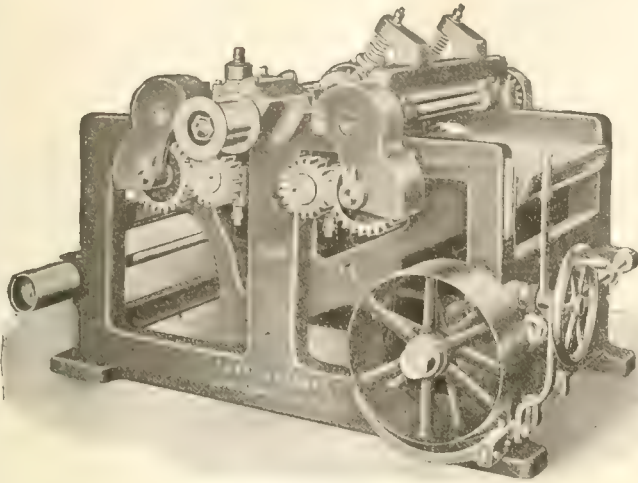
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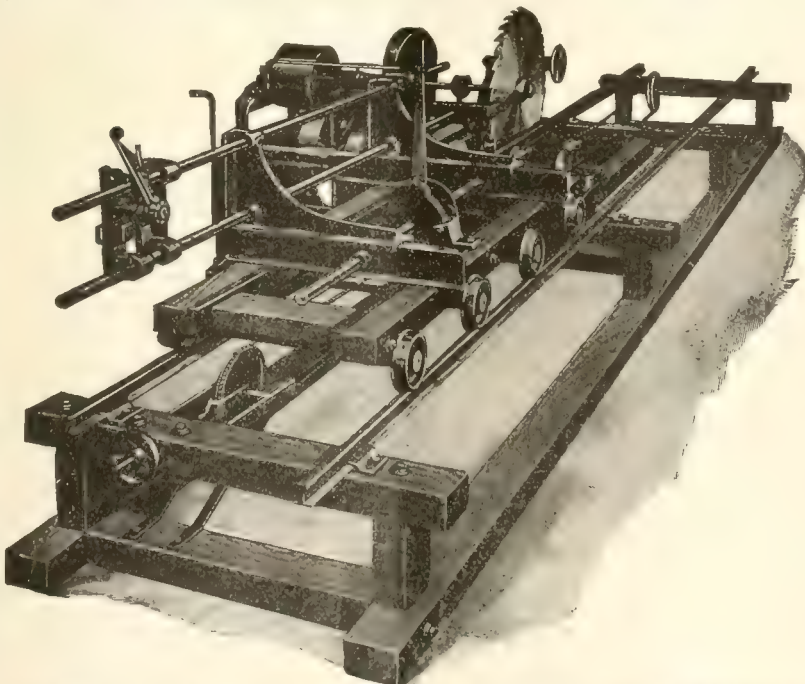
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Made especially for sawing veneer cores and small logs, up to 20 inches diameter and from 2 to 12 feet long.

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5-4, 6-4, 8-4 Shop Select, 1's and 2's Cypress
Log Run Basswood

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We are interested in No. 2 Common 8-4 Quartered White Oak and All Grades of Poplar and Other Hardwoods.

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NICE FLAKY STUFF

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4-4 Common and Better Chestnut (except for pin worm holes)
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At present we would call attention particularly to 150,000 ft. of 6-4 bone dry quartered white oak, 100,000 ft. 8-4 good ash, 50,000 ft. 16-4 good ash.

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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HENRY H. GIBSON, President

LOUIS L. JACQUES, Sec'y and Treas.

Sixth Floor, Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Telephones Harrison 8086-8087-8088

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Northern Territory	- - -	E. W. Meeker, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Southern Territory	- - -	H. C. Haner, Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

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General Market Conditions

That the same condition of uncertainty and indecision which has prevailed all summer is still in evidence in the general business situation cannot be denied. That the country is in the throes of what promises to be serious political upheaval seems evident from all quarters, and yet it is true that in many branches of business and particularly in the lumber and kindred industries, the trade has evinced an increasing callousness as far as being affected by the uncertain political manoeuvres is concerned. From all over the country come promises of better conditions in the near future, backed by actual records of increased sales during the past two weeks. For instance, in the cooperage business there seems every reason for an optimistic view of the situation. A generally firm market is evident in all quarters, especially in tight cooperage, while many firms report a scarcity and high prices of stocks. The same can be said of the box factories which are doing a very fair business, taking into consideration the time of the year and various other adverse conditions.

Reports are constantly coming in from the manufacturers of cheap furniture and kindred lines that they have placed unusually large orders in the last two or three weeks, a good many of them being in the nature of rush business. In fact, it seems that in almost all lines of the consuming trade they have come to realize that their stocks are too low to be safe.

Reports from various association secretaries also substantiate other evidences of favorable trade. From the South comes word that low grades at almost all points have been fairly well cleaned up. This may in part be due to the vigorous campaign on behalf of low-grade stock of certain varieties of southern timber, but it is also a fact that the general line of buyers has been in position to place unusually substantial orders. Similar conditions are

evident in the North. Sales actually show that there has been an enormous production of lumber this year, probably a record, but that consumption has exceeded the production. This should not be taken to indicate, however, that an increase in production would be profitable, as it would without a doubt immediately react against prices, and a generally favorable market condition.

Indications from the East and the South are encouraging. Stocks are short in the eastern market and the consumers are beginning to prick up their ears for stocks. At the southern points those mills which can secure a steady supply of timber are turning out their full output and show no evidence of curtailment.

From a financial point of view, while many concerns are complaining of the receipt of paper instead of cash, still the general money situation shows an upward trend. Salesmen traveling through the West for large Chicago bond houses report an optimistic sentiment on the part of the country bankers, who seem more favorably impressed with the money situation than they have for several months, and while their cash resources are still in demand by the farmers for crop moving purposes, and they cannot as yet see their way clear to tie themselves up with any considerable bond investments, still they seem to feel that they are about through asking for credit from their reserve correspondents.

The market for railroad bonds is fair, the adverse railroad agitation creating a feeling among buyers that the inability of the railroads to increase their source of profit while advancing wages would affect prices adversely. On the other hand, the railroads are reporting an increase in traffic. Final settlement in favor of the railroads in the long disputed Minnesota case, which has been handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, has reacted favorably on stocks of those roads directly affected, though others have shared the stimulus.

On the whole, with the money situation on a fair basis, a good average crop and generally healthy business conditions in other lines, there seems no economic reason why the political situation should long have a detrimental effect on the business of the country.

A Worthy Resolution

"Whereas, a large amount of forest material is unmarketed because it is not of sufficient value to pay the current freight rates and is therefore wasted and lost forever to the lumber supply of the country and the tonnage of the railroads; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we request the railroads of the United States to give serious consideration to the adoption of some plan by which the low grades of forest products may be moved to market, thereby maintaining and perpetuating the lumber supply of the country and the business of the railroads themselves."

Such was the resolution suggested by Manager Leonard Bronson of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at the recent meeting of the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association at Milwaukee. The resolution was the outcome of an effort on the part of Mr. Bronson to secure the indorsement of the Hemlock and Hardwood Association of the plan whereby

It is a step in the right direction. The obvious injustice of the present basis of rate making where the lumber business is concerned has long been the bane of lumber manufacturers in all parts of the country. With all other lines of manufacture enjoying a class rate, based on the actual value of what is shipped, permitting the manufacture and shipment at a profit of the crudest and bulkiest objects, the lumber manufacturer has always had to be content with gleaming his profit entirely from the upper grades. The system has militated not only against the lumbermen themselves, but in a broader sense against the railroads and against the still broader cause of conservation. The reason for this is concisely put in Mr. Bronson's resolution.

While there is a how and cry all over the country against the depletion of the forests, it is entirely from that element which knows nothing of the conditions surrounding the much-abused lumber trade. If they could but look at the matter on a common sense basis the prejudice under which the majority of the people most energetic in complaints are laboring would be lifted. But it seems to be the sense of Mr. Bronson's remarks at the Milwaukee meeting and the opinion of various attendants who entered into a discussion of the matter that the railroads are aligned on the side of the shippers and are perfectly willing as a business investment insuring a continuous income for shipments of forest products to do everything in their power to perpetuate the lumber supply. Only through arrangements whereby the lower grades will be given a rate in accordance with their market value can the question be solved. It will be interesting to note the steps of advancement resulting from Mr. Bronson's action at this and other meetings.

Ballinger Still Puts It up to Taft

A recent report current in the daily press throughout the country, stating that Secretary Ballinger would be put on the grill before the members of President Taft's cabinet at the coming meeting, seems to have been exploded by that gentleman himself by his statement when the question of the authenticity of the report was put to him in Idaho.

Mr. Ballinger announces with the most decided emphasis that not one word of it is true, stating that it is all rot and that he will not resign as long as he is sustained by the President. He maintains his ignorance of any suggestion of connection between the matter of his resignation and the other members of the cabinet, and states that while he will be in Washington for the coming meeting, he knows of nothing connected with him personally which will be brought up at that time.

But looking at the matter from another standpoint, the report suggests a way of solving the problem which might very wisely be taken advantage of by the President. It is true that the controversy has thrown the Department of the Interior into such a state of turmoil and uncertainty as to render it hopelessly demoralized as far as any public service is concerned. The question of Mr. Ballinger's guilt seems to be well established in the court of public opinion, and that the matter can be expeditiously settled in the manner suggested in the rumor seems entirely reasonable.

Co-operative Fire Protection

The recent forest fires which destroyed so many thousand dollars' worth of property in the middle west and western states have created a condition in the public mind never before inspired by any similar disaster. People seem in a mood to back up the authorities in any way or in any plan which they promulgate for the betterment of the fire preventive facilities now in existence, and the lumbermen are ready to spend a great deal of time and money in co-operation with each other or through associations, or if it seems best by lending advice and assistance to the government.

That those most interested are ready to take advantage of the recipient condition of the public mind is evident from recent happenings in the Lake States.

J. E. Rhodes of St. Paul at a meeting in Milwaukee lately outlined in detail a plan for which he has been responsible, for the regulation of forest fires in the Lake States region. Mr. Rhodes has co-operated with Chief Forester Graves, Forester Griffith of Wisconsin, Fire Warden Andrews of Minnesota and Whipple of New York and Forester Allen of the Pacific Coast in calling a Lake States conference in which Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin only will be interested, because of the similar forestal conditions in those states. The idea as advanced by Mr. Rhodes has heartily indorsed by the gentlemen mentioned and the proposition has advanced so far as to meet the approval of the governor of Minnesota. At his suggestion a meeting will be called in St. Paul following the convening of the Minnesota legislature, and he is also responsible for the arrangement

**To value possessions little,
to value life — the supreme
privilege of being — enormously,
to regard all labor as of equal
use and honor, and the end of
living as something quite be-
yond the art of getting a living.**

ROBERT HERRICK.

whereby it will come under the auspices of the state forest board of Minnesota. By authorization of that board Mr. Rhodes was given power to call the conference in January, and he has been insured of the hearty co-operation of railroad men throughout the territory involved. Mr. Rhodes states that his idea is that the conference should include the state forest boards, representatives of lumbermen's associations and of the railroads, which will mean that the convention will be vested with an authority and power to act never before conferred upon a similar body.

The meeting of January can reasonably be looked forward to as productive of results of value to the cause of conservation from this most practical viewpoint, that of eliminating the forest fires, which means not only that the present stand will be safeguarded, but that the second growth on which the country will ultimately depend will be given an opportunity to obtain a merchantable size before the present standing timber is entirely exhausted.

Conservation as Already Applied

Capt. J. B. White said in his recent St. Paul address: "Conservation is not any one man's opportunity, prerogative or privilege. It is for the use and benefit of each and all and can be practiced in any business and occupation as an important aid to success. Whether conservation is best promoted by the individual ownership of certain natural resources is a disputed question."

It seems evident from these remarks that the question of conservation can be summed up in one word, "regulation." In all history, wherever there has been regulation of any commodity

whatsoever, that regulation has been accomplished only through the control of the majority of the output by some one interest. Various cases can be cited in proof of this statement. An example that is especially applicable to the lumber business is that of the German communal forests. German forestry is the recognized type of all forestal work, and is based on an absolute maximum of utilization. The question naturally arises—how is this accomplished? Merely by government control. The German government owns practically one-third of the entire forest area of the country, and is in a position to do practically what it pleases as far as forest resources are concerned, whether in cutting, in marketing, or in the regulation of foreign competition with the local market. As a consequence, there is realized for products of the German woods a figure which would astonish the average American lumberman. They do not have to contend with the problem of low grades, because everything is of value, and it is of value only because made so by government regulation. If this were not the case, China would not now be the most sadly depleted country in the world as far as forest growth is concerned, for it has certainly had sufficient time and opportunity to work out a plan of conservation if this could possibly be done without direct interference from the government.

Facts seem to indicate that the question in this country will resolve itself into a choice of one of two plans of action; either there will be government control of the forest output, or there will be some form of coöperation among the producers themselves which will make possible a production along the lines of common sense and will enable manufacturers all over the country to realize on every grade of their product a price which will be in keeping with the public demand for conservative methods of lumbering, a condition which will probably not be realized until the average price for stumpage is as much as \$20.

Shippers Again the Aggressors

That a new step in the conflict between the shipping element of the country and the carriers is imminent is evidenced by recent action of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in the resolutions which they have drawn up with the intention of having them incorporated in the declaration of principles at the coming shippers' convention called by Governor Stubbs at Topeka, Kansas. The attorneys for the shippers have from the first been alert to the necessity of taking the initiative, and have been constantly on the lookout for any loophole of offense which might be left open by the opposing counsel. The opportunity has presented itself in the form of a perpetual injunction issued several years ago in the trans-Missouri rate case, by the Federal Circuit Court at Kansas City.

By the terms of that injunction the western roads were perpetually prohibited from entering into any conspiracy or combination for the purpose of advancing freight rates, and it is the contention of counsel acting in behalf of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the big grain, corn and live stock shipping associations of the West that the recent attempts on the part of the roads involved are a direct violation of the anti-trust law, and also in acting as they have the railroad companies and officials are directly and personally liable to punishment for contempt of court.

Inasmuch as the railroad companies have seen fit to grossly disobey the specific instructions issued by one of the highest tribunals of the country and have acted directly in contradiction to specific legislation, the shippers appear to have a strong case, and it is to be hoped that they will take the fullest advantage of an apparently favorable situation.

That the rate controversy is destined to have a broader significance than originally appeared seems probable, if the remarks of President Ripley of the Santa Fe have any significance. Mr. Ripley stated under oath before the Commerce Commission, that the present proposed advance is merely an entering wedge, and that it is the desire of the railroads to effect an increase which

will ultimately aggregate six per cent annually on the capitalization of the railroads of the country. This would mean an advance of \$400,000,000 a year.

The Record for August

Just now when business is of an indifferent character it is particularly gratifying to be able to point out one or two signs of returning activity. August, usually considered part of the dull season of the business year when no one expects great things in trade, this year made a particularly favorable showing, surprising the majority of the trade who had anticipated a continuance of the conditions of July, which were characteristic of the usual midsummer inactivity.

As pointing in the direction of betterment are the statistics covering the inspection of hardwood lumber shipped by members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, during the month of August, printed elsewhere in this issue. As officials of the association and the lumber trade generally had expected that the showing would not be as good as that of July, it is most encouraging to learn that August inspections exceeded those of the previous month by a considerable margin. The showing for August this year as compared with that of last year is also good, the excess for 1910 being close to 4,000,000 feet.

Another report of interest is that giving statistics for the amount of hardwood sawed and shipped during August by a good percentage of the members of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, details of which are presented in the news columns of this issue. For the first time this year the statistics issued for the month of August show shipments to have exceeded the cut. The figures for August also compared very favorably with those of the previous seven months of this year, only two months having greater totals and the difference being but slight.

It would seem that these facts might be taken as an indication of the beginning of improvement in the hardwood lumber trade. With general business in fairly good shape, with the holiday season over, the only cloud on the horizon is the political unsteadiness, and this cannot long retard advancement if all other conditions are favorable.

Plan to Increase Export Trade

Manufacturers, whose aggregate capital is in excess of \$250,000,000, were represented at a meeting held at the Hotel Imperial, New York City, September 12, when a movement was started for the expansion of the export trade of the country. About fifty of the largest manufacturing concerns in the country were represented by their export managers or other officials while by voice, letter and telegram the meeting actually embodied one hundred and sixty American manufacturers.

The outcome of the meeting was the organization of the American Manufacturers' Association, whose object will be primarily to bring in closer touch the export managers of American manufacturing concerns and the manufacturers themselves for the general benefit of the export business of these concerns. The association will also use its influence with the national departments of state and commerce and labor to have them work more faithfully for the advancement of our foreign trade. Another important object of the new organization is to induce the transportation companies to fix freight rates on an equitable basis and to better the service to foreign ports. To protect the trade marks of members and to aid any who get into difficulty with the customs authorities, helping them to get a just settlement, are other purposes which will make the new association of great usefulness to those affiliated with it.

Such concerns as the International Harvester Co., the Westinghouse Co., American Steam Pump Co., A. I. Dupont-DeNemours Co., Studebaker Bros. Co., Henry Disston & Sons, Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., and the Victor Talking Machine Co. were represented at the first meeting.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent

End of the Vacation

What are the wild waves?
What is the tale they tell
To the sharks of the easy mackerels,
Who once by the sea did well?
Oh, it is the old, old story
A story that is no joke:
Our time for play has passed away
And most of us are broke.

"He's a star after-dinner speaker, isn't he?"
"A star? He's a moon."
"How?"
"The fuller the brighter."

Do your duty—but remember that it isn't
your duty to do your friends.

To the Little Green Trail

Oh, the little green trail through the valley
That leads to the land of Forget,
Where day-dreams come true to a dreamer,
And there's no such thing as regret:
To live and find life worth living.
Yea, succeed and never fail,
For love is the prize they are giving
At the end of the little green trail.

—Reynolds

The trouble with men who are all right other-
wise is their penchant for boasting of it.

The early cucumber isn't made a Mason at
sight, but it's there when it comes to giving the
grip.

Mamma's Pet

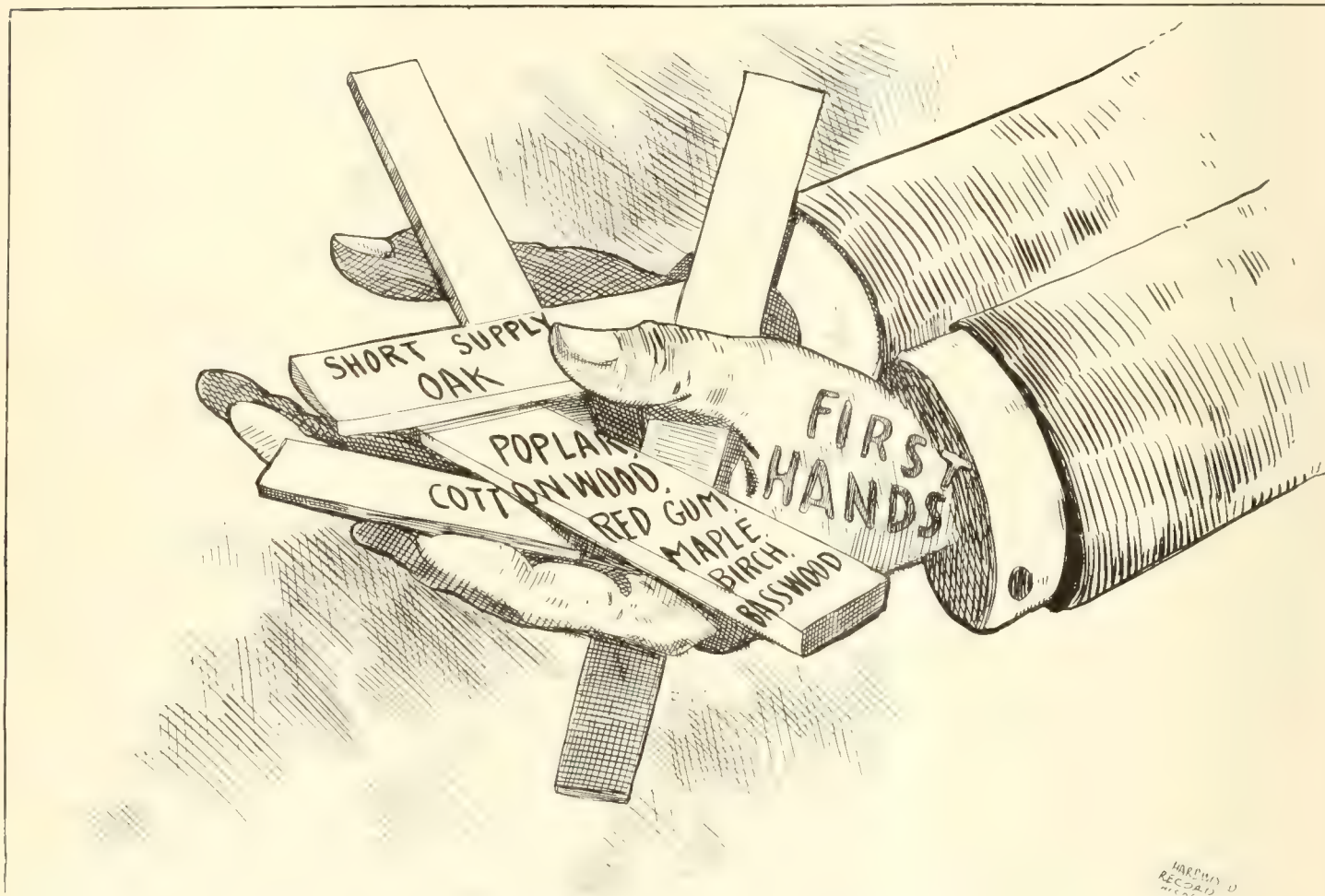
"Come, let me kiss away your tears,"
Said mamma to her pet:
"Jis wait awhile," the youngster whined,
"I ain done tw'in yet."

If there is nothing the matter with the baby
today its mother can worry because there may
be tomorrow.

The man who insists upon having his own way
at all times will never acquire a reputation as a
popular person.

A married woman seldom borrows trouble; be-
tween her husband and her dressmaker she
usually has enough of her own.

The Hardwood Situation



Only a Handful Left in First Hands

Feminine Curiosity

Her husband was a merchant, and one day
while down town she dropped into his office.

"What are all those books on top of the safe?"
she asked.

"Those are the day books, my dear," he re-
plied.

"And where are the night books?" she queried.

"Night books!" he echoed in surprise.

"Yes," she rejoined. "Those you have to
work over at night sometimes, when you are
kept here until 2 o'clock in the morning."—Chi-
cago News

Why He Disliked Opera

This story is told in Musical America of Ric-
cardo Martin, the operatic singer: It appears
that his tailor was very anxious to hear him
sing, so the other day Martin sent him a couple
of tickets for "Carmen." A few days later when
he saw the tailor he naturally asked him: "How
did you like it?" To which the tailor replied:
"It was simply awful! Your trousers didn't fit
you at all!"—Kansas City Star.

All men are born equal, but the average wom-
an thinks she is superior.

"Was your husband kind to you during your
illness?"

"Kind? Ah, indeed, mum! Molke was more
tolke a neighbor than a husband."—Life.

"How many races are there?" the teacher
asked, and the up-to-date pupil replied: "Five,
sir; the Caucasian, Mongolian, Negro, Indian
and Automobile races."

A man seldom realizes the true value of
money until he has to hand his hard-earned
salary over to his wife.

"The Fight for Conservation"

[The following review of Gifford Pinchot's new book, "The Fight for Conservation," by Elia W. Peattie is reproduced from the Chicago Tribune. This well-known reviewer's estimate of this important work is such that it should cause every lumberman in the land to read this book by the greatest conservationist we have, and having read to be ever an advocate of conservation.—EDITOR.]

Although Gifford Pinchot has not meant to speak in the accents of a professional alarmist in his too brief book, "The Fight for Conservation" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), the fact remains that he does alarm—and rightly—the reader who has within him a grain of patriotism, disinterestedness, or even intelligent selfishness.

"We have," he says, "timber for less than thirty years at the present rate of cutting. The figures indicate that our demands upon the forest have increased twice as fast as our population."

"We have anthracite for but fifty years and bituminous coal for less than 200."

"Our supplies of iron ore, mineral oil and natural gas are being rapidly depleted, and many of the great fields are already exhausted. Mineral resources such as these when once gone are gone forever."

"We have allowed erosion, that great enemy of agriculture, to impoverish and, over thousands of square miles, to destroy our farms. The Mississippi alone carries yearly to the sea more than 400,000,000 tons of the richest soil within its drainage basin. If this soil is worth a dollar a ton, it is probable that the total loss of fertility from soil wash to the farmers and forest owners of the United States is not far from a billion dollars a year. Our streams, in spite of the millions of dollars spent upon them, are less navigable now than they were fifty years ago, and the soil lost by erosion from the farms and mountains is the chief reason. The great cattle and sheep ranges of the West, because of overgrazing, are capable in an average year of carrying but half the stock they once could support, and should still. Their condition affects the price of meat in practically every city of the United States."

These are but a part of the items in the summing up of Mr. Pinchot's answer to the universal inquiry as to the increased cost of living. Of equal importance, in his opinion, is the relinquishment of natural rights to trusts and corporations, and he retells in dramatic language the grim story of the usurpation of natural resources by men whose one and sole intention is the making of profits. "There could be," he writes, "no better illustration of the eager, rapid, unwearied absorption by capital of the rights which belong to all the people than the water power trust, perhaps not yet formed, but in process of formation. This statement is true, but not unchallenged. We are met at every turn by the indignant denial of the water power interests. They tell us that there is no community of interest among them, and yet they

appear by their paid attorneys, year after year, at irrigation and other congresses, asking for help to remove the few remaining obstacles to their perpetual and complete absorption of the remaining water powers. They tell us it has no significance that there is hardly a bank in some sections of the country that is not an agency for water power capital, or that the General Electric Company interests are acquiring great groups of water powers in various parts of the United States, and dominating the power market in the region of each group. And whatever dominates power dominates all industry."

Mr. Pinchot goes from one live issue to another, dealing with them vigorously, fairly, without prejudice, but with the thought in his mind of what will be of "the most good to the most people for the greatest length of time."

By way of reassurance, he says that never has a cause made greater progress than that of conservation within the last few months. He believes that "public interest" is in the saddle—or getting there—and that "the task of translating new standards into action lies before us. From sea to sea the people are

taking a fresh grip on their own affairs. The conservation of political liberty will take its proper place alongside the conservation of the means of living, and in both we shall look to the permanent welfare by the plain people as the supreme end. The way out lies in direct interest by the people in their own affairs and direct action in the few great things that really count.

"What," he demands, "is the conclusion of the whole matter? The special interests must be put out of politics. I believe the young men will do it."

Unquestionably, under this vigorous oratory lies more than the mere eloquence of the politician. Mr. Pinchot has proved that. And the growing band of determined insurgents may give, before another presidential campaign has passed, a heroic emphasis to Mr. Pinchot's simple and direct words. At any rate within the pages of his book lie fine and right interpretations of the word patriotism, and there is no man, woman or child, native born or naturalized, who would not do well, in his own interests and in the interests of others, to read "The Fight for Conservation."

Hardwood Record Mail Bag

Wants White Ash

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Please send the writer the names and addresses of a few thoroughly reputable concerns from whom we can get close-grained, second-growth white ash. The purpose is to use this for airship frames where the essential combination is lightness, strength and stiffness.

& Co.

The above inquirer has been supplied with the names of quite a number of white ash manufacturers, and any others desiring to be placed in touch with this concern may have the address by writing this office.—EDITOR.

Information Wanted About Balsa

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 16.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Knowing that you are a source of information, we are writing you in regard to a requisition that we have for a wood that is grown in the West Indies, known as Balsa.

Do you know where we can secure this material? We understand that the wood is brought into New York City in considerable quantities, and is used to take the place of cork in the manufacture of life preservers.

Any information you can give us will be appreciated.

COMPANY.

I don't know anything about Balsa. We will be pleased to receive any information regarding this wood that our readers are in a position to supply, which we will communicate to our correspondent.—EDITOR.

Late Report on the Situation from Big Ohio Concern

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 8.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Your favor of August 25, relative to the individual opinion of hardwood producers, was passed on my desk on my return to the

office. I am afraid it is too late for our letter to reach you in time for the publication to which you refer. However, I will answer your questions as far as my observation goes and without taking the time, in some instances, of making actual comparison.

(1) We have about 10 per cent less dry stock on hand than we did this time a year ago. The grades run about the same, we having kept the stock worked off in a pretty uniform way.

(2) Our sales for the first six months of 1910 were just 24 per cent larger than for the first six months of 1909. Our sales for July and August do not show quite so well, the sale of July and August, 1910, being but 4 per cent larger than for the same months of 1909.

(3) Prices, while not what we would like to see, have really held up in a very satisfactory way. I believe that there will be an increase in price on most of the stock which we handle, though there is certain to be some decrease in the price of some high grades used for specific purposes. Of course, this depends on the automobile business. If the automobile business continues in as large volume as in the past, the price of this stock will increase. If the production of automobiles is not increased or maintained, then high grade poplar may see a slight downward trend.

(4) Our production in stocks will remain about the same during the next six months, as we expect to continue during that time about the same rate as we have been going.

Seeks Kiln Dried Red and White Oak

OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 2.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are in the market for kiln dried clear red and white oak. Will you kindly supply us with a list of manufacturers?

The above letter is from a reliable Omaha commission man, and any one interested in reaching that market with kiln dried oak can have the address on application at this office.

—EDITOR.

Life at Biltmore, a School of Technical Lumbering

... sufficient foresight to have come to a realization of the rapid depletion of its source of income, needs no introduction to the Biltmore



RUNNING GRADES



FIGURING FORM HEIGHT FOR MAPLE



SECTION OF CUMMER-DIGGINS BEAUTIFULLY KEPT LOGGING ROAD



MEASURING HEIGHTS OF TREES

Forest School and its renowned head, Dr. C. A. Schenck. For the benefit of the few, however, who have been too busy trying to dispose of their lower grades to follow the progress of this institution which promises to be the staff upon which the lumber industry will lean for a solution of the problem of the future supply, a brief recapitulation of its history and character might be in order.

The school was the first institution of its kind in this country, and through years of ridicule and criticism by the so-called practical men, has come to occupy a recognized place in the forest world, and has changed the former sentiment to a decidedly favorable one, even among those men who a few years ago laughed at the very idea of teaching in school anything that could possibly be of value to them as a producer of dollars and cents.

The idea and object of the school are embodied in two axioms original with the doctor, and by him hammered into his pupils from the time they enter, until they become the essence of the whole question. They are: "That forestry is best that pays best," and "American forestry means any and all work connected with the American forests." From these truisms it can readily be understood why Biltmore has been lifted above the purely theoretical, which is the character of the usual school of forestry, and has come to enjoy the respect and serious consideration of the most influential factors in lumberdom. But this spirit has been carried still further, Dr. Schenck declaring that the best classroom for a forest school is the forest. So for the first eleven years of its usefulness the school occupied enviable quarters in the Appalachians in North Carolina. The old school of the Pink Beds sent out many good men to the government service or private employment, but the school of the present and future has already proven that it is a step in advance. And why? Merely because, under the present arrangements, the Biltmore student is given an opportunity to see and study at first hand and under most favorable conditions, every possible phase of the lumber business.

The old connections were severed in the fall of 1909, when the last students were graduated from the school at Biltmore. In the future it was destined to be a traveling school, the first trip planned being to the fatherland of forestry, Germany. To the average practical lumberman of America it will probably be difficult to make any connection, at first thought, between the intense management of the German forests and what he is pleased to call the business like way of turning his own trees into money. But Mr. Lumberman, do you happen to know that the value in Germany of saw-logs of beech, white oak, spruce and yellow pine, 10 inches and up, in the woods, merely cut down, is

respectively \$22.90, \$58, \$23.50 and \$28, and for logs for ties, under the same conditions, is \$14.80, \$28.90 and \$21 for beech, white oak and yellow pine? Now go still further and consider that this is a condition which will be perpetuated and that the investment is absolutely safe and increasingly profitable. Which seems the most enticing from a remunerative standpoint, now? It is true, of course, that foreign methods of lumbering can probably never find a place in our own forests, but there are certain conditions existing abroad that make possible the intenseness of utilization and other favorable features in the German forest investment. During the recent trip close, constant observation and hard study put the Biltmore men in touch with the reason and they are the fellows who are going to recognize similar conditions in this country and are going to turn such knowledge into money for themselves or their employers. For that such conditions are bound to exist here nobody will dispute, and like causes always produce like effects.

Returning from abroad the school enjoyed the hospitality first of the New York forest service and then of the Champion Fiber Company of Canton, N. C. In both quarters the purely practical was encountered and opportunity given immediately to compare foreign conditions with some of the largest operations in this country. The best had been reserved for the last, however, and in August Dr. Schenck took his charges to that Mecca of all lumber industries, Cadillac, Mich.

It was in these quarters that a RECORD representative found the fellows comfortably settled on the property of the Cumer-Diggins Company, where, right in the heart of the woods, they are in a position to get out of the months they spend there the very maximum of benefit. Probably there is no other place in existence so ideally suited for the study of modern lumbering and forestry. Taken from the standpoint of lumbering—everybody knows that the Cumer-Diggins operations are among the most modern in the country—could anybody ask for a better chance to study practical lumbering than right there? The fellows are mixed up in it all day. They are awakened in the morning by the whistles and rattle of the logging train sailing by the camp with a load of empties for the loader. Getting into their working clothes a sleepy procession files along the path to the eating shack. The "pie-man" is noted for his promptness and at precisely 7 a. m. emerges with his long tin horn and the bunch of drowsy chaps is instantly transformed into a rushing, ravenous mob. Just why they hurry none of the fellows be able to state, but that they do is evidence by an accompanying picture taken with a high speed camera that can make an express train look as though it was standing still. At first the fellows had breakfast with the "jacks," but

it wasn't long before this order was changed. When asked as to the cause of this, one of the woodsmen, a big husky chap, asked what chance they would have with that bunch when it came to a question of grub. And yet there has been a remarkable friendliness between the woodsmen and the foresters. They mingle before meals and talk over the operations, and the fellows are given an opportunity to get an insight in the finer points of the game that they could not possibly do under any other conditions. The camp cook had a taste of the spirit of good fellowship that exists in the camp, and he will swear by it. Once a month the fellows have a getting-together which they call a Sangerfest. A fire is built and refreshments served, and on this particular occasion the maker of flap-jacks strolled around and was invited to join the crowd. He was a big, strong Southerner, who had ideas as to his ability as a wrestler. Having secured sundry invigorators, he proceeded to make these ideas known, which challenge was accepted with glee by the entire school. Unfortunately for Mr. "Pie-man," there were at that particular moment several claimants for the wrestling championship of the school, and none would yield to the others the first opportunity to defend the school's honor. He, being where he really didn't know exactly whether he saw one or six foresters, was afterwards escorted homeward slightly soiled, but a wiser man.

Lectures are scheduled for eight-thirty in the school house, an old district school a mile from camp. Even going to and from lectures there is opportunity for observation, for there probably doesn't exist a finer example of well-kept logging roads than those owned by the Cummer-Diggins Company. From a forestal standpoint there could be nothing more appealing than the beautiful second growth, which is found everywhere along the borders of clearings. To the lecturer first starting his course at Biltmore, and such specialists as Dr. Von Schrenck, R. S. Kellogg and Ernest Seton Thompson are regularly engaged, the students present an interesting proposition. Most of them have had practical woods experience and are with the doctor purely as a business investment. The class often averages twenty-eight to twenty-nine years, and numbers a good percentage of college graduates. They are there to learn facts and, though eager to absorb such, are intolerant of anything else. A story is told of the former class who did not approve of the words of wisdom which they were receiving from a certain professor and decided to dispense with him. Consequently, one morning the entire class "lit-up" at the same time, the windows having been previously closed. It wasn't a great while before the gentleman was pleased to beat a peaceful retreat.

While the life of the forester is made up principally of hard, conscientious work, still there is a good share of real pleasure mixed in. There is a something in the getting together around the camp fire in the early even-

ing with such a bunch of men which seems to appeal to all and to bring them, with scarcely an exception, to a point where they seem like one big family. There is seldom a serious quarrel among the fellows, and cliquishness has always been foreign to the first principles of the school. Based as it is on the honor system in everything, the whole idea is calculated to appeal to the best that is in a man and to reach him on his own level rather than to bring him down to the level of a school-boy.

There is little use in recounting the course of study, as Dr. Schenck has issued a catalogue for the benefit of those interested which takes it up in detail. The pictures accompanying this article will, however, give some idea of the technical field work the student body is constantly engaged in.

The idea of measuring a tree other than to estimate directly the stand per acre might seem useless to the practical man, but when you can take a man who has never done any cruising, put him through a course of technical common sense combined with constant practical application, send him out afterwards and receive a cruise on a big job that is within five thousand feet of the actual total cut, it shows that there is some good in it. And that is what the doctor does, besides teaching about everything there is to know of the purely forestal side of the question. One picture shows two men ascertaining the "form height" for maple. That is a technical term, to be sure, but nevertheless exceedingly practical. "Form height" means simply the amount of volume on a unit of sectional area or cross section. An average number of average trees are directly measured, and what could be more simple or more accurate in determining the whole stand than to merely apply a "form height." This is all simply to show the practical value of the technical side, but it is by no means all technical. The facilities for observation at Cadillac are exhaustively utilized, and some of the students are in constant attendance at the cutting and loading operations, computing costs and figuring out the methods of saving time and labor. It is the doctor's custom to give as an examination in one of his courses a map and information as to the character of a certain piece of timber. The student must figure out the whole logging and milling proposition, using his own judgment in everything.

And so the time is occupied, each day being different from the one before and productive of some new bit of knowledge. The hours are regular—breakfast at seven, lectures from eight-thirty to twelve, an hour at noon, and in the afternoon the class is divided up on a dozen different jobs in the field. Some are estimating, some on the loader, some running grades with a Bozé and some curves with a compass. The botanical end of the course is a strong feature, and a considerable time is spent each week in field identification of the many species of the American flora. At the close of the day the lamps and fires are lighted and all get busy copying up the work

of the afternoon. Each student is required to keep a diary of his field work, and those diaries are surely the bane of the forester's life with Dr. Schenck.

The monotony of the close application to work during the week is usually broken on Saturday. In the afternoon a good percentage of the fellows will be found toggled out wait-



READY FOR FIELD WORK



DINNER CALL.



BETWEEN LECTURES



ALL ABOARD FOR TOWN SATURDAY

ing for the afternoon logging train to go by the camp. All climb aboard the flat car and hike for Cadillac, where they are the social stars till Sunday evening, when they board the train for home, with a three-mile walk ahead of them at the end of the line.

A volume could be written of the daily life in camp. New conditions and experiences are constantly coming to the front, and the personnel of the school is different from month to

month. But the same man is always at the helm and by his untiring energies and through the kindness and co-operation of numerous influential men in the lumber world, the school has grown to a point of usefulness and efficiency never before approached, and yet promises even better things for the future.

Failure Veneer Concern

The Albro Veneer Company, Cincinnati, filed

a deed of assignment to Powell Crosley, in the insolvency court, placing the assets (estimated) at \$10,000 and the liabilities at \$20,000. The reason given was slow sales. E. D. Albro, the president of the company, a few years ago was the head of E. D. Albro & Co., which operated the largest veneer factory in the West. The concern made a disastrous failure and some of the claims are still in litigation. A few years ago Mr. Albro started the present plant on West Eighth street, and the business was supposed to be in a prosperous condition.

Annual National Conservation Congress

At St. Paul, Minn., gay with flags and decorations of bunting by day and brilliant with lights by night, on September 5, 6 and 7 was held the second annual meeting of the National Conservation Congress, an organization with a most beneficial purpose, to attempt in a practical and sensible way the safeguarding of the natural resources of the nation, which it is believed may be made inexhaustible. The meeting brought together a vast throng of people from all parts of the country and from all walks of life, men of humble station as well as men of great accomplishments and greater hopes. Such a gathering, composed of the biggest men of the country, of timber, coal, mineral, oil and agricultural representatives from the South, the East and the West, has never before been brought together for the consideration of such an important project.

After a brief opening address by President B. N. Baker, Archbishop Ireland invoked the guidance of Divine Providence on the deliberations of the congress, and then the meeting was welcomed to St. Paul by A. O. Eberhardt, governor of Minnesota. In an exhaustive address Governor Eberhardt reviewed the resources of his state and gave a most interesting definition of conservation, which, he thinks, does not mean mere preservation for future generations, but provision for the future without interfering with present use. He touched on the important point which confronts conservationists of the present day, to keep the natural resources of the land from the hands of grasping individuals and corporations. At the conclusion of Governor Eberhardt's valuable address the attendants were welcomed on behalf of the city of St. Paul by Mayor Herbert P. Keller, who termed the congress "the biggest thing in the history of the country."

Before proceeding to his formal address President Taft in a few words expressed his pleasure at being able to speak to such a magnificent audience on what he termed "a subject of utmost interest and importance to them and to every patriot in the land." President Taft's address has been reprinted broadcast throughout the land, so that there is hardly need of reproducing it here. He handled the subject in a broad and practical way, the substance of his advice being embodied in the following paragraphs:

The idea should not be allowed to spread that conservation is the tying up of the natural resources of the government for indefinite withholding from use and the remission to remote generations to decide what ought to be done with these means of promoting present general human comfort and progress. For, if so, it is certain to arouse the greatest opposition to conservation as a cause, and if it were a correct expression of the purpose of conservationists it ought to arouse this opposition. Real conservation involves wise, nonwasteful use in the present generation, with every possible means of preserving for succeeding generations.

I beg of you, therefore, in your deliberations and in your informal discussions, when men come forward to suggest evils that the promotion of conservation is to remedy, that you invite them to point out the specific evils and the specific remedies; that you invite them to come down to details in order that their discussions may flow into channels that shall be useful rather than into periods that shall be eloquent and entertaining without shedding real light on the subject. The people should be shown exactly what is needed in order that they make their representatives in Congress and the state legislature do their intelligent bidding.

At the Monday afternoon session the time was taken up with addresses by the governors of various states and by a speech on "Our Public Land Laws" by Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota. The governors touched on the attitude of their states toward the conservation of their resources, particularly the matter of whether state or federal control would be more advantageous.

Tuesday was Roosevelt day at the meeting, when the popularity of the ex-president was once more enthusiastically demonstrated. As conservation is one of Colonel Roosevelt's many hobbies, his speech was of great value and interest. He expressed his pleasure over the fact that conservation movement has made such great strides, but is wise enough to see that so far only a fair beginning has been made and that there is need of concerted action and wise forethought to carry the issue to a helpful and successful point. While Mr. Roosevelt did not specifically mention Mr. Pinchot, he went into detail on the question of how the national forests are being managed, and made a special plea for the creation of the Southern Appalachian Reserve. The bill for this purpose will come before Congress in February, he said, and it remains largely with the people whether or not it will be passed.

On Tuesday afternoon Miss Mabel Boardman, president of the American Red Cross Society, of Washington, D., C., spoke on the human phase of the conservation problem. Considerable time was given over to a discussion of the policies of the Roosevelt administration, and Herbert Knox Smith, United States Commissioner of Corporations, talked

interestingly on the prevention of power monopoly.

When James R. Garfield, former secretary of the Department of the Interior, rose to address the convention, he was greeted by a vigorous round of applause. He gave a very practical and valuable talk hinged on the question, "What can actually be done in handling the questions incident to the conservation of natural resources?" Following Mr. Garfield's talk there was a long discussion on states rights, led by former Governor George C. Pardee of California.

The official program outlined for Wednesday included some of the biggest men in attendance at the meeting. The speakers included: W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C., president Southern Railway Company; Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, United States senator from Indiana; Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of North Dakota, and a general discussion led by Hon. J. B. White of Kansas City, Mo., on "What Constitutes Conservation."

Other speakers were Dr. Edwin Boone Craighead, president of the Tulane University, New Orleans, La.; D. Austin Latchaw, journalist, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Emmons Crocker of Massachusetts, who was to consider phases of "Woman's Influence on Conservation."

Senator Albert J. Beveridge delivered a masterly speech, in which he paid eloquent tribute to Gifford Pinchot in the words, "Honor to whom honor is due. Let us not forget that the man who in thought, word and deed has championed this historic reform until today he is its personification, is that courageous, pure, unselfish young American, Gifford Pinchot." At the conclusion of Senator Beveridge's address Mr. Pinchot was called for and responded briefly. He said that the policy sweeping the convention was also sweeping the country and that it is a policy of true conservation.

Hon. J. B. White of Kansas City, chairman of the executive committee of the congress, spoke from the lumbermen's viewpoint, touching on taxation and making many valuable statements as to the practical application of conservation in lumbering.

On Thursday morning Henry Solon Graves, chief of the United States Forest Service, spoke to a large audience, giving many interesting facts in regard to forest fire pre-

vention and fighting, for which purpose, he said, lumbermen are spending more money than the government.

Pinchot's Address

After a number of brief speeches at the Thursday afternoon session the chair introduced Gifford Pinchot, speaking of him as "the best friend of our forests." As Mr. Pinchot is indeed the great friend of conservation, his speech should appeal to lumbermen particularly, and it is herewith reproduced:

The fundamental principles of conservation are few and simple. One of the first is this—that the natural resources and natural advantages belong to all the people and should be developed, protected and perpetuated directly for the benefit of all the people and not mainly for the profit of a few. Another is that the natural resources still owned by the people which are necessities of life, like coal and water power, should remain in public ownership and should be disposed of only under lease for limited periods and with fair compensation to the public for the rights granted. Every stream should be made useful for every purpose in which it can be made to serve the public. The preparation of a broad plan is needed without delay for the development of our waterways for navigation, domestic supply, irrigation, drainage and power. Every power site now in state or federal control should be held so, and should be disposed of only under lease, for a limited time, and with fair compensation to the public. In the development of our waterways the co-operation of the states with the nation is essential for the general welfare.

All forests necessary for the public welfare should be in the public ownership, such as the national forests already in existence, the proposed Appalachian and White Mountain national forests, and the state forests of New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and other states. The protection of forests against fire is the first duty in forestry of state and nation alike. The way to stop fires is to get men to them as soon as they begin. The maintenance and extension of forest fire patrol by the nation, the states and their subdivisions, and by associations of private citizens who own timber lands, is absolutely necessary. The protection of existing forests by wise use is the first step in forestry. Reforestation is the second. Land-bearing forests should be taxed annually on the land value alone, and the timber crop should be taxed when it is cut, so that private forestry may be encouraged. The private ownership of forest land is a public trust and the people have both the right and the duty to regulate the use of such lands in the general interest.

Every acre of land should be put to whatever use will make it most useful to all the people. The fundamental object of our land policy should be the making and maintenance of permanent and prosperous homes. Land monopoly and excessive holdings must not be tolerated. Settlement must be encouraged by every legitimate means, on all the land that will support homes. Thus the tillable land in public ownership within and without the national forests should be disposed of in fee simple to actual home makers, but not to speculators.

The first and most needed thing to do for our cultivated lands is to preserve their fertility by preventing erosion. The nonirrigable arid public grazing lands should be administered by the government in the interest of small stockmen and the home maker until they can pass directly into the hands of actual settlers. Rights to the surface of the public land should be separated from rights to the forests upon it, and the minerals beneath it, and each should be held subject to separate disposal.

The timber and stone act should be repealed.

As to our minerals, those still remaining in government ownership should not be sold, but should be leased upon terms favorable for their development up to the full requirements of our people. Until legislation to this effect can be enacted temporary withdrawals of land containing coal, oil, gas and phosphate rock are required in order to prevent speculation and monopoly. It clearly is the duty of the federal government, as well as that of the states in their sphere, to provide through investigation, legislation and regulation against loss of life and waste of mineral resources in mining. The recent creation of a national bureau of mines makes a real advance in the right direction. The maintenance of national and state conservation commissions is necessary to ascertain and make public the facts as to our natural resources. Such commissions supply the fundamental basis for coöperation between the nation and the states for the development and protection of the foundations of our prosperity. A national health service is needed to act in co-operation with similar agencies within the states for the purpose of lengthening life, decreasing suffering and promoting the vigor and efficiency of our people.

These are not all the things for which conservation stands, but they are some of the more important. In the effort to conserve our natural resources we recognize that combinations against the public welfare, which extend beyond state lines, can be met effectively only by agencies equally capable of operating across such boundaries. It is clear that the control of the interstate commercial power is possible only by the use of interstate federal power. We are opposed to the extension of state jurisdiction at the expense of real control by the people over monopoly, as in the case of water power. While I do not believe that the state alone can carry out the conservation program in the face of interstate attacks upon it, I do not fail to recognize the great and useful part which the states must play in this great movement for the permanent welfare of all our people. Also I appreciate now, as I always have, that in much of the work ahead coöperation between the states and the nation is an essential condition of success. But when I see the special interests attempting to take refuge behind the doctrine of states' rights, I propose to speak out and say so.

The principles enunciated in this short statement have all been repeatedly presented to Congress in the form of concrete bills, or embodied in action taken directly by the chief executive for the public welfare. Some of them have been enacted into law. Others remain to be embodied in legislation, both state and national. There is much hard fighting ahead, but the progress already made is certainly encouraging. It is not possible in a speech like this to give the details of propositions covering so wide a field as the conservation questions to which I have referred. To carry out this program in the coming and future sessions of Congress, and of state legislatures, the friends of conservation will devote themselves with ever increasing energy and ever increasing prospects of success, as conservation more and more generally wins not only the belief, which it has already, but the determined fighting support of our people.

Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions were adopted by the second National Conservation Congress:

Heartily accepting the spirit and intent of the constitution and adhering to the principles laid down by Washington and Lincoln, we declare our conviction that we live under a government of the people, by the people, for the people; and we repudiate any and all special or local interests or platforms or policies in conflict with the inherent rights and sovereign will of our people.

Recognizing the natural resources of the country as the prime basis of property and oppor-

tunity, we hold the rights of the people in these resources to be natural and inherent, and justly inalienable and indefeasible and we insist that the resources should and shall be developed, used and conserved in ways consistent both with current welfare and with the perpetuity of our people.

Recognizing the waters of the country as a great national resource, we approve and indorse the opinion of Theodore Roosevelt that all the waters belong to all the people, and hold that they should be administered in the interests of all the people.

Realizing that all parts of each drainage basin are related and interdependent, we hold that each stream should be regarded and treated as a unit from its source to its mouth; and since the waters are essentially mobile and transitory and are generally interstate, we hold that in all cases of divided or doubtful jurisdiction the waters should be administered by coöperation between state and federal agencies.

Recognizing the interdependence of the various uses of the waters of the country, we hold that the primary uses are for domestic supply and for agriculture through irrigation or otherwise and that the uses for navigation and for power, in which water is not consumed, are secondary; and we recommend the modern view that each use of the waters should be made with reference to all other uses for the public welfare in accordance with the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number for the longest time.

Viewing purity of water supply as essential to the public health and general welfare, we urge upon all municipal, state and federal authorities and on individuals and corporations, requisite action toward purifying and preventing contamination of the waters.

RECLAMATION INDORSED

Approving the successful efforts of the United States to provide homes on arid lands through irrigation, we indorse and commend the reclamation service and urge its continuance and the extension of the same policy to the drainage of swamp and overflow lands, to be carried forward so far as appropriate through coöperation between states and federal agencies.

Viewing adequate and economical transportation facilities as among the means of conservation, and realizing that the growth of the country has exceeded the development of transportation facilities, we approve the prompt adoption of a comprehensive plan for developing navigation throughout the rivers and lakes of the United States, proceeding in the order of their magnitude and commercial importance.

Recognizing the vast economic benefit to the people of water power derived largely from interstate and source streams no less than from navigable rivers, we favor federal control of water power development; we deny the right of states or federal government to continue alienating or conveying water by granting franchises for the use thereof in perpetuity, and we demand that the use of water rights be permitted only for limited periods with just compensation in the interests of the people.

We demand the maintenance of the federal commission empowered to deal with all users of the waters, and to coördinate these uses for the public welfare in coöperation with similar commissions or other agencies maintained by the state.

PUBLIC LAND AND WATER RIGHTS

Approving the withdrawal of public lands pending classification, and the separation of surface rights from mineral, forest and water rights, including water power, we commend legislation for the classification and leasing for grazing purposes on unreserved public lands suitable chiefly for this purpose, subject to the right of homesteaders and settlers, or the acquisition thereof under the laws of the United States; and we hold that arid and nonirrigable public grazing lands should be administered by the

covered in the interest of stockmen and homesteaders until they have passed into the possession of actual title.

We hold that the deposits of important minerals underlying public lands, particularly mineral fuels, iron ores and phosphate deposits, should be leased for limited periods not exceeding fifty years, but subject to renewal, the royalty to be adjusted at more frequent intervals, such leases to be in amounts to such regulations as to prevent monopoly and unnecessary waste.

We hold that phosphate deposits underlying the public lands should be safeguarded for the American people by appropriate legislation and we recommend the early opening of the Alaskan and other coal fields belonging to the people of the United States for commercial purposes on a system of leasing, national ownership to be retained.

We urge immediate investigation by the federal government of the damage done by the smelting of copper ores and the feasibility of so improving methods as to utilize the injurious byproducts in connection with phosphatic fertilizers.

We favor coöperative action on the part of states and the federal government, looking to the preservation and better utilization of the soils by approved scientific methods.

THE FORESTS

We approve of the continuance of the control of the national forest by the federal government, and approve the policy of restoring to settlement such public lands as are more valuable for agriculture.

We earnestly recommend that the states and federal government acquire for reforestation lands not more valuable for other purposes and that all existing forests publicly and privately owned be carefully protected by state and federal government. We recognize the invaluable services of the Forest Service to the people and earnestly recommend that it be more generously supported by the federal government, and that state, federal and private fire patrol be more generously provided for the preservation of forests and human life, and appreciate and approve of the continuance of the use of the United States army in fire control emergencies.

We favor the repeal of the timber and stone law.

We indorse the proposition for the preservation by the federal government of the southern Appalachian and White mountain forests.

We recommend that the federal government conserve migratory birds and wild game animals.

We recommend that the public and private schools instruct the youth of the land in the fundamental doctrines of conservation.

THE PEOPLE

We realize that the fullest enjoyment of our natural resources depends upon the life and development of the people physically, intellectually and morally, and in order to promote this purpose, we recommend that the training and protection of the people and whatever pertains to the health and general efficiency be encouraged by methods and legislation suitable to this end. Child labor should be prevented and child life protected and developed.

Realizing the waste of life in transportation and in mining operations, we recommend legislation increasing the use of proper safeguards for the conservation of life. And we also recommend that in order to make better provision for procuring the health of the nation a department of public health be established by the national government.

We recommend the adequate maintenance of a national conservation commission to investigate the natural resources of the country and coöperate with the work of the state conservation commissions; and we urge the legal establishment and maintenance of conservation commis-

sions or corresponding agencies on the part of all states of the union.

Nothing in these resolutions to be construed as questioning the rights of the states or the people of the United States guaranteed under the federal constitution.

The selection of Henry Wallace as the next president of the congress seems a wise choice. The new president's statement that he will, in his administration, be influenced by no state, faction or political party, bespeaks for him the respect of the entire membership of the organization.

The second annual meeting of the National Conservation Congress in a general way was a success. Many excellent addresses were delivered, which surely advanced the knowledge of existing conditions and, it is hoped, will rouse people to the need of some practical measures for saving our great natural resources.

New Quarters New York Lumbermen's Club

On the evening of September 21, at the new quarters of the Lumbermen's Club of New York, which are located in the Hoffman House, corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street, a "smoker" was held. This affair was "on the club," and was given in the nature of a housewarming. The attendance was large and composed a great many resident and non-resident members, as well as many guests from local and out-of-town points. The house committee, composed of C. O. Shepherd and C. W. Brownson, are to be complimented on the results of their efforts to make the evening an enjoyable one. The only circumstance which marred the affair was the absence of C. O. Shepherd, who was prevented from attending by sudden illness. In his absence Mr. Brownson, with the assistance of the officers, made everybody acquainted.

After an hour spent in social intercourse, interspersed with music, President Waldron Williams welcomed the members and guests with a few remarks. On behalf of the golf committee he presented to the winners their prizes won at the tournament held on the 20th at the Scarsdale Country Club, at Hartsdale, N. Y. F. C. Close of the Windsor Lumber Company, New York City, and Harry C. Philbrick of Boston were presented with handsome cups for the best 36 and 18-hole play, respectively.

At this time it is pertinent that something be said in *HARDWOOD RECORD* about the Lumbermen's Club of New York City more than the mere details of this first general social meeting. Heretofore there never has been a social organization among the lumbermen of the metropolitan district. For some strange reason they have stood apart in that locality and comparatively few lumbermen were well acquainted in the trade.

Some time ago it occurred to some of the principal operators in that market that it would be a good idea to get acquainted with their neighbors, and at their instance a meeting was held and the Lumbermen's Club of New York City organized, with the sole object of promoting good fellowship among lumbermen of New York and vicinity.

Eligible to membership is any gentleman over twenty-one years of age, engaged in the manufacture or sale of foreign or domestic woods, or engaged in any business or profession allied with the lumber trade.

Membership is divided into two classes, resident and non-resident. Resident membership is limited to two hundred and fifty. Qualifications for resident membership are resident or office location in greater New York and that part of Hudson county, New Jersey, east of the Hackensack river. Non-resident members are not entitled to vote or hold office, or to have any interest or ownership in the property or assets of the club.



THE WELL APPOINTED DINING-ROOM.



LUXURIOUS LOUNGING ROOM.



WALDRON WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT.



WM. P. YOUNGS, VICE-PRESIDENT.



ARTHUR E. LANE, SECRETARY.

The officers of the club are the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and a Board of Governors.

The initial fee of the resident members has been placed at fifty dollars, and for non-resident members, twenty dollars.

The club starts off under the finest auspices. Waldron Williams of Ichabod T. Williams & Sons, is its first president; William P. Youngs of W. P. Youngs & Bros., vice-president; Arthur E. Lane, the well-known Pacific coast woods man, secretary, and George M. Stevens, Jr., of the Stevens & Eaton Company, treasurer.

The Board of Governors consist of: I. N. Burdick, Patrick Moore, S. E. Slaymaker, J. S. Davis, E. F. Perry, C. O. Shepherd, W. A. Crombie, W. W. Lockwood and R. S. White.

The several committees are as follows:

House: C. O. Shepherd, N. C. Holland and C. W. Bronson.



GEO. M. STEVENS, JR., TREASURER.

Membership—R. S. White, E. F. Perry, W. P. Youngs, Walter Adams and A. E. Lane.

Audit and Finance—W. A. Crombie, I. N. Burdick and J. C. Turner.

It is not only a mighty good thing for the lumber business of New York, but for the lumber trade of the country at large that this delightful club has been organized, and starts off with so much vim and enthusiasm.

The new quarters of the club in the Hoffman House consist of a magnificent social room on the second floor, with accompanying retiring rooms and lavatory, and a private lunch room on the ground floor of the hotel. Of course, the well-known and faultless service of the Hoffman House will prevail at these luncheons.

The Lumbermen's Club of New York has become very popular with both the resident and visiting lumbermen, and much will be expected of it even under the single object of its formation.

The new quarters of the club are spacious and comfortable and include all the necessary facilities incident to club life. There is no comparison with the former quarters, and the service is most excellent. Quite a number of applications have been received during the past

month—in fact, since the new quarters were opened—and many the evening of the house-warming.

Among those present were the following:

OUT OF TOWN MEMBERS AND GUESTS.

F. W. Bogardus, Stamford, Conn.	Andrew Smith, Spring Valley, N. Y.
W. H. Judd, Stamford, Conn.	Wm. Burr, Spring Valley, N. Y.
A. J. Cadwallader, Philadelphia, Pa.	H. V. Butler, New Brunswick, N. J.
J. M. Hastings, Pittsburgh, Pa.	W. S. Howell, New Brunswick, N. J.
I. Newton Rudgers, Montclair, N. J.	C. H. Butler, New Brunswick, N. J.
E. L. George, Montclair, N. J.	T. M. Chase, Newark, N. J.
J. F. Dinkel, Tarrytown, N. Y.	H. C. Stetson, Bangor, Me.
H. C. Philbrick, Boston, Mass.	R. W. Porter, Norfolk, Va.
George Clark, Newark, N. J.	C. H. Comstock, Rome, N. Y.
M. S. Tremaine, Buffalo, N. Y.	W. N. Lawton, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. W. Hoffman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Dexter Fairchild, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Horace G. Hazard, Philadelphia, Pa.	W. S. Hollister, Montgomery, Ala.
H. H. Gibson, Chicago, Ill.	George McBlair, Washington, D. C.
A. Z. Bogart, River Edge, N. J.	Ralph W. Porter, Norfolk, Va.
J. G. Bogart, River Edge, N. J.	W. M. Winne, Albany, N. Y.
C. P. Rice, Plainfield, N. J.	Curtis N. Douglas, Albany, N. Y.
H. A. Todd, Plainfield, N. J.	Harry Rankin, Goshen, N. Y.
F. M. Curtis, Boston, Mass.	R. Bickford, Boston, Mass.
I. N. Carhart, Albany, N. Y.	

LOCAL MEMBERS AND GUESTS

Waldron Williams.	George C. Lavery.
Jas. S. Davis.	C. G. Sterling.
Richard S. White.	L. C. Litchfield.
Patrick Moore.	W. A. Crombie.
P. H. Moore.	Walter Adams.
Walter G. White.	E. H. Lewis.
Bradley L. Eaton.	George W. Jones.
H. Chittick.	Chas. F. Fischer.
J. C. Turner.	C. Langdon Adams, Jr.
C. W. Brownson.	W. H. Fletcher.
R. W. Brownson.	M. C. Hughes.
Harry S. Lafond.	H. W. Levers.
S. E. Slaymaker.	W. K. Beene.
R. S. Vonhis.	W. R. McDowell.
Frederick Steeves.	T. B. McDowell.
Arthur E. Lane.	A. Farmer.
F. C. Close.	H. B. Eltonhead.
W. E. Van Wert.	A. F. Stetson, Jr.
A. P. Bigelow.	J. A. Smithlin.
Geo. F. Stevens, Jr.	J. N. Ryniker.
W. W. Schupner.	W. Leary.
E. F. Perry.	W. Kirkland.
L. P. Parker.	F. A. Niles.
G. W. Ball.	W. A. Eaton.
T. M. Sizer.	R. W. Alexander.
J. L. Thomas.	L. G. Leonard.
J. M. Bond.	W. I. Reed.
G. F. Gray.	A. R. Carr.
S. C. Stailey.	



HOFFMAN HOUSE, NEW HEADQUARTERS OF LUMBERMEN'S CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The Nineteenth Hoo-Hoo Annual



Badge
presented
to
visitors
by
E. C. Atkins
& Co.,
of
Indian-
apolis

According to the time-honored custom of the order, at nine minutes past nine on the ninth day of the ninth month, the nineteenth annual convention of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo was called to order in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. Supreme Bojum Hugh W. Hogan, of Oakland, occupied the chair, announcing that the proceedings would be opened with an invocation by Rev. Dr. Rader, of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, San Francisco.

To addresses of welcome by the governor of California, James N. Gillett; the mayor of San Francisco, P. H. McCarthy, and by Albert H. Elliott, a Hoo-Hoo of California, responses were made in happy style by W. A.

Hadley, Snark of the Universe, and ex-Snark Platt B. Walker.

The Supreme Bojum then turned the gavel over to Snark Hadley, who proceeded at once with his annual address, in which he reviewed the work of the year, dwelt at some length on the death emergency fund recently put into force by the order, and touched on other important questions.

Scrivenor Baird was then called upon to present his annual report which covered the details of membership, finances and concatenations held during the year in admirable manner.

The session then adjourned until Saturday morning at nine o'clock.

SATURDAY'S SESSIONS

On convening Saturday morning the first business was the announcement of committees. In order to give the committees opportunity to meet the convention adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

Report of Committee on Suggestions for Good of Order

Snark Hadley called the members to order at three in the afternoon, when T. M. Shields, of Seattle, was called upon for the report of the committee on suggestions for the good of the order. This committee first took up consideration of "questions brought up at the joint meeting of the House of Ancients and the Supreme Nine held last November at Chicago. The first suggestion considered was that of regulating formal and informal "on the roof" functions. The suggestion of the Chicago conference that banquets be held between six and eight in the evening and concatenations earlier in the afternoon it was recommended be rescinded, and that the matter be left to the discretion of the Vicegerent Snarks. This recommendation

was voted upon and passed.

In the matter of securing positions for Hoo-Hoo through the office of the Scrivenor, he keeping a record of all applicants to be embodied in his annual report, it was decided to make no change, leaving the handling of this as it was formerly conducted.

The next subject considered was the suggestion of the Chicago conference that a committee of nine, composed of six lumbermen and three lumber newspaper men, be appointed to formulate a plan whereby the order might be of service in the forest conservation movement. This the committee also recommended passed over. A spirited discussion was aroused by this suggestion of the committee, which by way of a reason for this action stated in its report that the matter should not be left to a committee of nine who probably would not accomplish anything, but that each individual Hoo-Hoo should take an active part in the conservation movement. To this it was responded that what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and that the best plan would be to have the work concentrated in the hands of a committee which would make an effort at least to show the world that the order was truly interested in this important



HOO-HOO AT ANNUAL BANQUET, PALACE HOTEL, S.



H. J. MILLER, INDEX, WASH, THE NEW SNARK OF THE UNIVERSE.

matter. It was finally decided, at the suggestion of J. H. Baird, that a committee be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions on conservation which would give the Supreme Nine something to start work on and at the same time show just what stand the order takes in the problem of conservation.

The fourth suggestion offered by the committee was that the section of the by-laws which was amended at the last annual meeting to read that no liquor shall be served at "on the roof" functions be changed to read no liquor except beer. A spirited discussion of the recommendation followed, and it was finally decided that the matter should stand as it was, and that no liquor be served at future concatenations or banquets after concatenations.

The last suggestion offered by the committee was that the membership of the Osirian Cloister be limited to past members of the Supreme Nine and Vicegerent Snarks. This question was voted down on the ground that it was a matter to be handled by the Cloister itself.

The report of the committee was then adopted as amended.

Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was then presented by Chairman N. A. Gladding. The committee

recommended certain changes in the resolutions and suggestions adopted at the joint conference of the House of Ancients and the Supreme Nine, held in Chicago last November. The following changes were adopted:

Article III—Active membership, as recommended by the Chicago conference, was adopted, with an amendment that the clause reading "officers of regularly organized lumber associations, state or national" have added to it "officers or representatives of mutual or interinsurance companies placing risks on lumber properties exclusively."

The second paragraph of Article IV, Section VI, was changed to read: "No member is eligible to an office in the order, either by election or appointment, if delinquent in dues." The third paragraph of this article, regarding the returning of the ritual by the Vicegerent within a period of twenty-nine days and providing a penalty, was stricken out. Article III, Section VI, was changed to read: "The handbook shall be issued between the 1st of February and the 1st of April of each year and shall be sent only to all new members and such old members of the Order as request a copy of it."

The resolution rescinding the action of the Hot Springs annual regarding the changing of the size of the button was adopted.

The proposed death emergency fund as outlined by the Chicago conference was adopted with the amendment that the time limit of sixty days for the establishment of the fund shall be extended to January 1, 1911.

Further action on the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was deferred until the session on the morning of September 12.

Adjournment was then taken until nine o'clock Monday morning, September 12.

CONCLUDING SESSIONS

The annual was brought to a close by two very busy sessions on Monday. Chairman

Gladding continued the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws carried over from Saturday's session. The most important action taken was the adoption of the recommendation for the appointment of a traveling representative of the Supreme Nine to look after concatenations throughout the country. W. M. Stephenson, of St. Paul, was appointed for the position.

It was also decided that Hoo-Hoo territory be divided into nine permanent jurisdictions, and that the next annual meeting take place on a steamship on the Great Lakes.

A resolution favoring conservation of natural resources was adopted, particular emphasis being given to the organization's interest in timber conservation.

New Officers

At the afternoon session the nominating committee presented its selection for officers as follows:

Snark—H. J. Miller, Index, Wash.

Senior Hoo-Hoo—Jeff B. Webb, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Junior Hoo-Hoo—G. A. Graham, Portland, Ore.

Bojum—A. J. Russell, San Francisco, Cal.

Scrivenoter—J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.

Jabberwock—C. P. Walker, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Custocatian—Jerome H. Sheip, Philadelphia.

Arcanoper—J. F. Judd, St. Louis, Mo.

Gurdon—T. H. Calhoun, Beach, Ga.

The recommendations received the unanimous support of the convention and Snark Miller was given such a rousing call that he found it difficult to respond. The customary ring was presented to retiring Snark Hadley.

Retiring Snark Hadley then tendered the formal thanks of the visitors to the local Hoo-Hoo committee, declaring the annual the best in the history of the order and expressing appreciation of the splendid entertainment offered.



JEROME H. SHEIP, PHILADELPHIA.
SUPREME CUSTOCIATIAN.



SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1910.

Osirian Cloister Meeting

At the meeting of the Osirian Cloister, which followed the adjournment of the regular convention, ten members were initiated and high priests were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

High Priest of Osiris—L. D. McDonald, California.

High Priest of Ptah—John Oxenford, Indiana.

High Priest of Ra—James H. Baird, Tennessee.

High Priest of Isis—Henry Templeman, California.

High Priest of Shu—F. L. Johnson, Jr., Illinois.

High Priest of Thoth—George M. Cornwall, Oregon.

High Priest of Hathor—Robert Carpenter, Louisiana.

High Priest of Sed—William D. Gill, Jr., Maryland.

High Priest of Anubis—W. C. Laidlaw, Canada.

BY WAY OF ENTERTAINMENT

On Friday, the first day of the convention, the visitors were taken on a delightful trip to Muir Woods and Mount Tamalpais. About 250 Hoo-Hoo enjoyed the scenic features of the journey and all voted the view from the top of the mountain a most inspiring one. Luncheon was served at a tavern on the summit of the mountain, after which many of the sightseers undertook the trip to the ob-

servatory at the very top. On the return trip the ride was through the beautiful Muir Woods where the gigantic redwoods of California are the principal tree growth on the 295 acres of the tract. The party arrived at San Francisco at about seven in the evening, and those who wished after dinner and a rest were taken on a trip through Chinatown.

On Saturday evening in the ladies' dining room of the Palace Hotel occurred the most elaborate function of the convention, the annual banquet. At about eight o'clock over two hundred Hoo-Hoo, including a large number of ladies, sat down to the feast. The room was beautifully decorated and the table was a veritable bower of flowers. It was a scene of great jollification, the Hoo-Hoo yell was given frequently which kept enthusiasm at the top notch, everybody sang the popular airs as the orchestra played them and altogether the affair was a thorough success. The menu card, a work of art, showed the following array of good things to eat:

MENU

Take Point Oysters on the Half Shell.
Green Turtle with Quenelles.
Olives, Radishes, Celery, Salted Almonds, Pecans.
Baked Striped Bass, Beaufort.
Potato, Gastronomie.
Cresta Blanca, Sauterne Souvenir.
Fillet of Beef, Mushroom Sauce.
Sweetbread Patty, Queen Style.
Cresta Blanca, St. Julien Souvenir.
Punch Marquise.
Roast Squab Chicken, Excelsior.
Asparagus Tips, Mayonnaise.
Ice Cream, Fantasia Hoo-Hoo.
Assorted Fancy Cakes. Cafe Noir.

At the conclusion of the repast, over coffee and cigars, Toastmaster N. A. Gladding, than

whom there is none better in this capacity, introduced a number of speakers, and for the next hour or so a delightful flow of language interrupted by solos admirably rendered by Mr. Mackenzie Gordon entertained the banqueters.

On Sunday afternoon another delightful trip was made by the visitors. About two hundred and fifty Hoo-Hoo and their ladies boarded the steamer Sehome, which stopped at Monticello Grove for luncheon and then proceeded to Mare Island where the Navy Yard, Racoon Straits, the Golden Gate and other points were visited. On the return voyage interest centered in the main cabin, where an impromptu stage was set up, and in turn H. J. Miller, the new Snark, ex-Snark Hadley, N. A. Gladding and others were forced to do their share in furnishing entertainment for the assembled crowd.

San Francisco certainly outclassed all other cities at which Hoo-Hoo have assembled for their annuals. On Thursday there was a ball game between Portland and San Francisco Hoo-Hoo, in which the Portland nine was successful, and on Thursday evening a reception and musicale was held in the Concert Room of the Palace Hotel, so that there was not a dull moment for the visitors.

The nineteenth annual will long be remembered, as will the San Francisco Hoo-Hoo, and that memory will be one of the pleasantest borne in the minds of those who were fortunate enough to take part in its many enjoyable features.

Semi-Annual Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Assn.

The semi-annual meeting of the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association was called to order at ten-thirty A. M. Wednesday, September 24, in the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wis. The chair was occupied by President W. C. Landon, of Wausau, and Secretary R. S. Kellogg recorded.

The president's address was unusually brief, but he stated that inasmuch as the remarks he would make were embodied in the secretary's report he would not waste time by taking up any of the questions personally. He then called for the report of Secretary Kellogg, who responded as follows:

Secretary's Report

The permanent office of the secretary of the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association was opened at Wausau, April 11 last. Since then the association has gained ten new members and has several more in sight. The present membership is seventy-eight, with an annual output in round numbers of 600,000,000 feet, of which one-third is hardwood and two-thirds hemlock. In the last five months the secretary's office has issued fifty-eight circulars upon thirty different subjects. Much work has been done for the railroad and legislative committees, which is covered in other reports. Books quoting lumber freight rates from Wausau to some 8,000 points in consuming territory have been published and distributed. The services of the Lumbermen's Bureau, Washington, D. C.,

have been secured to keep these books revised, and to assist the association in dealing with freight rate questions. The secretary has represented the association at meetings of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, the National Hardwood Lumber Association and the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association. Trips of this kind and the office work incidental to the enlargement of association activities have prevented him from getting acquainted with the members as he should. He hopes, before long, to meet each member of the association at his own mill.

The financial condition of the association is as follows:

RESOURCES

Treasurer's cash balance.....\$ 881.72
Funds in secretary's office..... 90.44
Unpaid dues, 2d and 3d quarters..... 616.76
Unpaid inspection bills..... 83.99
Unpaid bills for freight rate books.... 121.00

Total \$1,793.91

LIABILITIES

Bills for office supplies and printing.\$ 218.20

Net resources.....\$1,575.71

Plus one well furnished office.

FORECAST TO JANUARY 1, 1911

RECEIPTS

Present resources.....\$1,575.71
Dues for fourth quarter..... 2,887.50

Total receipts..... \$4,463.21

ESTIMATED EXPENSES

INSPECTION

Salaries\$1,400.00

Traveling expenses..... 1,200.00

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Salaries\$ 993.32
Expenses 400.00
National Lumber Mfrs.' Ass'n 555.00

Total expenses..... \$4,548.32
Apparent deficit, Jan. 1, 1911 \$ 85.11

It will be noted that the above statement indicates an apparent deficit of some \$85 on January 1 next. Such a deficit is not expected, however. It will be offset by receipts for inspection, the sale of freight rate books, dues from new members and by increased dues from members because of greater sales during the year than was estimated at the beginning of 1910, so that finally receipts should slightly exceed expenditures. The establishment of a permanent office has necessitated heavy expense that will not be duplicated next year.

It is now becoming evident that the year 1910 is likely to set a new high mark for lumber consumption in the United States. More yellow pine has been cut and sold since January 1, 1910, than was ever disposed of before during the same period of time. The cut of cypress has exceeded the shipments. More northern pine will be marketed this year than in 1909. Shipments of western pine were greater during the first half of 1910 than in any previous year. Douglas fir shipments have been much greater than in 1909, and the latest reports indicate that the total redwood shipments this year will be as great as in 1907. Members of this association report 235,839,000 feet of hemlock cut and 218,691,000 feet shipped since January 1, and 137,984,000 feet of hardwoods cut and 53,146,000 feet of hardwoods shipped

during the past eight months. The cut and shipments of members who failed to report would add much to these totals. Altogether, there is much basis for the opinion that when all the lumber manufactured in 1910 is measured up, it will closely approach, if not exceed, the 40,000,000,000 feet cut in 1907.

Records show heavy building operations in the principal cities in the country. Big wheat and corn crops are bringing the farmers remunerative prices. But prices of softwoods are not as high as they were three years ago. The situation in regard to the structural grades of softwoods and low grade hardwoods can be summed up in a single word—overproduction. The sawing capacity of the country is in excess of the demand. Unregulated production generally means economic waste, and this is strictly true of the lumber business at the present time. Until some practical as well as legal means are devised for the regulation of lumber production to the needs of the country and the capacity of the forests to produce, lumber manufacturers can look forward to a series of ups and downs for several years to come, with the possibility that the downs may be more numerous than the ups.

R. S. KELLOGG.

After laying down his paper Secretary Kellogg stated that it was evident that there has been a tremendous production for the year 1910, which, however, has been exceeded by the consumption, but he warned the members that though the prospects seem now exceedingly bright the only way to crystallize this evident condition into a concrete fact is to curtail production to a reasonable figure.

As the treasurer, George E. Foster, was absent, the president called for the report of the Committee on Grades and Inspection. Chairman A. R. Owen responded as follows:

Report of Committee on Grades and Inspection

At a meeting held yesterday, reports and other information at hand was carefully considered and your committee begs leave to report that, from all information, they have concluded that the stocks of hemlock on hand at this time are at best no more than normal, with a probable shortage of No. 2, which should strengthen this grade. Shipments by members for the month of August were over 10 per cent heavier than in July, and, on the average, as good as in the spring months.

All reports from inspectors and other information indicate general shipments of hardwood by all members and in all grades since May production have decreased and shipments have held their own. From now on, shipments will increase and exceed production.

We find that the stock of ash is normal and demand fair. In birch and maple there is no surplus and the demand and prices are good. Soft elm is apparently in good supply, but is possibly a little weak. Rock elm is in good supply and prices weak. There is no surplus of basswood. The demand for it is fair and prices are good, particularly in the upper grades. We can recommend faith in the upper grades of all hardwoods.

You undoubtedly received a copy of the September 12 sales report. This shows that better prices have been received for hemlock than a month ago and the sales are more numerous than at that time. Your committee does not feel that at this time they can recommend any changes in the existing lists.

We wish to call your attention to the grade of No. 3 hemlock boards and strips and cull dimension on page 71 and 76 of the Book of

Rules. It has been the custom of some to put everything which comes from their saw-mills below the grade of No. 2 into this grade. Inspectors should be instructed to throw out of this grade any pieces that are absolutely worthless, or which are unfit for the ordinary purposes for which this grade is used. Instructions along this line will be given to all association inspectors, and the members of the association will be notified through the secretary's office.

A number of members of this association are cutting a considerable quantity of white pine lumber, but not enough to make them eligible for membership in the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association. Some time ago, a circular was sent out from the secretary's office inquiring as to the amount of pine cut, and also if the members desired inspection of their pine lumber. It was found that there was manufactured 24,000,000 feet of pine by our membership. About one-half desired inspection. At the meeting of the committee this matter was considered, and it was deemed desirable to offer to any members manufacturing pine—who desired it—the services of our inspectors in the handling of this lumber. All inspection of it will be made under the rules of the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association. Any desiring this inspection will please notify the secretary of their desire. The pine inspection will be handled on the same basis as hardwood.

we have had thirty-four requests for reinspection, six of these on hardwood lumber and twenty-eight on hemlock.

It may be of interest to you to know that upon the arrival of the inspector at the point of destination, he found that sixteen of these thirty-four shipments had been consumed.

On reinspection, the inspectors have handled 332,109 feet and they found that 8,167 feet of this was above grade and 46,727 feet below grade.

In addition to the above, your inspectors have handled 79,509 feet on special requests for reinspection from various members and others. This is a feature of our work that seems to be increasing, and, I think, shows more confidence, not only by our members, but by outsiders, in our inspection service.

Before closing, I would like to state that you all, in cases where you ask reinspection, can be of great assistance to your inspection department if you would give us a reasonable time in which to take care of your claims. All of our requests are for immediate inspection, and at times it is very inconvenient and very expensive to give service at once. If possible, we would like from two to three days' notice.

Our inspectors have also found upon arrival in a number of cases, that the consignee was not aware of the fact that an inspector had been called, and, in one instance, had refused to let our inspector inspect the stock until he had the



PART OF THE VISITORS AT THE SEMI-ANNUAL OF THE HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, MILWAUKEE.

The inspectors of the association have so far during the year inspected 808,125 feet of hemlock lumber. Of this amount 25,914 feet were found to be above grade, and 17,299 feet below grade.

They have also inspected 543,013 feet of hardwood, 4,634 feet of which was above grade and 20,427 feet below grade, making a total of lumber handled 1,351,138 feet. They also inspected 17,500 pieces of lath, of which 1,842 pieces were above grade; and 1,605 pieces below grade.

In order to accomplish this work they have made 333 calls at the plants of members, but were only able to make inspections in 249 cases, on account of finding no loading in progress at eighty-four of the mills.

There have been more calls made upon your inspection department for reinspection of carload and other shipments. So far during the season

written order or consent of the consignor. In a number of cases, our inspectors have found that a large portion of the shipments have been used and that only the rejected part of the stock was left. As you are all aware, our inspectors—unless specifically instructed to do so—will not inspect a part of a shipment. Their instructions are to inspect only the whole shipment, unless, as above indicated, they have specific instructions to do otherwise.

It has been, and is now, customary for the inspector to give both sides to the controversy, a copy of his inspection report, and we believe that this is a fair and proper way to do. If the member, however, who asks for the reinspection does not care to have the consignee have a copy of the report, he should notify the chief inspector when he makes the request for reinspection.

If you all bear these few things in mind, you

will greatly facilitate the work of your inspection, as well as saving yourselves and the association considerable unnecessary expense. It is expensive and inconvenient for an inspector to leave his regular route for the purpose of making a reinspection, and when he gets to his destination, finds that for some reason or other the consignee will not allow a reinspection, and the inspector then loses time while he gets the authority or other instructions. Your instructions in this matter should be full and explicit and cover definitely everything you wish the inspector to do.

The principal business of the Railroad Committee as reported by Chairman F. H. Pardo had been the matter of picking up logs dropped from trains along the right of way. The question had been presented by the speaker and W. H. Holt, of the association, to the Northwestern Railroad, which company had willingly consented to use what influence it could to work out a feasible plan whereby the lumbermen would be able to secure a just recompense for logs lost in this way. Several of the members entered into the discussion, some of them stating that logs picked up along different railroad lines by railroad employees had been offered for sale by them, but that they knowing the logs were the property of other companies declined to purchase.

The question of the practice of railroad companies furnishing cars for hemlock bark which would not hold the minimum load of 20,000 pounds and then assessing the shippers for the full weight, was introduced by A. R. Week, of the John Week Lumber Company. A heated discussion resulted and the ultimate conclusion of the Chair was that if the shipper specified on ordering cars, a car of any particular capacity, he would have legal right to be reimbursed by the road. This redress would usually be gotten without any trouble to the Interstate Commerce Commission, but Mr. Mylrea stated that a complaint must be filed before that commission within six months or they would have no jurisdiction.

Manager Leonard Bronson, of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, was given the floor upon the conclusion of the discussion and discoursed interestingly on various matters pertinent to the lumber business. He referred particularly to the various happenings of the recent National Conservation Congress at St. Paul, especially deprecating the attempt to introduce politics as the main point at issue. Following other interesting remarks, Mr. Bronson spoke as follows:

There has been an attempt this summer to get a better classification for goods shipped in wooden boxes than for those shipped in substitute fiber or paper packages. That matter is moving along all right, I think, and will be taken care of. The railroads have not really announced their position on the subject, but certain railroad officials who have been seen are favorably disposed in the matter. If they adopt that change in classification undoubtedly the case will be taken before the Interstate Commerce Commission, but with the railroads and lumbermen in favor of such a change, and I think also the Forest Service, which is often called in on such cases as an expert, I believe that the commission will decide in our favor.

The other matter that I wish to present is regarding a special rate on low grade lumber. The difficulty of the plan is to devise some practical means by which to separate low grades from the higher in such a way that it would not be taken advantage of by the dishonest shipper. The railroads appear to be genuinely afraid of that proposition, although they admit the justice of it and its value to them. There is no real opposition to it, except that they don't know where it would lead them in the actual working out. It was suggested by the Western Pine Association that the railroads be requested to make a lower rate on box shooks, figuring that nothing but low grade lumber went into box shooks, and in that way at least a part of the proposition would be covered. You will find, I think, that substitution in the box industry has reduced our market for lumber about 1,250,000,000 feet, all out of the lower end of the product. If that fact be admitted, is there any question about what is the matter with the low grade lumber, or any question that it affects all the grades of the kinds of wood that are involved? I would suggest that you make a recommendation of that sort if you approve of it after discussion. If you approve of lower rates on box shooks I would ask that it be embodied in a strong resolution as a step in the right direction that is practical.

In regard to the general question of railroad rates, some people have been asking why the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association is not doing something. We are doing what we can and a great many people realize that we have accomplished something. But here is the question, gentlemen: We can't enter into the matter of protective rates on different woods coming into direct competition from different sections of the country. For instance, if we favored a lower rate on Pacific coast products into Kansas and adjacent territories, the southern pine people would be on our backs at once and in some instances in the North that same proposition arises. But beyond that I haven't the experience nor the time to handle the general railroad situation as it should be handled. I think that I could hire a man who could do it under my guidance, but there the question of funds comes up and the question as to how far the National association would go in that matter. I think that we could at least do this: We could keep an absolute record of anything and everything that is going on in the way of rates affecting lumber in the United States. We could classify and arrange that information and give notice to everybody concerned and to those associations involved, and also devise special means of obtaining information by which a great deal of advance information as to the plans of the railroad companies would be valuable. Secretary Knox of the Michigan Hardwood Association knows how this is. He is able to get a good deal of information in advance of action by the railroads as to what they are about to do.

I don't feel that it is worth while to undertake that work unless it is done thoroughly, and if it is undertaken your assessment would be raised a whole lot. There are other things that we can do within our present means, but if we are to do this work it would not supplant your own association activities in that direction, but would be another added feature. While I believe it would be fully justified because of the way in which we could coordinate all these influences and get you to working together, it would involve directly a much larger assessment of every association affiliated.

J. E. Rhodes, of St. Paul, a former secretary of the association, was the next to address the meeting. He presented two matters of importance in which he has had a personal interest. He first spoke of the proposed freight advance of one cent from all shipping points in the North to the Cen-

tral Freight Association territory. He stated that the rate was increased from one to three cents a year and a half ago and then added that while he had no authority from the Northern Pine Association to make definite arrangements, still he suggested that the railroad committees of the two associations co-operate in opposing the contemplated advance. Mr. Rhodes stated that the Northern Pine Association would willingly do its part and would be willing to make any arrangements with the Hemlock and Hardwood Association that would be effective in bettering the interests of both.

The subject of forest fires was next taken up and presented in a new light by the speaker. He referred to the recent disastrous fires in the West and middle West, stating that the public mind is now aroused as it has not been for many years. He deprecated the proposed action of politicians and others not conversant with the actual conditions and requirements in proposing new laws and regulations which could have no beneficial effect and would ultimately produce great hardship and inconvenience to the lumbermen themselves. The object of his discourse was to induce the lumbermen to take an active and vigorous interest in the matter and see that any legislation which is passed would be along the lines of sound common sense.

Following Mr. Rhodes' remarks, George H. Chapman spoke, approving of the idea of employing a railroad expert in coöperation with the Northern Pine Association for the purpose of furthering the interests of the lumbermen in all railroad matters. A motion was then put to the members for the appointment of a committee of five to represent the association, in coöperation with a similar committee of the Northern Pine Association for the organization of a protective association among timber owners to combat the fire evil. The committee is composed of T. A. Greene, A. R. Owen, W. O. Holt, J. B. Bronson and G. W. Earle.

Secretary Lewis Doster, of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, next took the floor. Among other things he spoke in detail of the practice among southern mills before the organization of his association of shipping almost entirely log run, pointing out that this custom left the sorting to be done in the city markets by high-priced labor and necessitated paying large sums for storage at the same points. A still greater evil was that it made necessary the utilization of all the grades of every kind of wood shipped at each of the market points receiving, whereas with the present custom of grading at the mills the law of supply and demand can be strictly adhered to and only such grades and varieties of wood as are actually called for need be shipped. In this way a more complete utilization is accomplished and a vast saving in labor and other costs is effected. Mr. Doster further stated that at present the business among the members of his association is un-

usually prosperous; that owing to the vigorous campaign in the interests of the lower grades of different species those lines have been disposed of at a profitable figure. Just to illustrate his point in opposition to log run sales, Mr. Doster showed that while with gum and cottonwood which has no competition from the North, an exhaustive specializing in grades with a profit to the shipper and the consumer can be indulged in, with the other species which come in direct competition with the northern woods such a comprehensive plan could not be followed out and the woods have suffered consequently.

Secretary J. C. Knox, of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, spoke along the lines of a proposed freight rate advance, stating that the rate on hardwood to the Pacific Coast was of especial interest to the Michigan manufacturer. It appears that when the lumbermen of the Memphis, Chicago and Wisconsin territory appeared before the Commerce Commission for a reduction of the rates to the coast from eighty-five to seventy-five cents, the Michigan manufacturers were not represented, as they believed that their case would be automatically taken care of. But instead the rates on the first three territories were reduced to seventy-five cents, while the Michigan rates remained at eighty-five, a very obvious injustice to the Michigan territory. The proposal of the railroads now is to make a general advance to eighty-five cents, taking effect October first, and Mr. Knox made the point that by coöperation the four sections could secure permanently the rate as heretofore paid by them.

The question of the introduction of the Washington plan of joint sale reports was introduced by Secretary Kellogg, who earnestly recommended the adoption of a similar plan by the Hemlock and Hardwood Association. The western plan as summarized provides that members of the association send in daily reports to the central bureaus and that these reports shall be accompanied by original orders. These orders are duplicated at the office and are sent to the various members, containing all the details exclusive of the shipping point in the state and the name of consignee. While the general impression seems to be that such a plan if adopted would result in reducing prices, owing to competition, Mr. Kellogg showed from figures compiled by the western association that such is not the case, but that a general leveling of sales conditions had resulted, with a healthy advance over the former average price. Many of the members were inspired to protest against the plan as proposed, for various reasons, the principal objection being to giving publicity to freight rates, delivered prices, all the items of shipment, as an experienced lumberman could very easily draw from this information exactly to whom the lumber was shipped, and the price received. It was suggested that all reports be on f. o. b. Wausau basis

and after considerable discussion both for and against the institution of the system, W. H. Bissell finally offered the following solution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we are in favor of balloting sales after such plans as may be worked out by a committee of three, to be appointed by the president.

The resolution as proposed was adopted and the Chair appointed W. C. Landon, D. H. Chapman, C. A. Goodman and N. P. McCullough on the committee.

The next business of importance was the proposed amendment to the constitution offered by George H. Chapman providing that there should be quarterly meetings instead of semi-annual meetings as heretofore, the meetings to be held in January, April, July and October, and after a thorough discussion of the matter they put the vote and it was unanimously adopted.

An animated discussion resulted from the Chair's bringing before the meeting again Mr. Bronson's recommendation that they put themselves on record as favoring lower freight rates on box shooks. It was contended that if box shooks took lower rates the lumber from which they were made would be legally entitled to the same rate which would introduce the problem of discriminating between lower and higher values in lumber. As the meeting could not seem to agree specifically on any definite plan of action, Mr. Bronson finally suggested the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the members:

WHEREAS, A large amount of forest material is unmarketed because it is not of sufficient value to pay the current freight rates, and, therefore, is wasted and lost forever to the lumber supply of the country and the tonnage of the railroads; therefore be it

Resolved, That we request the railroads of the United States to give serious consideration to some plan by which low grades of forest products may be moved to market, thereby maintaining and perpetuating the lumber supply of the country and of the railroads themselves.

The meeting then adjourned. Those in attendance were as follows:

George H. Atwood, Atwood Lumber & Mfg. Co., Park Falls, Wis.
C. J. C. Brearey, Westboro Lumber Co., Westboro, Wis.
O. W. Brightman, Bird & Wells Lumber Co., Wausau, Wis.
H. Bartlett, Rust-Owen Lumber Co., Drummond, Wis.
W. H. Bissell, Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co., Arbor Vitae, Wis.
T. R. Begley, Rib Lake Lumber Co., Rib Lake, Wis.
F. W. Buswell, Buswell Lumber & Mfg. Co., Wausau, Wis.
George H. Chapman, North-Western Lumber Co., Stanley, Wis.
J. E. Collins, Crocker Chair Co., Elton, Wis.
John R. Davis, John R. Davis Lumber Co., Phillips, Wis.
Lewis Doster, Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. R. Davis, John R. Davis Lumber Co., Phillips, Wis.
J. W. Elliott, Daniel Shaw Lumber Co., Eau Claire, Wis.
William L. Erblich, Rietbrock Land & Lumber Co., Athens, Wis.
E. J. Gilouly, Foster-Latimer Lumber Co., Mellen, Wis.
Charles A. Goodman, Sawyer-Goodman Co., Marinette, Wis.
W. W. Gamble, Wausau Lumber Co., Rib Falls, Wis.
T. A. Green, Greenwood Lumber Co., Ontonagon, Mich.
W. A. Holt, Holt Lumber Co., Ontonagon, Wis.
P. W. Hollister, Hollister, Amos & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.

J. H. Johannes, Jacob Mortenson Lumber Co., Wausau, Wis.
J. C. Knox, Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Cadillac, Mich.
R. S. Kellogg, Secretary, Wausau.
J. J. Lingle, Westboro Lbr. Co., Westboro, Wis.
W. C. Landon, Barker & Stewart Lumber Co., Wausau, Wis.
M. P. McCullough, Brooks & Ross Lumber Co., Schofield, Wis.
Louis Nadeau, Nadeau Bros., Nadeau, Mich.
A. C. Rietbrock, Rietbrock Land & Lumber Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
L. A. Rousseau, H. W. Wright Lumber Co., Merrill, Wis.
R. W. Robinson, New Dells Lumber Co., Eau Claire, Wis.
J. E. Rhodes, F. Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul, Minn.
H. H. Stolle, Stolle-Barndt Lumber Co., Tripoli, Wis.
C. F. Stout, Rice Lake Lumber Co., Rice Lake, Wis.
John Weyerhaeuser, Atwood Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Park Falls, Wis.
E. J. Wellmuth, American Lumberman, Chicago.
C. H. Allen, Rib Lake Lumber Co., Rib Lake.
W. A. Schneider, Brooks & Ross Lumber Co., Schofield, Wis.
H. W. Moore, Moore & Galloway Lumber Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.
E. N. Morrill, Bundy Lumber Co., Bundy, Wis.
J. T. Phillips, Diamond Lumber Co., Green Bay, Wis.
C. K. Ellingson, Ellingson Lumber Co., Hawkins, Wis.
E. P. Arpin, John Arpin Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Wis.
W. R. Anderson, Packages, Milwaukee, Wis.
M. J. Quinlan, Menominee Bay Shore Lumber Co., Soperton, Wis.
J. G. Owen, John S. Owen Lumber Co., Owen.
A. R. Owen, John S. Owen Lumber Co., Owen.
C. E. Lusk, Chief Inspector.
James O. Callaghan, the O. C. Lumber Co., Vulcan, Mich.
F. H. Pardoe, Fenwood Lumber Co., Wausau.
E. W. Meeker, Hardwood Record, Chicago.
Leonard Bronson, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Chicago.
T. R. Anderson, the John Week Lumber Co., Stevens Point.
A. R. Week, the John Week Lumber Co., Stevens Point.
George Girling, Homeseekers' National Association, Chicago.
W. H. Mylrea, Gooding & Mylrea Lumber Co., Wausau.
W. H. Collins, Collins Bros., Madison.
A. H. Campbell, Collins Bros., Madison.
F. A. Kremer, Collins Bros., Madison.

Quarterly Meeting Baltimore Exchange

The monthly meeting of the managing committee of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange and the quarterly meeting of the exchange itself took place the afternoon and evening of Sept. 19, both gatherings having been postponed for two weeks on account of holidays. The managing committee held its session in the rooms of the exchange. It considered a communication from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, requesting that action be taken indorsing the Golden Gate City as the location for the Panama Exposition in 1915. The matter was laid over without action. From A. H. Baldwin, chief of the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington was received a letter asking for the names and addresses of members of the exchange, to be filed in the bureau for use in supplying the members from time to time with information which might aid them in promoting foreign trade. The bureau desires to provide additional facilities for the direct and prompt transmission of valuable information received there to American manufacturers and merchants. Secretary J. H. Manken was directed to forward the desired information. Still another matter to receive attention was a letter from the National Classification Committee of the Lumber and Wooden Box Interests of the United States. This committee was formed last January and has for its secretary Charles E. Brown, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. Its aim is to prevail among the railroad and other transportation lines to establish uniform and equal rates on all freight in wooden boxes and on lumber. Secretary Brown stated that the committee had so far received only \$3,500 to carry on its campaign, and he suggested that each member of the exchange contribute \$25. The matter was turned over to Rufus K. Goodenow for recommendation.

News Miscellany

E. C. Mershon's Gift to Saginaw City Dedicated

On August 24, the beautiful Memorial Swimming Pool, dedicated to the memory of August H. Mershon and Joseph A. Whittier, two of our best and most distinguished citizens of Saginaw, Mich., and presented to that city by E. C. Mershon, the well-known machinery manufacturer and lumberman, and Joseph A. Whittier, was opened with fitting ceremony. A big audience was present, including all the city officials, and all enjoyed the pretty exercises by the little friends of the Mershon and Whittier families. Miss Marion Mershon unveiled the Augustus H. Mershon tablet, John Wickes the medallion of Joseph A. Whittier, while the commemoration tablet was unveiled by Will Wickes. After the ceremony, which closed with a few appropriate remarks by E. C. Mershon and Mayor Stewart, Mr. Mershon rang the bell from the tower of the Natatorium as a signal to the boys for their first dip in the water, and a great crowd of youngsters plunged in almost as one.

Philadelphia Lumbermen Win Ball Game

The annual contest between nine of the Lumbermen's Exchange and the Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia came off on the grounds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Y. M. C. A. on September 7. The attendance was large and many rooters were on hand for both sides. It was a spirited game and to the lumbermen fell the victory. Many times in the past have the builders been the winners, and their crow naturally has grown loud in the land, until in their good-natured arrogance they hinted that they should be obliged to look for a stronger opponent unless something unexpected happened. It happened. To the tune of 16 to 12, the builders bit the dust. The proceeds of the game will be divided between a number of deserving charities. The committee, who had charge of the affair, was composed of Franklin A. Smith, Jr., William C. McBride, Charles P. Maule, John H. Lank, secretary of the exchange; George H. Howes, manager of team for lumbermen; John Atkinson, Frank H. Reeves, Thomas F. Armstrong, William R. Dougherty, F. M. Harris, Jr., Charles E. Smith, secretary of Builders' Exchange, and Benjamin K. Nusbaum, manager for the builders.

A Big Help to Shippers to Chicago

Shippers of lumber to Chicago, who have no personal representative in this city and who are called upon from time to time, justly or unjustly, to cancel orders for rejected cars, as well as the innumerable consumers of forest products located in the lumber metropolis, are in a position to derive great benefit from a concern which for years has been doing a remarkable business along those lines. About fourteen years ago W. M. Towne conceived the idea of acting in the capacity of local representative for out-of-town firms who found themselves in that predicament, and so practical was the idea that today Towne's Emergency Express, the outgrowth of the initial attempt, is not only an indication of the business ability and personal force of the man at its head, but is a boon to the shipper and consumer alike. Mr. Towne numbers among his satisfied customers a bulk of the Chicago trade as well as leading concerns in the principal shipping points throughout the country. While he enjoys an enviable reputation among the trade at large, his confidence in the feasibility of his plan as a means to help all parties concerned is so absolute that he will not be satisfied till every lumberman who ships to Chicago and

who has no local representation, is enrolled as a regular customer. And it is hard to conceive of anything which should be more truly welcome to the outside trade than this plan.

H. R. Foster Enters Chicago Trade

The trade in the Chicago territory will be pleased to learn of the entrance of H. R. Foster into the ranks of the local lumber fraternity. For eight years Mr. Foster has acted in the capacity of secretary and treasurer of the F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company of this city and in that office ran the large business of that concern in co-operation with its recently deceased head. Through his former connection he became well known among the trade, and as he was outside a good part of the time, his acquaintance will enable him to start out well equipped to handle a large business in his own name. He traveled principally in the central states and Canadian points.

Mr. Foster started his connection with the lumber business in a box factory of a Michigan manufacturer, where for a number of years he was foreman of the manufacturing department. Previous to this he had worked his way through Michigan University and for five years held the chair of botany in the State University of Washington. Following his employment in Michigan, he worked with the Anderson-Tully Company for several years, being employed in the manufacturing end, and from there worked up to the connection which he recently severed with the F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company. His duties there ceased the first of last June.

Mr. Foster is a member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and will conduct his own business along much the same lines as the old Hendrickson company, doing a straight wholesale hardwood business, though leaving out the manufacturing end of it. He states that he has already a very satisfactory volume of trade and that now he is in the market for cottonwood, gum, oak and ash.

Sales Agent for Big Hardwood Operation

The Ward Lumber Company, well-known manufacturer, exporter and wholesaler, with headquarters at Lynchburg, Va., has secured the exclusive sales agency for an important hardwood operation in Bedford county, Virginia. This operation is the cutting of a virgin tract of hardwood timber, heretofore considered a prize out of reach of lumbermen, but which has been made accessible by the completion of a broad gauge railroad, twelve miles in length, which taps the property. The owners of the road and timber are George Meyers, of New York City, and his son, George Meyers, Jr., and it is their intention to construct in all between thirty and forty miles of road. Two locomotives and a number of cars have already been put into commission and a modern Lane mill complete in every detail and having a capacity of 30,000 feet a day will begin cutting shortly. The timber on the property is largely white oak of excellent quality and there is also considerable poplar of good description. It is estimated that some twenty million feet of high-class white oak will be cut from the tract and on the completion of the road over fifty million feet will be made accessible.

The Ward Lumber Company, by this new connection, is placed in position to give its trade some unusually fine stock, well manufactured and of splendid quality. It expects to begin making shipments within a very short time.

Report of Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Association's Cut and Shipments For August

Under date of September 12, Secretary R. S. Kellogg, of the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, issued a statement covering the reports from fifty-nine members of the organization, giving totals for the cut and shipments of hardwood and hemlock lumber during the month of August. This showing was particularly gratifying, the total amount of hardwoods manufactured being 12,374,000 feet and the amount shipped being 13,586,000 feet. The statistics for hemlock were not quite so favorable; there were 48,755,000 feet sawed by the forty firms reporting and 33,061,000 feet shipped by the forty-nine firms reporting.

The hemlock cut in August was somewhat greater than in July, while the hardwood cut was less than during the preceding month. Hardwood shipments in August were practically the same as during the month of July, and for the first time this year exceeded the cut.

Hemlock shipments in August were over 10 per cent heavier than in the month previous. The figures covering the total hardwoods cut and shipped during the eight months of the year show a considerable stock on hand; there were 137,984,000 feet cut during this period and 85,146,000 feet shipped. The figures for hemlock thus far this year are 235,839,000 feet cut and 218,691,000 feet shipped.

The Freight Fight Victory

The shippers of Cincinnati were highly elated when they learned of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on September 21 suspending the freight rate increases proposed by the railroads of Cincinnati and other cities in southern and southwestern territory. The Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati, through the Receivers' and Shippers' Association, was to secure a full hearing before the commission, the shippers feeling that they would be sustained if this were done. The commission has now suspended the increased schedules and ordered the full hearing, as told in the following press dispatch received late Wednesday:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Suspension of increased tariff schedules filed recently by forty railroads operating in the Western and Southwestern territory was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the date of operating being extended until January 5, 1911. The commission ordered a full hearing on complaints against the proposed tariff becoming effective, reserving announcement of the time and place for the hearing. Among the railroads included in the suspension order are the Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago & Northwestern, Great Western, Burlington, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Hill Steamboat line, Michigan Central, Louisville & Nashville, Mobile & Ohio, Iron Mountain, Toledo, St. Louis & Western, Wabash, Chicago Southern, Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, Missouri, Kansas, & Texas, and Missouri Pacific. The commission ordered suspension of the rates for the reason that from a consideration of the character and amount of the advances it appeared that there was sufficient ground for claiming that the advances were unlawful and that the rates established by the new schedules were unjust and unreasonable.

Schultz, Holloway & Co. Start Business in Fisher Building

The latest acquisition to the lumber business in Chicago is the co-partnership of J. M. Schultz and G. H. Holloway, two well-known members of the Chicago trade, under the firm name of Schultz, Holloway & Co., with offices at 1107 Fisher building. The new concern will deal in yellow pine and hardwoods, conducting a general wholesale and jobbing business. Railroad business in both the United States and Canada will be solicited.

James M. Schultz, who is also a member of the firms of Schultz Brothers and Schultz Brothers & Cowen, is prominently known in

Chicago and the outlying trade. He has been associated with his two brothers, W. W. and A. J. Schultz, in the lumber wholesale and manufacturing business here for many years and still retains his interests in the two concerns located in the Old Colony building.

G. H. Holloway has been connected until recently with the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company of South Bend, Ind., and was in charge of one of the departments of that company. He is well and favorably known to the railroad trade, both in this country and Canada.

To Gum Lumber Manufacturers

On Saturday, October 1, at the Hotel Gayoso, Memphis, Tenn., will be held a general meeting of gum lumber manufacturers. The session will convene at 10 a. m., and as there are a number of very important matters to be brought up for consideration, a large and representative attendance is urged. Every producer of gum lumber in the country should make an effort to attend, as it is hoped to make the meeting productive of much good to this branch of the trade.

American Exporters to Confer With European Buyers

Preparations are about completed for the trip of representatives of the National Lumber Exporters' Association and the Wagon Oak Plank Exporters' Association to London, Liverpool and Antwerp next month, to confer with the foreign buyers and endeavor to have the matter of inspection satisfactorily adjusted. The National Exporters' Association will be represented by President Harvey M. Dickson of Norfolk, Va., president of the Dickson Lumber Company; John L. Alcock, of John L. Alcock & Co., Baltimore, and William H. Russe, of Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn. They will be accompanied by J. A. Wilkinson of Bristol, Tenn., who goes as the special representative of the Wagon Oak Plank Exporters' Association. The party will sail October 8, and will confer with the Timber Trades Federation of Liverpool, as well as with the Timber Trade Association of London. Mr. Clemens, an exporter of Greensboro, N. C., may also go, and it is thought that D. T. Rees, of the Rees-Scott Lumber Company of New Orleans, will join the party. The latter will visit Antwerp, and perhaps Glasgow, and will endeavor to reach a complete understanding with the Timber Trade Association of London and with the Timber Trades Federation of Liverpool. They will proceed in a spirit of amity and endeavor to point out the desirability of having the various grades clearly defined, so that there shall be no question about the inspection. This would give stability to the trade, correct abuses and prevent serious losses, to which the exporters have been exposed in the absence of such an agreement.

N. H. L. A. Inspections for August

From the monthly report issued from the office of Secretary Fish of the National Hardwood Lumber Association giving a statement of the amount of hardwood lumber officially inspected by the association during the month of August, some interesting facts may be gleaned. Contrary to expectation, the business of August, amounting to 10,226,191 feet, was greater than that of either June or July. Although a smaller amount of inspection than for the month of July was anticipated by the officials of the association, the showing for August exceeded that for the month previous by 430,449 feet, and it exceeded that of August, 1909, by 3,808,804 feet.

The following statistics show the record for August, 1910, as compared with June, July and August of the years 1910 and 1909:

1909		1910	
June	6,235,038 ft.	June	9,048,011 ft.
July	7,407,377 ft.	July	9,736,742 ft.
August	6,417,387 ft.	August	10,226,191 ft.

This means an increase of about 45 per cent, which should be gratifying to members of the organization not only from an association standpoint but from a business view as well, as it surely indicates a heavier volume of lumber shipments in all parts of the country, and so a better general condition of business. When it is known that the amount of hardwood lumber officially inspected is only a small per cent of the lumber actually sold under the rules of the association, the real significance of the figures is appreciated.

There were thirty-five inspectors employed during the month, yet the inspection department of the association is practically self-sustaining, and the net cost of inspecting ten million feet of lumber was less than \$250.

F. P. Southgate, chief inspector of the association, has resigned to take effect October first, and H. A. Hoover has been appointed to fill his place. Mr. Hoover has been a licensed inspector for the association at Philadelphia for some time, and is well qualified for the position.

Following is a detailed report of the inspections of the month of August, 1910, by cities:

SALARIED INSPECTORS

	Feet.
Frank R. Buck, Chicago, Ill.	284,384
John J. Lorden, Chicago, Ill.	235,644
John J. Shepard, Chicago, Ill.	356,545
W. E. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.	504,329
J. L. Benson, Memphis, Tenn.	216,545
W. T. North, Memphis, Tenn.	162,164
G. C. Teetes, Memphis, Tenn.	132,084
A. B. Baker, New Orleans, La.	248,015
C. E. McSmith, New Orleans, La.	303,569
D. E. Buchanan, Cincinnati, O.	164,925
C. C. Watterson, Cincinnati, O.	166,059
C. C. Ferguson, Buffalo, N. Y.	295,248
Jas. L. Stewart, Buffalo, N. Y.	120,167
Jos. Patterson, New York City	371,626
H. A. Hoover, Philadelphia, Pa.	263,215
John I. Weeks, Pittsburg, Pa.	195,810
Herbert W. Bowler, Boston, Mass.	102,311
A. G. Langeluttig, Baltimore, Md.	66,200
Jos. Waltman, Jr., Louisville, Ky.	89,474
Thos. A. Hall, Detroit, Mich.	295,195
John J. Miller, Detroit, Mich.	295,195
Ed. Borgeson, Minneapolis, Minn.	218,655
F. P. Southgate, chief inspector	59,549
	5,194,694

FREE INSPECTORS

Geo. R. Dunn, Boston, Mass.	12,678
P. Collier, Boyne City, Mich.	286,047
Archibald & Hagadorn, Cheboygan, Mich.	156,994
J. E. Byrns, Escanaba, Mich.	986,707
Chas. Christianson, Manistee, Mich.	1,693,060
John S. Coman, Menominee, Mich.	553,181
W. M. Clemens, Thompson, Mich.	101,330
Grant Harrison, Petoskey, Mich.	418,770
Peterson & Lovell, Manistee, Mich.	428,018
Walter Tillitison, Grand Rapids, Mich.	282,794
C. M. Sands, Chattanooga, Tenn.	91,409
J. H. Garlach, Norfolk, Va.	20,509
	5,031,497
	10,226,191

Miscellaneous Notes

The Owensboro Coopers Company, capitalized at \$30,000, is a new concern for Owensboro, Ky.

The Katonah Lumber & Feed Company has been organized at Katonah, N. Y., with a capital of \$100,000.

The Lebanon Table Works of Lebanon, Pa. has been succeeded by the Jacoby Adams Furniture Company.

The J. A. Glenn Lumber Company, wholesaler of hardwoods, of Staunton, Va., has moved to Waynesboro, Va.

The Craft Cabinet Company has recently been incorporated at Hattiesburg, Miss., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The O. K. Lumber Company of Newport, Ky., has succeeded the W. J. Wilmer Lumber Company of that place.

An increase in capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000 is reported by the J. F. Corl Plano Company at Battle Creek, Mich.

The American Ladder Company of Chicago has purchased a building at Mokena, Ill., and will begin active operations about December 1.

At Owensboro, Ky., the Ohio Valley Manufacturing Company, furniture manufacturer, has taken over the business of the Barnes-Kelly Manufacturing Company.

Covington, Ky., is the home of the large new lumber manufacturing company which has a capital stock of \$300,000 and bears the name of the Sterling Manufacturing Company.

The Chenoweth Lumber Company is the name of a new concern organized at Elkins, W. Va., with a capital of \$20,000 to manufacture and sell lumber. The incorporators are all residents of Elkins.

The Cromwell Hardwood Lumber Company has decided to operate a mill at Montgomery, Ala., which will be the largest of its chain of plants. The business in Montgomery will represent a \$30,000 outlay.

The Duplex Piano Stool Company, of Chicago, has recently been authorized to manufacture and sell piano stools, office furniture and specialties. Those interested are John Hegerhorst, Joseph Holey and Albert Hoering.

A new plant is planned for Boyd, Wis., for the manufacture of table and chair legs, furniture frames and other articles of rough stock. The company will spend about \$100,000 on the plant and will employ 150 hands.

A new concern for Gulfport, Miss., is the Wilds Lumber Company, capitalized at \$10,000. This concern will do a general lumber business. The incorporators are F. R. Pratt, Gulfport; C. H. Hill, R. F. Kirkwood and L. A. Wilder of Epps.

The Hoskins Rail & Chair Company of Chicago has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of manufacturing rail chairs, etc. There are three incorporators, all of Chicago, and the incorporation papers have already been taken out.

Concerns have been incorporated in Michigan as follows: The Krit Motor Car Company, Detroit, with a capital of \$250,000, the Flint Body Company, Flint, with a capital of \$50,000, and the Stone Lumber Company of Sault Ste. Marie with a capital of \$100,000.

James McIntyre of Bolivar, N. Y., has recently bought of W. S. Wells his 300-acre timber tract located in Bolivar and Genesee townships, N. Y. The tract contain a large quantity of chestnut, 500,000 feet of other hardwoods and 100,000 feet of pine. The consideration was \$10,000.

A new concern to enter the lumber business at Matewan, W. Va., is the Bigley Lumber Company. It will deal in timberlands and operate sawmills and manufacture lumber in Pike county, Kentucky. The capital stock is \$25,000 and the incorporators are Reed Bigley, Edward Ebersbach, A. D. and Ralston Russel and M. S. Webster, all of Pomeroy, O.

In Tennessee several new concerns have entered the lumber business, namely: The Etowah Lumber Company of Etowah, with \$5,000 capital; the John Hallman Lumber Company of Greenville, with \$100,000 capital; the Tennessee Mill & Land Company of Memphis, with \$10,000 capital, and the Stephenson-Parson-Fain Company of Nashville, with \$50,000 capital.

The Hughes Manufacturing & Lumber Company of Los Angeles, Cal., it is announced, has purchased a large timber holding on the western

of Central America, which is said to contain 500,000,000 feet of highly valued varieties of hardwood. It is understood this concern will export the logs to Los Angeles and saw them into lumber.

The imports of boards, deals and plank into the United States for the year ended July 31 last amounted to 1,037,500,000 feet, an increase of 164,900,000 feet over those of 1909, which amounted to 872,600,000 feet. The showing for the later period indicates an increase of 296,500,000 feet over the average for the period 1900-1909, which was 741,000,000 feet, or an increase of 40 per cent.

The Metzler Lumber Company of Herkimer, N. Y., was recently sold to the Majestic Furniture Company, now operating a furniture manufactory at Mexico, Oswego county. The operation of the Metzler factory will be continued by the new purchasers, who will increase the number of employees to over one hundred and also increase the capital stock from \$40,000 to \$120,000. The directors of the Majestic company are E. R. Redhead of Fulton, T. C. Sweet of Oswego, C. I. Miller of Oswego, W. I. Taber, T. Harvey Ferris

and W. T. Cantwell of Utica, and F. P. Costigan of Syracuse.

The Desha Lumber Company of Arkansas City, Ark., has recently bought a tract of timber in East Carroll Parish, La., which is estimated to contain 40,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber. A railroad will be constructed into the property and logs will be taken to the camp in Arkansas City, where a band mill with a capacity of 50,000 feet is in operation. The Hyde Lumber Company will handle the entire product of the Desha company.

In North Carolina the following new concerns have recently begun business: The Pittsburg Lumber Manufacturing Company of Fresno, with a capital of \$10,000; the Carolina Lumber Company of Huntsdale, with a capital of \$150,000; the Kinston Lumber Company of Kinston, with a capital of \$30,000; the Murchison Lumber Company of Murchison, with a capital of \$300,000; the Granville Lumber Company of Granville, with a capital of \$100,000; the South Creek Lumber Company, South Creek, with a capital of \$100,000, and the Quitt Manufacturing Company of Whittier, with a capital of \$12,000.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

The first fall meeting of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange will take place September 30 at the LaSalle Hotel. The exchange is in good shape, having been enlarged during the past summer by the addition of several new members. On Tuesday, preceding the meeting, the directors and Market Conditions Committee will hold a regular meeting, and will be in shape to report on the 30th.

D. K. Jeffris of the Chicago Car Lumber Company is on his way to the Louisiana operations of that concern, in his eighty-foot motor boat. Mr. Jeffris is accompanied by his family and is making the trip down the Mississippi, to be gone probably six weeks.

Fred Jeffris of the Chicago Car Lumber Company has returned from a month's fishing trip on the lakes of northern Wisconsin.

J. J. Cochran of the Peoples Gas Building, Chicago, reports having made an addition to his sales force in the person of Enos Hawley, who was formerly connected with Schultz Brothers. Mr. Cochran is also represented by H. Brewington, who, with Mr. Hawley, is looking after the Chicago and adjacent territory.

Chas. H. Mears of the Mears-Slayton Lumber Company has left Chicago for California with his family, where he will spend the winter.

J. P. Konzen of the Konzen, Stumpf & Schafer Company is traveling in the South on a buying trip.

T. F. Scanlon, the buyer for the McParland Hardwood Lumber Company, is traveling through the southern mill points and reports having picked up a number of unusually good consignments of high-grade stock, among which is a large parcel of firsts and seconds red oak.

L. W. Crow of the Mears-Slayton Lumber Company visited Milwaukee on a business trip last week.

C. E. Gamet, treasurer of Mears-Slayton Lumber Company, is in the woods of northern Wisconsin on a pleasure trip.

G. D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess, Memphis, was a Chicago visitor during the past week.

Lamont Rowland and M. A. Goodyear of the C. A. Goodyear Lumber Company, Tomah, Wis., were in Chicago recently on business.

H. S. Sackett, in charge of the Chicago branch of the Forest Service, with offices in the Fisher Building, has been on a vacation in New York state.

A. G. Wetmore of the Southern Hardwood Lumber Company of Memphis, stopped off at Chicago recently from a trip to Canadian points.

A. G. Fritchey, sales manager for the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, Charleston, Miss., stopped off on the way East during the past week.

T. S. Estabrook of the local firm of Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company spent the past couple of weeks in the vicinity of Georgian Bay, Canada.

J. M. Attley of J. M. Attley & Co., Railway Exchange, Chicago, has returned from a visit to Heth, Ark., the headquarters of the Roth-Attley Lumber Company.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association got together last Wednesday to go over association matters. The regular monthly meeting was postponed until October.

The Kankakee Manufacturing Company of Kankakee, Ill., has been relieved of the receivership and G. M. Scott appointed manager.

The Belmont Mill Company has recently started business in Chicago. The concern will do a general millworking trade.

The A. E. Darling Lumber Company has moved its headquarters from Chicago to Grand Rapids, Mich.

John S. Hurd has opened an office at 43 South Water street, Chicago, where he will carry on a wholesale and commission lumber business.

C. L. Minier of Minier Brothers, Nebo, Ill., recently died at his home in that place.

The trade will be surprised to learn of the involuntary insolvency of the Hicks Locomotive & Car Works of Chicago Heights. A receiver has already been appointed for the concern.

The Forest City Sash & Door Company has been incorporated at Rockford, Ill., having at its disposal a capital of \$25,000.

The firm of Charles Dudley & Co. took out incorporation papers last week at Springfield to do a manufacturing and dealing business in door fixtures, etc. The new concern is capitalized at \$15,000.

The Pocahontas Lumber Company of Pocahontas, Ill., has been incorporated by four well-known lumbermen who have subscribed a capital of \$15,000. The company will deal in lumber and general building material.

Incorporation papers have been taken out this week by the Bloomer Construction Company, a concern capitalized at \$5,000 to do a general building, wrecking and contracting business.

The Stone & Building Supply Company of Chicago has been incorporated at Springfield with a

capital of \$10,000. The new concern will do a general construction business and deal in building materials.

The Berlin Sash & Door Company of Chicago, a recently incorporated concern, capitalized at \$10,000, will do a general manufacturing and selling business in sash, doors, frames, cabinet work and interior finish.

The Dewend-Kuschmann Furniture Company, Moline, Ill., has changed its name to the Dewend & Grilk Company.

George Kerns of the Kerns-Utley Lumber Company, with offices in the Fisher Building, Chicago, spent the past week on a trip to Memphis, Heth, Ark., and Milan, Ill. The Kerns-Utley company maintains a distributing yard at the latter point.

M. E. Thomas, sales manager of the big flooring houses of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., and the Mitchell Bros. Company, Cadillac, Mich., was in Chicago, September 15, en route on a western trip. Mr. Thomas reports flooring sales very fair and says that his companies' stocks of lumber are much depleted at the present time. These houses have less maple, birch, elm and basswood on hand now than at any time for years. Mr. Thomas is very optimistic over the trade outlook.

Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, with headquarters at Cincinnati, was a Chicago visitor on September 15, en route home, having been in attendance at the meeting of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association at Milwaukee on September 14. Mr. Doster says that the members of his association report an increased demand for low-grade hardwoods, but no particular improvement in the call for the better varieties.

Burdie Anderson, presiding genius of the Great Lakes Veneer Company, Munising, Mich., was a Chicago visitor, September 14 and 15. Mr. Anderson commands a large trade in veneers in the Chicago market and the output of his house is a specialty among the furniture door and interior finish manufacturers.

T. R. Clendinen of the Missouri Handle & Manufacturing Company was a Chicago guest September 14. Mr. Clendinen advises that he is soon to move the general sales office of his concern to Kansas City, Mo., regarding this city as a better location than Atchison for the distribution of his handle product. He reports the condition of the handle trade as improving. Prices are back on a comparatively satisfactory basis and the volume of business is good.

C. G. Powell of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company of South Bend, Ind., was a visitor at the Chicago office of his house on September 14. During his visit here he had a conference with his chief associate, Sam Fuller.

Henry Ballou, superintendent of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac, Mich., was a Chicago visitor September 9.

John S. Weidman of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., and John Bale of Lake Buick, Mich., stopped at Chicago on their way to Pueblo, Colo., where they will attend the National Irrigation convention. From there they will go to Salida, Colo., where they will look over their large tract of timber and mineral lands.

NEW YORK

C. B. McNair of McNair & Son, Jacksonville, Fla., and C. C. Herlong, prominent in the Jacksonville, Fla., lumber trade, arrived in town last week on an automobile trip all the way from Jacksonville to New York City. They were accompanied by their wives.

W. D. Magovern, well known flooring wholesaler of 11 Broadway, has completed the stocking up of his new Brooklyn wholesale warehouse at Fortieth street and Second avenue, and now has on hand a full line of hardwood and yellow pine flooring for quick shipments to the trade. This new warehouse, in addition to the Manhattan warehouse, which he has been operating

for some time at Fifty-seventh street and Eleventh Avenue, New York City, gives him high facilities to take good care of the wants of the trade in flooring direct.

A big fire on the evening of the 12th in the village of Van Nest totally destroyed the entire plants of the Van Nest Wood Working Company and the Bronx Sash & Door Company, entailing a loss of over \$75,000. Partial insurance.

John W. Love, a prominent Nashville lumberman, principal in Love, Boyd & Co., passed through the city this week on his way home from his usual summer stay at Nova Scotia.

J. L. Cochran, who has so ably represented the big hardwood house of Vansant, Kitchen & Co. of Ashland, Ky., in the Metropolitan district for a number of years, is receiving a host of congratulations from his friends in the trade upon the advent of twins in his household.

H. L. White of the White Lumber Company, Butler, Tenn., has been spending several days in town in the interest of business. The company is about ready to start up its new mills in North Carolina, which will cut 60,000 feet a day, making a total output of about 35,000,000 feet of white pine, hemlock and hardwoods for next year.

Ralph E. and Herbert E. Sumner of Hamilton H. Salmon & Co., 88 Wall Street, recently left for Crawford Notch, N. H., where they will rusticate until October 1. Both these gentlemen regard the fall outlook as very good. The concern is enjoying a good trade in its red gum supplies.

E. T. Saxe, head of the local office of Bartram Brothers, Ltd., Ottawa, Can., headquarters Bible House, city, is on a ten days' trip to the company's mills in Canada in the interest of business.

Robert W. Higbie of the R. W. Higbie Lumber Company, hardwood manufacturer and wholesaler, 45 Broadway, has just returned from a stay in the Adirondacks on business and pleasure, during which he spent considerable time at his extensive operations there, which are running full time on a good volume of business.

BUFFALO

After some weeks in St. Louis and vicinity Frank A. Beyer is back to his county treasurer's desk, which he has kept pretty closely this year until lately. Pascola lumber is moving again.

G. Elias & Brother are looking for a good fall trade. They are getting all their hardwood lumber this year by rail, depending on the lakes for white pine and hemlock.

R. D. McLean is in England for two months, chiefly for recreation, and Hugh McLean is looking into the Canadian spruce and cedar trade.

F. W. Vetter is rebuilding his yard shipping dock this fall and reports a fine trade for the first half of the month. He has been moving some good 4-inch hickory with other hardwoods.

Logging at the mills in Kentucky and Tennessee is part of the business of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company. Some good quartered oak is coming from that direction.

The yard of A. Miller is getting some good quartered oak and chestnut from the South, giving him a fine assortment. He still speaks of low-grade stock as the problem in hardwood lumber.

Oak shipments lead from the yard of O. E. Yeager, though there is a demand for all hardwoods in a general way. The automobile contest he managed came out very satisfactorily.

J. N. Scatterd is still engaged in being his own manager of the business of Scatterd & Son and may not appoint a successor to Manager Hopkins. The Memphis mills are running again.

L. N. Stewart & Brother speak of yard prices

here as too low, but are moving quite a bit of oak, poplar and chestnut. The fall trade in cherry has not started yet.

F. M. Sullivan was one of the contestants at the automobile races given at the new club house on September 17, winning a prize every time. The yard is receiving a lot of fir lumber by lake.

More lumber from Michigan is the word at the office of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, which expects several cargoes by lake yet this fall. John W. Welsh is looking after the shipments.

PHILADELPHIA

The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company reports business up to the average. No fault is found with the showing so far for this year. Justin Peters, manager, is making an extensive business trip through the South and West.

J. C. Tennant, secretary and sales manager of the Fenwick Lumber Company, states that, considering general trade conditions, business is fairly well sustained. He thinks that active buying will soon be compulsory.

John W. Coles is spending a few weeks in Canada, combining business with pleasure. While among the "Canucks" he will visit some of the large lumber camps. Reports emanating from this office show an increase of inquiries and a growing list of good orders.

The Tomb Lumber Company does not anticipate a much relaxed business grip for the coming fall. H. B. Tomb, who has been summering at Jersey Shore, Pa., has returned, prepared for action. W. A. Murray of this house, who looks after the Middle West, is at the mill in Watoga, W. Va., sizing up the stock situation. He says the mill is active, getting ready for increased demands.

It is stated that American manufacturers have been awarded contracts for constructing all of the railway cars needed by the Argentine government. A cablegram was received to that effect at the state department on September 14 from the American minister, Sherrill, at Buenos Ayres. The American Car & Foundry Company of New York has been awarded a contract for the construction of \$1,000,000 worth of cars and the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., another for \$400,000 worth.

Edgar C. Fosburg, a well-known lumber merchant of Norfolk, Va., died at his summer residence, Woodside Lodge, Lake Placid, New York, on September 11.

Richard H. Birch, manager of the carriage building plant of his father, James H. Birch, Burlington, N. J., died on September 14, aged forty-four years.

The sawmill and camp of Henry Brothers, Lewistown, Pa., were destroyed by fire on September 12.

The box factory and planing mill of G. A. Thompson & Son, Hurluck, Md., with a large supply of lumber, were destroyed by fire on September 15; loss, \$15,000.

The United Motor Charlotte Company, Jersey City, to manufacture automobiles, was incorporated September 6 with a capital of \$2,000.

The Bangor Auto Company, Bangor, was incorporated under Pennsylvania laws on September 9 with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The Stony Brook Lumber Company, Lopez, recently obtained charter under Pennsylvania laws. It is capitalized at \$200,000.

The Garland Furniture Company is a new concern for Garland, Pa. It has a capital stock of \$20,000.

PITTSBURG

Fred R. Babcock, president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, was one of the honored committee which sat at a dinner with Col. Theo-

dore Roosevelt at the Fort Pitt Hotel Saturday evening, September 10, during his four-hour visit to Pittsburgh.

The prospect of a \$10,000 bond issue for general improvements in Pittsburgh to vote on soon is again looming up. Mayor William A. Magee is strong for the measure and with the objectionable hump removal proposition taken out it is likely to carry if it gets to the voters.

President F. W. Crane of the F. W. Crane Lumber Company reports business just fair. The Michigan man, R. E. McQuay, returned this week from a long trip through that state and says that furniture men are not buying lumber ahead, preferring to take the chances of being "stung" later on or to stocking up and having no demand for their product.

The firm of the Morlan-Reicks-Hughes Company has been formed in Pittsburgh by Lindley T. Morlan, William R. Reicks and Clarence L. Hughes to do a general business in lumber and timber.

The American Lumber & Manufacturing Company reports business fair. All its plants in the South are running full.

The Palmer & Semans Lumber Company is putting in a new band mill of 20,000 feet per day capacity on a tract of hardwood and hemlock timber in Rowley county, West Virginia, which it recently bought. Sales Manager I. F. Balsley recently returned from his vacation in the East and reports a pretty good business going with prices firm on all the better grades of hardwood.

The Carnegie Steel Company has let the contract to R. A. Mackey of Youngstown, Ohio, for removing the timber from 380 acres across the Mahoning river from McKinley Heights, where its new finishing mills are to be rebuilt. A bridge at this point will also be built shortly.

The McDonald Lumber Company is keeping busy marketing the product of the Elkins, W. Va., plant, and finds trade a little better since September 1. President R. A. McDonald has been spending considerable of his time in northwestern Pennsylvania lately, where he is interested in gas operations.

The Mead & Speer Lumber Company is not crowded with business, but reports prices pretty hard in all the better grades. Hickory is in good demand and brings good money, as is its policy. In general they regard the situation as much improved over one month ago. Vice-President R. D. McCrady of this company put in a busy two weeks in Ohio territory lately.

E. H. Shreiner, manager of the Goodwin Lumber Company, is back from a West Virginia trip and reports a good accumulation of stock at the mills in that state. Hemlock is weak, he says, but most hardwood is bringing about list prices. The company's plant at Bluejay, W. Va., is cutting about 80,000 feet a day.

The W. P. Craig Lumber Company has been "right busy" all the month and its orders and inquiries bid fair to keep it so employed right along this fall and winter. It is carrying a full force at its Pittsburgh office and its salesmen are getting much better returns than a few weeks ago.

The Pittsburgh Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association resumed its weekly meetings at the Union restaurant.

BOSTON

Lauros H. Allen of the Byers-Allen Lumber Company, Allenhurst, Ga., was a recent visitor in the Boston market.

Edgar J. Mills Price, who for several years has been in the employ of George C. Goodfellow, a hardwood lumber dealer, Montreal, Canada, is a visitor in the Boston market. It is reported that Mr. Price is planning to enter the lumber business in this city.

A few hardwood selections to the lumber

...is to be launched at the yard of F. S. Bowker, Phippsburg, Me., October 1. It will be christened the William E. Litchfield, being named for W. E. Litchfield, a prominent Boston hardwood lumberman. The new schooner is a single-deck raised-deck vessel with a 142 foot keel. This is the fourth schooner to be built at the Bowker yard for the Boston lumber trade within about three years.

The sawmill at Olamon, Me., leased and operated by the C. W. H. Moulton Company of Sumerville, Mass., was recently destroyed by fire.

The clothespin factory of the Brayman Wood-ware Company at Phillips, Me., has been destroyed by fire. This company moved its business from Michigan a few months ago. It is reported that the factory will be rebuilt.

The Thomas O'Connell Manufacturing Company of Somerville, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 for the purpose of conducting a milling, lumber and building finish business. Thomas O'Connell is president and Patrick H. O'Connell, treasurer.

The J. M. Tatem Handle Company's factory at Eastford, Conn., was recently totally destroyed by fire. The storehouse was also destroyed.

The Dix Lumber Company of Cambridge, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are Ervin R. Dix, William A. Webster and William A. Webster, Jr.

BALTIMORE

President R. E. Wood of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wood and Miss Morgan, recently made a trip to Gettysburg and back in Mr. Wood's six cylinder Alco-American car. The party went over the battlefield and visited other points famed in history. After returning from the trip Mr. Wood went for a week to watch operations at the company's plant at Buladeen, Tenn. He found everything running satisfactorily.

Robert McLean, general manager of the Norva Land & Lumber Company, spent a week on a tour of inspection to the sawmill of the company at Wallacetown, Va. The company reports that the demand for ordinary lumber has eased down somewhat, but that cooperage is in good request. The large crop of apples is causing a heavy call for apple barrels.

Charles E. Paxton of the Paxton Lumber Company of Bristol, Tenn., was a visitor here last week. He stated that business was picking up somewhat and that yardmen showed more of a disposition to buy ahead of immediate needs.

Gangs of men are busy removing the piles of charcoal and other debris that litters the place of the Eisenhauer-MacLea Company. There is almost no salvage on the lumber burned and it is necessary to cart the piles of carbon away before the place can be cleared and the work of reconstruction begun. Meanwhile the company is getting together a new supply of hardwoods.

CLEVELAND

One of the most interesting pieces of news received by lumbermen here during the past two weeks has been the announcement of the Cleveland census returns. It is believed that the big increase in population will have a decided tendency to stimulate building as well as improve business with the manufacturers using hardwoods. Cleveland in ten years has gained 178,668, making the city's new population high water mark 560,663. This leaves Pittsburg 27,000 behind and Cincinnati nearly 200,000. Cleveland now ranks seventh and may pass Baltimore, returns for which have not been announced as yet.

William Fields, manager of the Norris Lumber Company, passed away during the past week after a two weeks' illness due to heart trouble. He has been manager of the Norris company for the past four years and since the age of fourteen has been associated with Robert H. Jenks in the lumber business. His funeral was attended by a number of prominent lumbermen here. Resolutions of regret were passed by the Lumbermen's Club and presented to the widow, who is the only survivor. As the result of Mr. Fields' death a reorganization of the Norris Lumber Company has taken place. J. H. Amick has been made vice-president and manager of the concern and I. W. Jones, secretary.

The Cleveland Lumber Company reports a good line of hardwood cabinet work in its mill, which was recently reopened. The mill has been devoted to the making of washboards to some time, but this was recently discontinued. After rebuilding and revamping the machinery the mill was again put in shape for the production of cabinet work.

David Jamieson, a retired banker and a capitalist of Newcastle, Pa., and F. T. Peitch of Cleveland have been added to the directorate of the Advance Lumber Company of this city. Business with the company, according to the acting manager, A. G. Webb, is brisk at present.

Visitors to the city during the past week were J. H. Brewster, president of the Sun Lumber Company of Weston, W. Va., and B. C. Ackles of the Alton Lumber Company of Buckhannon, W. Va.

COLUMBUS

Several important changes have taken place in the lumber trade in Columbus recently. B. A. Leach, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Sowers-Leach Lumber Company, has withdrawn from the active management of that concern and has established a wholesale concern on the eighth floor of the Columbus Savings & Trust Bldg., for both hardwoods and yellow pine. He has not withdrawn his financial interests from the Sowers-Leach company. His duties in that concern are now being looked after by D. F. Benbow, formerly assistant secretary.

The McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company, of which C. G. McLaughlin is general manager, is going out of business. The company has been in the wholesale business for a number of years.

The Gray Lumber Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was incorporated recently with an authorized capital of \$50,000 to manufacture and sell lumber and to deal in timber lands. The incorporators were Guy Gray, Joseph Paryzek, Neal Gordon Gray, J. J. Hogan and Alice E. Franklin.

The Franklin Woodenware Company of Columbus, Ohio, was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 to manufacture all kinds of wooden articles. The incorporators are F. W. Thomas, H. H. Wilson, C. H. Hughes, M. S. Browne and H. E. Thompson.

Word comes from Konova, W. Va., that a new plant for the manufacture of bent goods, such as rims and automobile wheels, will be opened at that place soon by D. E. Hewit of the D. E. Hewit Lumber Company of Huntington and J. M. Skinner of the J. M. Skinner Bending Company of Toledo.

The Wauseon Handle & Lumber Company of Wauseon, Ohio, will open its plant at that place October 1.

John R. Gobey, president of John R. Gobey & Co., reports a better trade in hardwoods, especially from the yard trade. Prices are rather firm and the prospects for the future are bright. The past few weeks showed good increases in business.

A. C. Davis of the A. C. Davis Lumber Company reports some betterment in trade conditions, although it is not as good as was expected some time ago. He says prices are holding their own and that stocks in the hands of

dealers are not large. There is some improvement in the factory demand.

R. W. Horton, sales manager of the central division of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, reports a quiet trade at this time. He says there is a general demand for all grades both high and low. Chestnut firsts and seconds and No. 1 common are especially strong and some other hardwoods also show strength. Prices show no disposition to recede.

The Virginia Lumber Company, a new concern located on the fourth floor of the New Hayden building, reports a quiet market for hardwoods.

CINCINNATI

Looking in rugged health, Leland G. Banning, the well-known Cincinnati lumberman, returned to his home after an absence of fourteen months, during which time he has been the subject of much speculation as to his whereabouts. Mr. Banning's story is most interesting. In June, 1909, he left Cincinnati on a business trip to Europe, and said he expected to be gone about a month or six weeks. On arriving in France he met a party of friends who were preparing for a tour of the world, and they prevailed upon him to accompany them. The party visited Italy, Tunis, and then went to Egypt, where Mr. Banning was unfortunate in contracting malaria. The party then left for India and visited Ceylon, where Mr. Banning became too ill to continue further, and as the trip was to include China, Japan and Australia and the return home made by way of the Pacific, he was left at Colombo. It was at this point that all trace of Mr. Banning was lost to his business associates, as he was confined to a sick bed for three months, when, having recovered sufficient to be moved, he returned to Italy and spent several months at the Riviera and health resorts on the Mediterranean, visiting Switzerland and Germany, and feeling that his health had been restored, he once more sailed for America and arrived in Cincinnati last week, where he was welcomed as a lost son. That he has fully recovered is evidenced by the fact that he is negotiating for a high-grade automobile. He says he expects to stay here now, as Cincinnati looks good to him. The only trouble he now has is in returning the greetings he is receiving on all sides from friends and explaining his long absence. During his long stay abroad the affairs of his immense lumber interests were looked after by Earl Hart, his well-known and reliable business manager.

W. F. Vest of the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company is spending a few days in Cincinnati, the first in many months. He is the manager of the company's mill plant at Alexandria, La. The business at the plant is excellent so far as the work of cutting is concerned, the supply of hardwood logs being good. Mr. Vest will return to Alexandria at the week's end, as he says it does not pay to stay away from business long. He has with him in the management of the mill Harry Brenner, the eldest son of Ferd Brenner. The shipping of lumber to the foreign markets, he says, is light.

C. L. Ritter of Huntington, W. Va., was in the city this week and called at headquarters of the hardwood manufacturers. C. M. Crawford of Coal Grove, Ohio, also dropped in while in the city on business.

Cliff S. Walker is making a great success as an amateur farmer on his miniature back lot farm in Covington, Ky. He says he gets up at 5 o'clock every morning and spends two hours before breakfast working on his farm and chasing potato bugs to get up an appetite. His farm stories were not taken very seriously by several of his friends, so he brought over specimens of his agricultural products to "show," among them a string bean thirty-seven inches long, which is being admired as an agricultural freak. The RECORD correspondent vouches for the truth of

this story, saying he had the bean in his own hands.

Chester F. Korn came downtown today to see President Taft, who is the guest of the Ohio Valley Exposition directors, and is also attending the meeting of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, which meets on the 22d to inaugurate dam No. 37 in the great system of "nine feet from Pittsburgh to Cairo" locks and dams being built by the United States government. Mr. Korn says that business at the Farrin-Korn plant was fair at present, but had been slow during the summer. He said the business received on Saturday of last week, and Monday of this, in the mails looked like a return of prosperity times, but Tuesday's mail was light, which is usual. Mr. Korn is of the opinion that much of the cry of slow business was due to a spirit of pessimism, and that conditions were better than were generally represented. He is an optimist of the highest type, and believes everything is working out all right.

Sam Conn of the Bayou Land & Lumber Company is in Wisconsin looking after a lumber deal. Mr. Conn is an expert timber cruiser, and his advice is always sought on timber questions. The mill of the company at Ita Bena, Miss., is running steadily and cutting an average of 30,000 feet per day, principally gum and oak. Fred Conn is at the mill looking after its affairs.

The appointment of Walter A. Knight as receiver for the Madisonville Lumber Company on Saturday last by Judge Lueders of the probate court of Hamilton county occasioned quite a surprise in local lumber circles. The company has been operating yards in Madisonville for a number of years and was looked upon as a standard house. W. W. Hunt stated that his son, Howard Hunt, had been managing the business until recently, when on account of failing health he was compelled to leave the city, and that recently the railroad company from whom the ground was leased had transferred it to another concern and compelled him to vacate. The assets were stated to be \$20,000 and liabilities \$22,000.

"Billy" Galle, head of W. F. Galle & Co., hardwood dealers on the west side, was the victim of an accident last week. Just as he started to ride uptown his horse jumped suddenly forward, and in so doing pulled the front axle of the buggy free from its fastenings, and the front of the buggy dropped to the ground, throwing Mr. Galle, who weighs over 200 pounds, head foremost to the ground, striking the curbstone with his head and right shoulder. His head was badly crushed and bruised, while his right arm was splintered in three places. Mr. Galle was taken to his home, where his family physician dressed his wounds, and has succeeded so far in saving his arm, though it will be many months before he will have the use of it. Mr. Galle is a member of the lumbermen's and the furniture organizations of this city, and was extended sympathy on all sides.

B. A. Kipp, "Honest 'Ben' Kipp," was the victim of a street car accident several weeks ago, which was not looked upon as a serious matter. He had the misfortune to fall from the running board of a street car on which he was riding to the granite street, injuring his limbs. He was taken home, where it was thought a few days' rest would restore him. This proved fallacious, as Mr. Kipp is still hobbling around with the aid of a cane.

Visitors to the Queen City during the past fortnight included A. W. Lucas of the Lucas Land & Lumber Company, Waverly, Tenn.; B. S. Cooper of Briggs & Cooper, Ltd., of Saginaw, Mich.; J. Hillenbrand, Batesville, Ind.; W. F. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind., and W. A. Noble of the Leavitt Land & Lumber Company, Chicago.

The southern states have a very unique display of the products of the South at the Ohio Valley Exposition. Among them the lumber in-

terests have a most interesting line of stuff. The lumbermen make a display of all the lumber woods indigenous to the South, especially the hardwoods. Each class of wood is represented by a log, showing the bark of the wood: from this a section is cut showing the "hewn" surface, another section shows the lumber "rough-sawed," another section is "dressed," while still another shows the wood varnished and "finished." Several fine boards of yellow pine, cypress, curly poplar, plain and yellow poplar are shown. W. E. DeLaney of the Kentucky Lumber Company, as soon as he saw the display, sought permission and added an inch plank of clear poplar, 33 inches wide and 18 feet long, together with a piece of poplar panel 40 inches wide, which he had brought up from the company's yards.

The baseball committee of the Lumbermen's Club has decided that there will be no more games this season. They have received most cordial invitations to visit both Memphis and Indianapolis, but after careful consideration concluded that as it is getting near the season when inclement weather may be looked for at any moment it will be better for all concerned to call the ball season closed until next spring, when an effort will be made to have a circuit of games.

President Cliff S. Walker of the Lumbermen's Club named the following delegates to the Ohio Valley Improvement Association convention at the Sutton Hotel, Thursday, September 22:

G. C. Ault.	B. A. Kipp.
E. E. Beck.	S. E. Giffen.
W. A. Bennett.	T. J. Moffett.
Ferd Brenner.	W. H. Flinn.
S. B. Stanbery.	Walter Johns.
J. W. Darling.	W. E. Roy.
W. H. Eckman.	W. S. Sterrett.
A. H. Card.	M. R. Short.
H. A. Hollowell.	C. C. Trimble.
Max Kosse.	Lewis Doster.
W. E. DeLaney.	James Buckley.
D. C. Snook.	Harry Meade.
J. A. McEntee.	S. G. Boyd.
George M. Morgan.	C. C. Crane.
S. W. Richey.	W. Duhlmeier.
J. C. Rash.	C. F. Korn.
Frank Scott.	Alexander Schmidt.
J. S. Talbert.	D. Hincley.
Horace Wildberg.	Edward Barber.
Earl Hart.	J. M. Menzies.
C. S. Walker.	George Littleford.
J. A. Bolser.	W. H. Hopkins.
H. R. Brown.	F. W. Mowbray.
B. F. Duweber.	L. W. Radina.
E. L. Edwards.	C. F. Scheils.
H. Freiberg.	C. M. Clark.
J. W. Graham.	T. B. Stone.
W. E. Heyser.	H. C. Mickie.

The Lumbermen's Club is still active in its declaration and application of the "square deal" proposition. During the summer three important cases have been submitted to the Arbitration Committee, in which parties outside of the city have appealed their cases to the club for adjustment. All have been satisfactorily adjusted. A case is now before the Arbitration Board from a concern in Tennessee, which is in dispute on a shipment of lumber to a local concern. Though the parties in Tennessee are in no way connected with the club, their case will receive the same careful attention as though both parties were members. The object of the "square deal" is to assure every concern shipping into Cincinnati, or dealing in this market, that they will be accorded full justice at all times, and their claims will receive the closest attention, and every case will be thoroughly investigated, the arbitrators hewing close to the line, letting the chips fall where they may.

INDIANAPOLIS

The Aetna Cabinet Company has recently occupied a new plant at 321-329 West Maryland street, and now has one of the largest factories of the kind in the city.

Bids will be opened by the board of public works on October 7 for furnishing hardwood counters and grille work for the new city hall building. The estimate of cost is \$13,500.

Several creditors of the Anderson Carriage Manufacturing Company, Anderson, have filed a petition in the federal court here, asking that the company be adjudged bankrupt. The concern is already in the hands of a receiver.

The Furnas Office & Bank Fixture Company is preparing to rebuild after a \$30,000 loss from fire at its plant recently.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, former vice-president of the United States, has launched a movement for a permanent state organization to protect, conserve and replant the forests of Indiana. He has been joined by a number of public-spirited citizens.

The Roper Furniture Company is dismantling its plant at Mishawaka and is moving to Dixon, Ill., where it will occupy a new plant and employ about 175 men. Many employees of the company have obtained employment with the National Vencer Products Company at Mishawaka.

MEMPHIS

Perfect weather conditions have prevailed over this section for the past fortnight and this has enabled lumber manufacturers to make good progress with operations at their mills. The majority of those in this section are running on full time and the output is about up to the average. Most of the lumbermen here hold to the view that business is sound and that there ought to be a satisfactory demand for hardwood lumber throughout the fall and winter, and are making their plans accordingly. It is also pointed out that there is no large surplus of hardwood lumber on the market and that, if there is to be enough to meet the requirements of the trade, it is incumbent upon the manufacturers to produce the stock. There have been more inquiries during the past few days than for some time.

The announcement of the Transcontinental lines that the old rate of 85c per 100 pounds on shipments of hardwood lumber would be restored on October 10 has brought the Memphis Freight Bureau into action. This organization is strongly opposed to the advance, believing the rate to be unreasonable and unjustified. It is taking the matter up before the Interstate Commerce Commission and it is expected that this body will hand down a decision similar to that in the case of Geo. D. Burgess et al. versus the Transcontinental Freight Bureau, which involved this same rate.

Lee Wilson & Co., with headquarters in this city, have relet contract for the construction of their band mill, box factory and veneer plant at Wilson, Ark., which were burned some time ago. The machinery will be supplied by the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, while the construction work will be done by the Virginia Bridge & Iron Company of this city. The contract was let to another firm about three months ago and the management hoped to have the plant in operation by this time. The firm which agreed to do the work, however, threw up the contract a short time ago, thus forcing the company to relet this.

Prominent traffic officials of the Southern lines are of the opinion that there will be a large volume of business this fall and winter. The railroads are always put to the test to handle the business offered them when cotton is moving freely and this year promises to be no exception. In fact, some of the roads are looking for such a large business that they are increasing their operating force and are also in some cases augmenting their rolling stock. The latter is particularly true of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which is now building 450 cars at its plant at Decatur, Ala.

George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess, Inc., is at Atlantic City. Before returning to Memphis early in October he will go to New York and other eastern points.

R. J. Darnell of R. J. Darnell, Inc., sailed

...a rope last week. He goes abroad every year and this is his annual business trip. The mill and veneer plant of the firm are in steady operation now, having recently secured a more liberal supply of timber.

William Wright of the Wright-Bachman Lumber Company, Portland, Ark., was in Memphis recently.

Steps will be taken within the next few days looking to the reclamation of 135,000 acres of timber and farm lands in Crittenden county, Arkansas. There will be a meeting here within the next two or three days under the auspices of the Business Men's Club, which is strongly in sympathy with this movement. Some of the most prominent business men of Crittenden county are also backing the movement and it is said that there is no doubt that this land will be opened to cultivation. The timber on it is of considerable proportions.

The Archer Lumber Company is establishing a gluing-up plant at Helena, Ark., which will be ready for operation shortly. It involves an outlay of about \$50,000 and will give employment to about fifty men. The machinery has already been ordered and is now being delivered. The company proposes to manufacture glued-up parts for high-grade furniture, to be shipped to finishing furniture factories in the North. A planing mill and other machinery will also be operated by the company, which will do a general supply business in building and finishing material of all kinds.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company recently took a number of lumbermen to its new docks in New South Memphis, installed for the purpose of unloading logs, lumber, cotton and other river freight from boats and barges to trains on that road. A demonstration was given of the new machinery which has been installed at that point for unloading lumber and this was very successful. It was shown that from 150,000 to 200,000 feet of lumber could be handled in a day, which is much more rapid than the old method of handling by hand. There is an advantage in the fact that the lumber is carried from the boat to the cars with one handling, thus making it possible to distribute it to any consignee in the city at a moderate cost. These docks have been installed at a cost of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 and the view is held in some quarters that the facilities provided by the Illinois Central Railroad for handling river traffic will result in bringing to this city a great deal of lumber and logs which have gone to Cairo and other up-river points, thus increasing the prestige of this market.

The Hubbard Manufacturing Company has been organized at Texarkana, Ark., for the manufacture of barrel hoops, boxes, crates and other packages. It is capitalized at \$6,000 and the principal stockholders are G. M. Hubbard, Gus Ney and J. R. Thompson.

In the case of W. E. Talley against the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company of Chicago, according to dispatches received here from Paragould, Ark., the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$25,000. The action was based on an alleged breach of contract. It appears from the evidence that Mr. Talley made an agreement with the company to saw 8,000,000 feet of lumber at his mill at Marmaduke and it is claimed by him that the lumber was refused after it had been cut on the ground that it did not come up to specifications. This is the largest verdict ever rendered in that part of the state and it is regarded as practically certain that it will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Crittenden Railway Company has secured from the Interstate Commerce Commission an order postponing the effectiveness of the cancellation of the joint tariff by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway companies from September 24 to January 5, 1911. It appealed

to the commission in this case just as the other tap lines in Arkansas had done in connection with the other roads and with similar results. This is the first case where a railroad owned by Memphis interests has been involved in any of the decisions handed down. F. E. Stonebraker is president of the Crittenden Railway Company, which operates a line from Earle, Ark., to Heth, Ark.

Negotiations have been completed at Waldo, Ark., whereby the Gulf Cooperage Company of Texarkana, Ark., has secured possession of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of oak timber near the former point. It is proposed to saw this timber into staves and ship the latter to the finishing mills of the purchasing firm at Texarkana. The machinery has been placed on the timberland and the actual work of cutting the timber into staves will begin at once. The purchasing firm is in the market for additional timber in that section and is trying to make arrangements to secure enough raw material for a run of from three to four years. This is the largest timber land deal put through in that section for some years.

NASHVILLE

As a result of the removal of Frank Fetzer to Memphis to accept a position with the Memphis Hardwood Flooring Company, the Nashville Lumbermen's Club will have to look about for a new secretary. He was honored with that position at the recent reorganization of the Lumbermen's Club in this city and had been filling it capably.

Another Nashville lumberman who has attracted notice by his capabilities is A. Hadley Card, who goes to Cincinnati to handle the interests there of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company of South Bend, Ind. While operating under the name of A. H. Card & Co. in Nashville Hadley Card sold the South Bend people great quantities of lumber. He is vice-president of the Nashville Lumbermen's Club. The firm of A. H. Card & Co. will continue, its management being turned over to Hugh C. Card, who will also conduct the affairs of the Clear Fork Lumber Company.

The Superior Lumber & Tie Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are: W. C. Cronemyer, W. B. Turman, J. H. DeWit, I. L. Pendleton and W. E. Bolling, all of Nashville.

The many friends of John W. Love, one of the city's most popular lumbermen, have greeted him warmly following his long stay in Nova Scotia during the summer months. While away Mr. Love kept various ones constantly reminded that he was in the land of the living, however, by sending them postal cards. Many of these depicted fishing scenes in which Mr. Love was successfully landing bass and other fish that looked bigger in the picture than did John himself.

BRISTOL

Some excellent lumber exhibits are to be seen at the Appalachian Exposition at Knoxville, including specimens of all of the various woods indigenous to this Appalachian region. The exposition is a great success and includes many exhibits of wood products, including vehicles of all kinds, automobiles, furniture, etc. A number of Michigan and Grand Rapids concerns have extensive exhibits, as well as manufacturers of North Carolina and Tennessee.

The White Lumber Company, which now has a large band mill at Butler, Johnson county, Tenn., will soon have another operation at Elk Park, N. C., which will make much of its present timber supply much more accessible than it now is. This company is doing a large and flourishing business.

B. B. Burns of the Tug River Lumber Com-

pany of Huntington, W. Va., was in Bristol this week. The Tug River company is winding up the cutting of a large area of timber land in southwest Virginia near Bristol, while the C. L. Ritter Lumber Company, with which Mr. Burns is also connected, is operating a band mill at Whitewood, Va. He is sales manager of the Rockcastle Lumber Company, with offices at Huntington. This company is operating a large band mill at Meek, eastern Kentucky, where it has acquired and is rapidly developing one of the finest tracts of timber in that section.

W. S. Whiting of the Whiting Manufacturing Company, Abingdon, Va., was a visitor here this week and reports that his company's large new band mill at Judson, N. C., will be ready for operation about December 1. The machinery, etc., is being gotten out as rapidly as possible, and the mill is under roof. This mill will cut at least 75,000 feet of stock daily and will specialize in quarter-sawed oak. The company has a large flooring plant and planing mill at Judson, in addition to the band mill at Abingdon. Mr. Whiting thinks the outlook for the lumber business good.

The Honaker Lumber Company, operating in Russell county, Va., now has its two large new band mills in operation and is turning out lumber on a large scale. The company is prepared to do a large volume of business and is rapidly increasing the capacity of its plant. It owns a large area of timber land in that region.

J. A. Wilkinson's office reports business fair, with indications good for a better fall and winter trade. Mr. Wilkinson's mills are running and his yards are well stocked despite the fact that shipments of late have been fairly heavy.

LOUISVILLE

Lumbermen have noted with concern the filing of tariffs by the Southeastern Mississippi Valley Freight Association, indicating an advance in rates on southbound freight into that territory of from 15 to 20 per cent, effective November 1. While lumber will not be seriously affected, inasmuch as the greater part of the movement is in the other direction, the action of southern roads is regarded as in line with the general policy of the carriers to increase rates.

The Hardwood Club has as yet taken no definite action on the advance proposed by roads in central and eastern territory, although a special committee, of which J. C. Wickliffe is chairman, has been investigating the situation.

A. E. Norman of the Norman Lumber Company is about ready to move into his new offices at Ninth and Magnolia streets. Lumber has been going over there for several weeks. Mr. Norman believes that business is picking up considerably.

The Paris Lumber & Manufacturing Company has filed articles of incorporation at Paris, showing a capitalization of \$10,000. The incorporators are W. G. Laver, A. B. Peters and Ralph McCracken.

The Tennessee River Lumber Company has incorporated here with a capital stock of \$50,000. J. T. Morgan and J. A. Morgan of Louisville and O. H. Margrave of Brookport, Ill., are the incorporators and directors.

Local lumbermen are taking much interest in the work of the Transportation Club, which includes the leading shippers of the city. A meeting was held September 19, when the new interstate commerce law was gone over by E. F. Trabue, a distinguished railroad attorney, who predicted that litigation would result from the new act, some of the provisions of which, he said, are not clear. The Transportation Club will have its annual outing at the Audubon Country Club October 8. On the committee in charge of the entertainment are D. C. Harris and Herbert W. Mengel of the C. C. Mengel & Brother Company and C. M. Pate of Chess & Wymond, local coopers.

Indications which have been noted during the past few weeks lead Louisville hardwood men to believe that a car shortage is not improbable during the fall. Lumbermen have not been in a position to be affected by scarcity of rolling stock as much as some other lines of late, because, while there has been a fair movement of lumber out of this market, it has not been of a rush nature, and minor delays were not considered serious. Business is becoming decidedly more active, however, and the result of this is that the lumbermen are having more trouble getting cars.

Business is somewhat better with the Louisville Point Lumber Company. Edward Shippen was out of town last week.

Graham Brown of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company is back from his vacation trip to eastern resorts. He and his brother Mart will go to Chicago next month to attend the baseball games between the Cubs and Athletics. John Smith, the company's southern buyer, was in town last week, and reported things active at the mills. The Dickson, Tenn., mill, which will be under his supervision, will begin operations shortly. A. E. Klippert, Canadian representative, was also in town for a few days last week.

D. C. Harris, traffic manager for C. C. Mengel & Brother Company, has returned from his trip to British Honduras. It was his first visit to the Mengel mahogany plant at Belize, and he enjoyed the trip greatly. M. di Benedetto, superintendent of operations there, is in Louisville now, as is C. L. Dodd, who is office man at the Honduras camp. Col. Clarence R. Mengel, head of the company, is home from his vacation. The big mill in South Louisville is running steadily, and it is now certain that imports of mahogany into this country will be larger for 1910 than for last year.

The mill of the North Vernon Lumber Company will soon commence operations at Dyersburg, Tenn. Charles Platter is now there seeing to its erection. The company has purchased two big 150-horsepower boilers from the Henry Vogt Machine Company, one for use at Dyersburg and the other for the local mill.

The Stearns Lumber Company, the Stearns Coal Company and the Rock Creek Coal Company have consolidated under the name of the Stearns Coal & Lumber Company with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. The company operates in Whitley and Pulaski counties, and has large holdings of timber and coal lands. New mines and lumber operations are to be worked and 300 men will be added.

Five corps of surveyors are now in the field for the Lexington & Eastern railroad, which intends to build into the mountains from Jackson to the Virginia border, and it is expected that as soon as their work is finished construction of the extension will begin.

Twelve thousand acres of timber and coal lands have been bought by the Kentucky River Consolidated Coal Company from the Rockhouse Realty Company. The land is located in Fletcher county.

The White Oak Lumber Company has been organized in Whitesburg with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Samuel Collins, D. I. Day and others.

Liquidation of the assets of the Louisville Lumber Company, under the direction of R. M. Cunningham, who was appointed by the creditors several months ago, at the time the company got into difficulties, is going ahead, and the affairs of the concern will probably be wound up shortly.

The North Fork Timber Company has been incorporated with \$150,000 capital at Ashland by John F. Hager, J. M. Stewart and B. E. Whitman.

Charles H. Stotz, general manager of the A. Z. Haas Lumber Company, was married in Grand Rapids, Mich., September 9, to Miss Katy Quinn, a well-known young woman of the furniture city.

ST. LOUIS

Quite a number of the traveling salesmen from the St. Louis hardwood firms have gone out on the road on their fall trips. A number of them are sending in a fairly good volume of orders. They received orders before they left to make sales but not to make concessions. The result has been that the orders sent in by them have been at fair prices. The dealers here have been quietly getting in all the hardwood lumber they could and are well supplied for any demands that may be made on them.

W. A. Clay, who has recently been appointed the sales representative in this territory for the Bluff City Lumber Company, Pine Bluff, Ark., will make St. Louis headquarters and cover his territory, which includes quite a number of large cities, from this point.

L. M. Borgess, the secretary of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company, recently left for the North and has already sent in quite a number of good orders.

J. L. Scheve of the Krebs-Scheve Lumber Company says there is a good demand for most of the items on the hardwood list, especially oak. Cypress is also in fair demand. Mr. Krebs of the company has been out on the road on a selling trip and has sent in some good sized orders.

W. W. Dings of the Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Company says that oak car material is in good demand. Owing to the mill facilities of this company it is able to ship promptly all orders coming in.

Most of the leading hardwood items are in good demand, is the report made by the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, this being particularly true of plain sawed oak and red gum.

The first monthly meeting and banquet of the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis since the summer vacation was held at the Planters' Hotel on Tuesday evening, September 20. The speaker of the evening was James E. Gatewood, associate editor of the St. Louis Lumberman, who spoke on the tap-line question. Charles F. Ziebold, a well-known St. Louis attorney, gave the legal phase of the subject. A. H. Bush, secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange, read a letter from Congressman Champ Clark in reply to one sent him on the subject of the logical point for the Panama World's Exposition in 1915, advocating New Orleans. Resolutions indorsing the exposition and New Orleans as the place to hold it were passed by the Exchange and approved by the Lumbermen's Club. A copy was mailed to Norman Walker, chairman of the Convention Committee of New Orleans.

HUNTINGTON

The Kentucky Hardwood Company reports work progressing satisfactorily near Jackson, Ky. It has already completed eleven miles of its railroad and built about twenty-five houses. The work is being pushed along as fast as possible and the firm expects to have the railroad completed in a short time and to begin cutting timber, which has been sold for some time, and will be shipped to Vansant, Kitchen & Co.'s mills at Ashland, Ky., the latter having purchased all of the poplar lumber on the 25,000 acres tract owned by the Kentucky Hardwood Company. This company expects to construct a mill of its own in which it will manufacture oak and other hardwoods.

Sliger Brothers have been closed down for the past week on account of the low stage of the river, but expect to begin sawing again in a few days. Business is improving in their special lines of pine bill stock and they are looking forward to a good business this fall and winter.

R. G. Page, secretary of the Licking River Lumber Company, has returned from a business trip to Columbus, Toledo and Chicago. He re-

ports business conditions much improved the past thirty days and is looking forward to a good demand this fall and winter. The planing mills are running daily, with more orders on hand than before and prices are satisfactory. The company is shipping large amounts of stock from its yards at Farmers, Ky., and reports business satisfactory, with good prices for all grades of lumber.

D. E. Hewit of the D. E. Hewit Lumber Company reports business improving and the receipt of orders at good prices. Mr. Hewit advises that a large number of cars have been shipped this month to various customers and he looks forward to a hustling fall trade.

Frank Hopkins, lumberman at Prestonsburg, Ky., was a business visitor in our city and reports the lumber business a little quiet on the Big Sandy. He advises that very few mills are running and that there will be only a small portion of the lumber coming out of that section this fall and winter. Mr. Hopkins is not operating his mill at the present time and will not do any sawing this winter.

C. A. Dotson, traveling representative of the Hutchinson Lumber Company, returned from a business trip through Ohio and western Pennsylvania and reports business improved. He secured a number of very desirable orders for lumber and car stock. His company is shipping large amounts of lumber, car stock and switch ties and reports prices improving on all classes of lumber.

The Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company has almost completed its new dry kiln and expects in a short time to increase its capacity and manufacture oak flooring. The manager, Mr. Way, reports business improving and is looking forward to a good demand.

The Miller-Crosier Lumber Company is shipping large amounts of tie, hemlock bill stock and chestnut from its mills on the Greenbrier river at Anthony, W. Va. It reports prices satisfactory and the demand increasing.

J. W. Kitchen of the Reese-Kitchen Lumber Company, office at Ashland, Ky., and mills located at Wrigley, Ky., was a business visitor in our city. Mr. Kitchen advises business improving and prices getting better, especially in high-grade stock. The company is operating its mills steadily at Wrigley, Ky., and putting on sticks large amounts of poplar and oak lumber.

W. E. Minter of the Kenova Lumber & Supply Company of Kenova, W. Va., reports business good and the receipt of orders at good prices. The company is running its new planing mill and the yards full capacity now and is finishing a great number of house bills, for local shipments and large amounts of stock in mixed cars on finished and rough lots.

MILWAUKEE

The Cloquet Lumber Company of Cloquet, Minn., recently opened a branch office at 1306 Majestic building, Milwaukee, with Roy James in charge.

W. E. Cooper, a well-known wholesale lumberman of Milwaukee, is seriously ill at his home in Wauwatosa, with an attack of typhoid fever.

At a recent meeting of the Hardwood Products Company of Neenah, Wis., the following officers were elected: President, W. C. Wing; vice-president, D. L. Kimberly; treasurer, E. D. Beals; secretary, C. B. Clark. The officers, together with S. F. Shattuck, J. F. Conant and T. M. Gilbert, constitute the board of directors. Plans are now being prepared for a main factory building, dry kilns, power house and other buildings and construction work will be commenced as soon as possible. It is expected that the plant will be in operation early in 1911.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Rhinelander (Wis.) Refrigerator Company it

... to increase ... stock of the concern from \$50,000 to \$75,000. The company completed the ... of a large ... to its plant.

... improvements ... made by ... Antigo Lumber Company at its power plant at Antigo, Wis. The old power plant has been removed and a new 200 horsepower engine and two large boilers have been installed in its place.

... Mr. Halverson, who for thirty years has been superintendent of the plant of the Stoughton Wagon Company at Stoughton, Wis., has resigned to take a similar position with the Edgerton Wagon Company at Edgerton, Wis. Mr. Halverson says that he expects to have the new plant in operation before the end of October.

According to reports sent out from Wausau, Wis., Wisconsin lumbermen are not planning on a large cut for the coming season. At present there is a large supply of hardwood and hemlock on hand. Several companies will lumber only on lands which were burned over by forest fires during the past spring and summer so that the timber may be saved.

The Sawyer-Goodman Company of Marinette, Wis., will soon commence logging operations near Amberg. A large quantity of white pine which was burned over by forest fires, will be cut and shipped to Marinette.

The Eggers Veneer Seating Company of Two Rivers, Wis., is installing a complete new dust collecting system.

A new bolt mill has been added to the plant of the Northwood Furniture Company at Chipewaga Falls, Wis. The concern will, in the future, manufacture all of the lumber which will be used in its factory.

The Racine (Wis.) Stool Company has purchased an additional tract of land upon which are located several buildings, which will be equipped with necessary machinery and used to enlarge the facilities of the plant, which has become overtaxed, owing to the heavy demand for stools.

The Northern Furniture Company of Sheboygan, Wis., has completed the installation of a new intake from Lake Michigan. The water thus obtained will be used as additional protection against fire. A new fire pump will later be installed.

MINNEAPOLIS

Producers here are beginning to figure on the coming winter's cut in Wisconsin. The season was cut so short last year that there is bound to be a shortage and the scarcity of birch and maple probably means a good many more logs of those woods put in this winter, if the season is at all favorable.

W. H. Roddis of the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company, Marshfield, Wis., was a business visitor in the city a few days ago.

G. W. Everts, formerly of the Forbes-Everts Lumber Company, but now representing the Payson Smith Lumber Company, has been in the city a few days this week. He reports a fair trade and a very good outlook for the later fall business.

Scott Chambers of Stanley, Wis., with the Northwestern Lumber Company, was in town a few days ago looking into the hemlock and hardwood market in the interests of his company.

Some improvement is noted in the country trade, which is calling for wagon stock and flooring to quite an extent, but the outside demand on the whole is light and spasmodic. City trade is better, though it is hardly up to what the dealers generally expect at this time of the year. Factories as a rule are busy, with plenty of orders ahead, but they are buying stock in small quantities and only as it is needed.

Holders of first and second birch are able to get almost any price for it. Maple is also commanding stronger prices from week to week. The factory grades of oak are selling fairly well, at unchanged prices. The furniture factories are not buying as much as usual, but the sash and door people are taking considerable oak as well as birch. The basswood market is the weakest. Some mills have been offering stock at a sacrifice and prices are weak, though the basswood supply in the upper grades is also quite limited. As to low-grade stocks, the market is even more quiet than a short time ago. Railroads are not in the market and have been doing very little, their wants being confined almost to a few orders for bridge timbers and switch ties.

DETROIT

The Brownlee-Kelly Company, large dealer in hardwoods, is building a large addition to its planing mill on the Rouge river. This will increase the output of the mill fifty per cent and the daily production will be 150,000 feet. The working force will be increased from 80 to 125 men. An electric mill is to be erected on the company's docks on the river to facilitate the handling of lumber unloaded from boats. The company has twenty acres of land on the Rouge river, but its business has grown so steadily that all of this land is in use.

John Lodge, secretary of the Dwight Lumber Company, was made the republican candidate for alderman in the First ward by a large majority at the primaries last week.

Thomas Forman of the Thomas Forman Company was out of town during the past week on a business trip.

"Trade conditions show considerable improvement," said Mr. Leech of the E. W. Leech Company, "and are on the upward tendency. We are doing very nicely."

J. V. Stimson of Huntingburg, Ind., and Mr. Glazier of Pittsburg were Detroit visitors during the past week. Both were here on business and called on hardwood dealers.

Announcement is made that activities will be resumed at the big Buick automobile plant. Financial difficulties have been straightened out and the plant will open full force in a few days.

Indications are that fall building operations in Detroit will exceed the record of any previous year. More of the better class dwellings are to be built than ever before and in these large quantities of hardwood finish and flooring will be used. Hardwood men generally look for a fairly busy fall and winter.

SAGINAW VALLEY

The hardwood industry is holding its own in this section. The mills have been operated steadily through the season, and with the exception of a lull during the months of July and August, the volume of business has been good, and shipments more than normal. Dry lumber has been sold and shipped up to the saw and some manufacturers are shipping green stock.

It is calculated that the output the present year will average up with that of last year, but some manufacturers express the opinion that the output of logs the coming winter will not be as large as it was last year. Much, however, will depend upon trade conditions. The trade is now taking all that is offering at a much higher range of prices than was obtained a year ago, and the manufacturers will go into the winter with smaller unsold stocks than usual.

Shipments in eastern Michigan are being made freely by boat and rail. The H. M. Loud's Sons Company of Antrim recently shipped 70,000

feet of maple uppers by boat to Cleveland and 214,000 feet to Chicago, and is making some good shipments of oak by rail through Bay City.

Camps are being established and firms that operate the year through are increasing their forces. Men are fairly plentiful for woods work and the wage ranges from \$24 to \$30 in this section. North of the Straits higher wages are usually paid.

The sawmill of the Batchelor Timber Company at West Branch, which was shut down a few days to repair the engine, has resumed operations. This plant manufactures a lot of fine maple lumber, which goes to the Strable Flooring Company plant at Saginaw.

S. Meister of Bay City has bought the machinery—Garland band and Mershon resaw outfit—out of the sawmill of the Michelson-Haason Lumber Company at Lewiston, which finished its cut and went out of commission in May. It will be sold and set up in some other mill. The business of the company at Lewiston is nearly cleared up.

The Goldie cooperage plant at Bay City, recently burned, is to be rebuilt but along somewhat different lines. A planing and tie mill will be erected if present plans are made effective.

Smith & Mesick, who are lumbering extensively in Presque Isle county, near the terminus of the M. D. Olds logging road, which runs down the lake shore some fifteen miles south of Cheboygan, have entered into a contract with M. D. Olds and the Detroit & Mackinac railway for handling their output. A logging road will be constructed to reach the Smith & Mesick mill, about five miles.

GRAND RAPIDS

Edwin F. Sweet, former mayor of this city and a candidate for Congress on the democratic ticket to represent the Fifth district, has opened a vigorous campaign and has good prospects of winning out in the contest with Mr. Diekman of Holland.

The Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Company, which has been reorganized with increase of capital stock to \$200,000, is one of the strongest concerns of the state now, its new board of directors including F. A. Diggins of Cadillac and prominent men of this city. Carroll F. Sweet is president and general manager.

H. J. Hanchett, aged ninety-four years, the oldest resident of Big Rapids, died September 20 at the home of his son in that city. In earlier years he was a lumberman in Mecosta county, with headquarters at Lumbertown, a place that no longer exists. He leaves two sons and a daughter. V. H. Hanchett is at the head of the Hanchett Hinge Works and was shut down for two days on account of his father's death.

Secretary Hall of the Gibbs, Hall & Allen Company returned September 22 from a short business trip in the state.

W. H. Boland of the Valley City Lumber Company is home from a two weeks' trip on the road, including Detroit, Toledo and other cities.

The Stearns Company reports that its August business was one hundred per cent ahead of August a year ago.

Among recent callers on the hardwood consumers in this market are the following: Leo Garvey, representing the Butcher Lumber Company of Detroit; Charles W. Kuehl, Saginaw; W. E. Penrod of the F. H. Atwood Lumber Company, manufacturer of hardwood lumber at Cairo, Ill.; F. H. Young, resident manager of the hardwood firm of Upham & Agler, Clarksdale, Miss.; C. C. Hubbard, manager hardwood department of George D. Griffith & Co., Chicago.

L. L. Skillman of the Skillman Lumber Com-

pany is still confined to his home with illness, but is improving. He has a light attack of typhoid fever.

Earl Crossman of the Dennis Brothers Salt & Lumber Company and Douglas Sinclair of the Valley City Lumber Company compose the com-

mittee on arrangements for the September 30 meeting of the Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association. The Morton House has been selected as the place of meeting.

H. J. Dudley of the Dudley Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to Buffalo.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

The local hardwood market has felt, to a more or less limited degree, the general improvement in business throughout the country. Men traveling in the outside territory bring back word that no notable depression is felt, as a general thing, and the local concerns are beginning to take the same view of the situation. The actual volume of hardwoods sold is not what it really should be for this month, but indications all point to an increase as to sales, and bearing in mind the fact that the hardwood concerns have not been seized with the peckish price cutting mania which has been so evident in the pine trade, the situation is far from discouraging.

Taken from the consuming standpoint, almost all manufacturing lines are doing a good business and are calling for their quota of stock. Possible exceptions to this rule are the automobile and furniture lines, who will probably remain below normal as far as consumption is concerned, for sometime. But wagon and carriage factories, implement plants and the various other lines of manufacture which constitute the bulk of the hardwood consuming trade, are encouragingly active.

In some quarters it is reported that collections are unusually difficult and that the buyers are evincing a desire to force paper in the place of cash, though this is by no means a general rule, and it seems more evident among that trade, which is up against it as far as their own sales are concerned. There is no alarming scarcity of any stock, though dry stocks are not especially easy to secure, in some items. Northern stocks are coming in in good quantities and the same can be said of woods from the southern points. A buyer in the south reports that millmen are insistent upon immediate payment, at a good many of the places which he has visited and seem more or less hard up for money.

Quartered white oak is a little weaker than it has been, probably to the extent of two or three dollars. This condition, however, does not apply to any of the other grades of oak, high grade firsts and seconds plain red being in particular demand, though there seems more on the market at present than for some time. The question of picking up good stocks in this line at a reasonable figure, also of oak step stuff, is merely a question of efficient buying, as there seems an adequate supply at the distributing points. Oak prices on the whole are exceedingly firm and have their usual influence for good on the general market. Cull oak has experienced a surprising improvement.

As to ash, the supply of good material is unusually long, while the same can be said of low-grade hickory, though the high-grade stock is hard to secure for there is a tendency among millmen to try to force log run sale of hickory, they not wishing to have an accumulation of low-grade stock on hand.

The birch market has felt a slight recession in sales, of late, though this is a condition which is only momentary and cannot be taken as an indication of anything permanent. Low grade stuff is, as usual, long, while high-grades are disposed of without any unusual effort.

Good maple is in demand from all quarters. Flooring people are using vast quantities of good stuff and the market for thick maple is on the ascent. Stocks will be a little more plenti-

ful, probably, in the near future, according to reports from mill points.

Gum seems to be active in most quarters with red gum, of course, in the lead. Gum seemingly has come to stay and will not be denied its market.

Prices on poplar boxboards and panels remain without any noteworthy fluctuation. Good stuff is as always hard to secure, and when bought is disposed of without trouble.

On the whole the situation appears favorable to the local merchant and in fact some concerns report a doubling or even a tripling of last month's sales. Conditions from out of town points should certainly tend to bring down to the level of common sense the local market, and this condition seems to be already partially effected.

NEW YORK

The opening of the fall season shows some improvement in the local hardwood market. From present indications, while there is no boom expected, there is a general feeling that both the yard and consuming trade will show considerable improvement and a full volume of business for the balance of the year. It is certain that good lumber will be firm in price, with an upward tendency on some of the more desirable class of stock. High-grade hardwoods are giving no concern to holders, the chief interest lying in the direction of low-grade stuff. Low-grade lumber has been soft in spots during the summer and has been subjected to considerable competition on such business as has been offered, due to supplies being more plentiful than demand. But with the scarcity and high price of good-grade lumber, the general improvement in the market which is expected to develop will, it is believed, considerably improve the range of values on low-grade stock.

The hardwood flooring market is very firm and has been all summer, and market conditions look favorable for a good run of business for the balance of the year. General conditions are such in the flooring trade as to give no concern to that market. Generally speaking, the political agitation is causing some disruption and unrest in business circles, which is looked upon as unfavorable to normal business, but, on the other hand, it is believed that actual needs in the way of lumber consumption will be sufficient to provide a fairly healthy market.

BUFFALO

The hardwood trade is somewhat better than earlier in the month. Some dealers say they have done as much selling during the first half of September as they did in all of August. Prices, however, are not very satisfactory. Low grade stock is still hard to sell.

Oak leads the market. Poplar is a good seller if of good grade and not too narrow. Some dealers are moving a good amount of maple. White ash is a little quiet. Birch is probably more scarce than any other wood, and there is an effort to put gum in its place. Most of the lumbermen speak of cypress as pretty quiet, largely on account of the high prices asked for the best that comes from Louisiana.

PITTSBURG

General demand for hardwoods seems to be a little better this month. Wholesalers are encouraged by the broader inquiry and the fact that prices are holding up well in the face of many discouraging conditions. One of these is the prolonged troubles in some of the leading coal mining districts. Another is the fact that the steel interests in the Pittsburgh district have curtailed their production considerably the past few weeks and naturally are not buying any surplus of lumber. Still another, and a very important item, is the slump in the automobile trade, which has induced many auto manufacturers to practically stop buying lumber until the situation is cleared up. On the other hand, railroads are buying more stock. The orders placed with them during August were for early fall delivery and this stock is being moved in now to good advantage. There is also quite a gain in the trade from the retail yards, for fall building is starting off better than was anticipated. Pittsburgh building still holds aloof and there is little prospect of more than a spattering of new operations this fall. There were no changes in hardwood lists this month to speak of, the main tendency being to hold up quotations to list on all the better grades and to sell the lower grades of hardwood for about what

BOSTON

While an active demand cannot be reported for hardwood lumber, the sales foot up well in the aggregate. The better grades are well held and have been for the most part, even though demand for them has not been large. What surplus manufacturers have had has comprised largely of the poorer selections, and these have been sold at concessions in many instances. The fact that the better selections have been held at high prices has helped sell the poorer grades. It is the consensus of opinion that the demand this fall will be good and that practically all of the better lumber will be wanted. Buyers for several months have been only willing to purchase as their needs demanded. As a result few consumers have more than moderate sized stocks. Wholesale dealers state that the demand is not heavy, still they are doing more than they are willing to admit. The yard trade has been fair.

Offerings of the best quartered oak have not been large. The demand is moderate, but prices are well held. As has been the case for some time past, there is still a fair demand for plain oak. Desk manufacturers have been more liberal buyers than for a long time and considerable has been wanted for interior finish. The call for birch has been good. Offerings are of fair size and prices are well held. Walnut in this market has attracted rather a small volume of new business and cherry has not been selling with any great amount of freedom.

BALTIMORE

A change for the better seems to have come over the hardwood trade. Yardmen, who formerly placed orders only as they were actually needed, are now disposed to buy more liberally and to exceed the more immediate needs. Supplies in various directions have been reduced and the millmen are called upon to furnish

Some improvement in the local lumber market has been noted the past few days. It can be stated that the anticipated fall movement of stocks is now under way and renewed activity is noted all the way along the line, even to the low grades that accumulate after the summer's cutting. Local lumbermen seem more optimistic over the situation than they have been for many weeks before. While the resumption of trade has been slow it has been steady likewise and it is expected that it will gradually increase into a very encouraging volume of fall and winter business. Through all the expected stagnation of the summer period prices have remained steady. Some of the lumbermen feel that the attitude of the railroads in staying out of the lumber market on account of uncertainty as to future freight rates has had its effect upon the volume of business done. Others that money is still a bit tight and that that has affected business.

The inquiry for wide poplar is not as active as it has been, but the lower grades are somewhat more active, though the range of prices is still down and there is little snap in the trade. Common chestnut, too, keeps down at a low level, the production of this lumber having exceeded the demand for some time past. The movement in the better grades of oak, ash, chestnut and other woods, however, is fair and salesmen are encouraged by the results of their work. Rather greater energy may be required to close sales than was the case in the prosperous years, but there can be little complaint on the volume of business in hardwoods.

The news from the other side of the Atlantic is decidedly encouraging of late. Stocks appear to be reduced to a point where the buyers deem it expedient to manifest a keener interest in supplies, and numerous inquiries are being received by exporters. Prices are not yet what they ought to be, but an upward trend is noted, and there is also less trouble about the inspection. Persons who really want lumber are disposed to take planks without making all sorts of objections, which always indicates a more receptive market and curtailed supplies. It is not to be inferred, however, that the foreign market will stand a rush of shipments. Care in forwarding is still required but the shipper is more certain of getting returns which will net him a profit.

CLEVELAND

Hardwoods are moving more briskly with the advance of the fall season. Lumbermen say that the amount of hardwoods used in trim and flooring will exceed all records this year. Plain oak is being called for very extensively and is holding firm in price. Quartered oak is also firm. Mahogany does not appeal to Cleveland for interior trim as much as to some other cities, but nevertheless is moving well. Chestnut is showing up much better than in any time during the past few months. The prejudice against chestnut as an interior trim is gradually being eliminated and architects are beginning to specify it for finer grades of houses than formerly. The slump for wide poplar continues, as the automobile companies have shut down almost completely on making up new stock. The situation with the auto makers, however, seems to be somewhat improved, in Cleveland at least, which is the second largest auto producing center of the country. Retrenchments are being made and no difficulty is expected in meeting any situation which may develop.

COLUMBUS

The consensus of opinion among lumbermen engaged in the hardwood trade is that a slight improvement has taken place in the past fortnight. The improvement is most noticeable in the yard trade, although some better conditions are reported in the factory demand. On the whole the market is in excellent condition and prices have been well maintained. The demand is well distributed over all the varieties and grades, although the strongest demand is apparent for the better grades of chestnut. One of the best features of the market is the disposition on the part of furniture factories to purchase more liberally. Sample orders have been placed with shippers and larger orders are anticipated in the near future. Implement fac-

tores are also buying more liberally and the same is true of vehicle plants.

Plain and quartered oak is in fair demand at good prices. Poplar is in good demand and the supply is not short. Wide sizes are not called for as much as formerly. Chestnut is quite strong, especially in the higher grades. Basswood is in better demand and prices are strong. Ash remains weak. There is a fair demand for hickory. Other hardwoods are unchanged.

CINCINNATI

A close observation of the conditions which have governed the Queen City hardwood market the past month shows that the middle of August found the market at the lowest ebb of the year. September opened somewhat more promising and as the cooler weather returned there has been a slow and steady increase in the volume of business. While trade is not up to the expected standard, still there is more selling, and indications point to a steady increase as the season progresses. The mails are bringing more orders, and men on the road are sending in better reports.

Quarter-sawn red and white oak, which for a long time has been the leading feature of the market demand, is not so much in evidence now. Plain sawed red and white oak is receiving some attention, while heavy car and bridge stock shows activity. The stocks of oak on hand and available are fully equal to the demands of the trade at present. Higher prices are being talked of, but consumers are still slow buyers on the grounds that present prices are too high. Chestnut in the top grades is plentiful and in better request than for some time. Sound wormy is moving slowly, with the prospects of an increasing demand later on. Prices are very low and there is no immediate prospect of an advance. Ash is in fair demand for the wagon and carriage industries, while there is a steady sale for thick white ash which is well seasoned for heavy wagonmakers' use. Furniture makers' grades are in slow movement. Hickory for the wagon and carriage trade is meeting with a steady market. Pole, shaft and wheelmakers' grades are moving freely. Red gum is moving slowly for furniture makers' grades, but there is a fair demand from manufacturers of interior trim and fixtures, while siding and flooring are also receiving some attention. Walnut stocks continue to increase, with some sales for foreign shipment, but holders still maintain firm views as to the future. Prices remain unchanged. Poplar is again showing signs of animation, with a fair prospect of again reaching the conditions which prevailed in the spring. It is said that prices for the top grades may be shaded some in the fall trade. There is a fair demand for wagon box boards, while medium grades are receiving a little more attention than during the summer. Low grades are in abundant supply and move slowly. Cypress still shows activity for the building grades, with some inquiry for tank stock. The market for cypress at this point shows a steady increase in the volume of trade.

INDIANAPOLIS

There has been little change in the local hardwood market during the last two weeks. The demand continues fair for all grades, with prices steady and prospects bright for a good fall and winter trade.

One of the most encouraging features of the situation is the increased demand for hardwoods for interior finish work. Building operations will exceed all previous records this year and the vehicle manufacturing trade is more active than it has been for some years.

A decrease is noted in the demand for hardwoods from automobile concerns, which are more or less inactive in Indiana just now, the tendency being to curtail production.

NASHVILLE

Some improvement in the local lumber market has been noted the past few days. It can be stated that the anticipated fall movement of stocks is now under way and renewed activity is noted all the way along the line, even to the low grades that accumulate after the summer's cutting. Local lumbermen seem more optimistic over the situation than they have been for many weeks before. While the resumption of trade has been slow it has been steady likewise and it is expected that it will gradually increase into a very encouraging volume of fall and winter business. Through all the expected stagnation of the summer period prices have remained steady. Some of the lumbermen feel that the attitude of the railroads in staying out of the lumber market on account of uncertainty as to future freight rates has had its effect upon the volume of business done. Others that money is still a bit tight and that that has affected business.

A slight falling off has been noted in poplar, due to the prevailing idea that many of the large automobile factories in the country would suspend for a while. This seems to be mere rumor, however, and the market is recovering from its effects as quickly as it was affected by the rumor in the first instance. Improvement is noted in both plain and quartered oak. The call for hickory and ash is likewise better. A heavier movement of chestnut is noted. Renewed activity among the sash, door and blind people has caused cypress to pick up.

BRISTOL

The lumbermen here are more optimistic than they have been for several weeks. This optimism is based largely on prospects for fall and winter trade. Prices are fair but the demand is not as good as it might be or was expected about this time. Shipments have been somewhat heavier this month than last and more business is being taken than in August.

LOUISVILLE

Trade conditions are pronounced much better at present than they were two weeks ago. Buyers were slow to come into the market with the beginning of September as they had been expected to do, but consuming interests are now operating on a larger scale and lumber is moving in satisfactory volume. Prices are also holding up well, although they weakened for a time under the influence of a lot of cheap lumber which was dumped in on the northern markets from the Southwest. Plain and quartered oak and poplar are selling well. Cottonwood and gum are also in demand. Mahogany is in good condition. The veneer manufacturers are busy and report a satisfactory trade.

HUNTINGTON

The lumbermen in this section report market conditions improving and the receipt of orders at satisfactory prices. The market has been visited by a number of eastern buyers the past week and a number of them have been disappointed in finding the small supply of dry stock on hand and were unable to place the orders they had expected when coming into the city. Dry stock in both plain and quartered white oak in the higher grades is very scarce and No. 2 common is bringing good prices. Furniture and flooring manufacturers are buying large amounts of this stock. The lower grades of hardwoods are moving again, although prices are not as good as millmen would like. Sound wormy chestnut continues to be very slow on the market and prices unsatisfactory. Hemlock

all stuff is a little quiet, with prices about the same as they have been.

A number of the mills on the rivers are operating steadily although at a disadvantage on account of the very low stage of the river, which makes it difficult for them to get their timbers into the log harbors. A large number of the inland mills have been obliged to shut down for a few weeks on account of the dry weather, but they expect to begin operations again just as soon as they receive water supply.

ST. LOUIS

A considerable brightening in the hardwood market is noted during the past few weeks. While actual business has not shown any great amount of improvement inquiries have been coming in more numerous. Heavy rains in the

hardwood producing country in the South have undoubtedly caused this, as buyers fear that if the weather continues logging will be more difficult and this will mean a big reduction in the output from most of the mills, thereby causing a shortage in the supply. The indications are that the furniture trade, as well as other lines, will want lumber for their fall operations. Other consumers have not been buying to any extent since spring and a great deal of replenishing of stocks will be needed. Oak stock has become more firm recently, especially quartered oak and grades below first and second. The call for red gum in first and second No. 1 common grade has increased. There is still a quietness in the demand for ash. Poplar is moving along about as usual except in wide pane stock. There is a good call for maple and birch but this market takes but comparatively little of these two items.

MILWAUKEE

The local hardwood trade is not showing the improvement that lumbermen had wished for at this time, probably due to the inactivity of fall building. Hopes are entertained that there will be a general revival in the building field before the close of this month and that new life may be instilled in the general lumber business. One of the disappointing features of the local situation is the fact that the factory trade is still unusually dull. There is every indication, however, that stocks on hand are not large, but the factory people are placing orders to supply their immediate wants only.

The upper grades of northern hardwoods are being held at firm prices, the feeling being that should business show any volume later in the season a shortage in these lines is bound to ensue. The better grades of birch, maple and basswood are holding especially strong. Plain oak is still in good demand. Lower grade stuff is in fairly good demand for box manufacture.

SAGINAW VALLEY

Trade conditions in the valley are improved and a fair business is doing. Prices ruled without fluctuation during the season. Trade is again picking up after the summer lull and prospects are good.

Lumber fit to ship is sold up closely and some green stock is being moved. Thick maple—three and four inches—is reported scarce with a good demand. Maple flooring is also active and a ready seller at good prices. During the early months beech was friendless, but of late it has been taking on friends and is firm at about \$16.50 and \$17. Birch has been moving fairly well.

The output of basswood is limited and has been moving slowly. A good movement is reported in elm.

DETROIT

The local hardwood market has been rather quiet the past two weeks, but there has been a fair volume of business. No pronounced movement is noted in any special line and prices, too, have remained about stationary. There continues to be a good demand for the better grades of maple, oak and poplar, while several good blocks of cypress were disposed of. Good business is reported in the box and veneer trades.

LONDON

Since the last report there has been considerable improvement in the lumber situation. Heavy consignments of whitewood and oak came forward recently and although reduced prices

were taken for the lower grades to effect "ex-cess" sales, yet the better grades keep firm. Shippers of cull whitewood ought to hold up until the market rights itself. At the moment there is not much call for prime plain oak, but the medium quality keeps well to the front and there is no trouble whatever in placing good dry parcels. The cull grade is neglected. Medium satin walnut can still be marketed at fair prices, although this grade has been arriving freely of late. Quartered oak and black walnut are both in poor request. There has been quite a revival in maple flooring and some decent orders have been placed recently which ought to give an impetus to this branch of the trade. Sap gum is being freely used but prices are low owing to forced sales of recent heavy arrivals of this stock.

GRAND RAPIDS

Best grades of birch and maple are scarce and very firm. Considerable birch is going into flooring and into furniture. The quartered oak market is steady. Lower grades of elm, ash and basswood continue to drag.

LIVERPOOL

Trade conditions are slack owing to the labor troubles which are causing much anxiety throughout the kingdom. A big strike, involving a large number of men, is now in progress in the shipbuilding world, while in addition, trouble is brewing in the railways and in the cotton area. This is completely upsetting trade and prevents anyone from going in for heavy speculation. The mahogany position continues firm and American purchases at the last sale were very heavy. The wood arriving is growing heavier again, the past week's import totaling over 2,000 logs. Prices cannot be maintained at the present level much longer and a considerable fall is looked for in the next few days. It is reported that at Benin large supplies are waiting for shipments and it has been only through careful manipulation that prices have been kept at current figures.

The sales of mahogany during the month showed a fair proportion of good logs, though inferior sticks were much in evidence. A strong demand for good quality stuff brought unusual prices for prime logs. One of the Liverpool Louises suggests that there is little prospect of any decrease during 1910 owing to the rubber boom, which is responsible for labor shortage from the African coast.

Hardwoods generally are very firm and prices are much better than for sometime past. Hickory logs are scarce and bringing record prices. Ash logs have also improved, first growth logs being practically non-existent, all the leading holders being completely sold out. Second growth logs are not in such a favorable position, but the market is also firm. Ash lumber is one of the best spots at present and is likely to continue for sometime to come. This wood is rapidly growing in favor and consumers are becoming more reconciled to its use, though there was a time when users here would not touch American ash at any price. Maple stocks have advanced ten per cent all around on an average for both planks and boards. Birch shows little change, though logs are very scarce and the tone of the market is firm. Canary whitewood continues as before, while walnut has appreciably hardened. Oak stocks are a little better. White oak logs are finding more favor, though prices ruling are still on the low side. Wagon and coffin oak planks are not moving very briskly, but No. 1 common boards are moving into consumption with more freedom. Prime stocks are not as good as they should be, but quartered wood is scarce in good quality and is selling well.

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A company owning saw mill and two handle factories, with complete equipment of best modern machinery and 2,400 acres of land, on Railroad in Mississippi, where freight rate is favorable, wishes to sell its entire holdings. The factories are now running and paying dividends. The Plant includes storehouse, boarding house, 32 cottages, etc., practically the entire village. Of the land one half has been cut over, but still has a large amount of tie and other timber, the rest has been denuded of some white oak, but still contains about 6,000 feet fine oak, hickory, poplar and gum to the acre. The land is very fine for farming. This is a splendid chance for a moderate investment.

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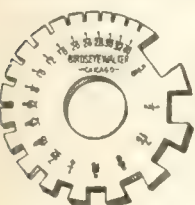
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Also other sizes and large stock of generators, both direct connected and belted. Locomotives and cars.

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Standard and narrow gauge locomotives and cars of all sorts for logging and railroad use.

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NEW STEEL RAILS, QUICK SHIPMENT.

From 8-pound to 45-pound sections, with joints and spikes. Also standard sections, relaying rail. CHARLES A. RIDGELY & CO.,
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1 carload dry, 2 inch Maple.
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- 2 cars 6/4 No. 2 common
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- 5 cars 5/4 1sts and 2nds.
- 2 cars 5/4 No. 1 common
- 4 cars 4/4 1sts and 2nds.
- 2 cars 4/4 No. 1 common.
- 5 cars 5/4 No. 3 common.
- 5 cars 6/4 No. 3 common.
- 6 cars 4/4 No. 3 common.

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A few cars of very fine No. 1 common cherry.
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30,000 ft. 1x10" and wider Indiana Quartered White Oak, band sawn and trimmed, three years dry.

100,000 ft. 1x8x10" White Pine, No. 2 barn, Tonawanda grading.

100,000 ft. 1x4 White Pine Flooring, No. 2 barn, Tonawanda grading.

We must move the above quick to make room. Will quote special prices.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED FOR CASH.

All grades and thicknesses, oak, chestnut, hickory, birch, basswood and poplar.

J. JACOBSON, Elizabethport, N. J.

WANTED.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Red and White Oak.
4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Basswood.

Delivery New York city, lighterage limits.

HERBERT C. TURNER & CO.,

1 Madison Ave., New York.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 2558 S. Robey St., Chicago.

WANTED.

A car maple or birch edgings suitable for 3/4 x 60" handles. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—OAK TIMBER AND PILING.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL PILING & LUMBER CO.,
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SOMETHING TO KNOW.

If you have hardwood to sell in Chicago, sell through one who knows the trade.

GENIO WALLACE, Storage Yards,
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SECOND GROWTH WHITE ASH LOGS.

Wanted, during winter, 20 to 30 carloads, 8" up diameter, 15 to 16' average length, clean.
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We are the largest Chicago Teaming firm making a business of LUMBER HAULING, and can give your interests better attention than jobbers or dealers. We inspect and dispose of carloads left in hands of factory trade.

REFERENCES: Monroe National Bank, Western Trust and Savings Co., and Lumber Users in Chicago

TOWNES EMERGENCY EXPRESS, Inc.,

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WE CAN DOUBLE THE CAPACITY OF YOUR DRY KILN.

PORT NORFOLK, VA., March 19, 1910
GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:-

Answering your letter relative to the merits of your dry kiln process, in comparison with that of the present kilns.

Your process installed by us in an old rattle-trap of a kiln was successful. We were much pleased with the results.

In early part of 1909 our entire plant was destroyed by fire. We wrote you for plans for a new kiln. You were dilatory in getting plans to us. We were persuaded by other kiln people to install their process.

Results:

Present system with us is not a success. This system installed in an entirely new, air-tight brick building, under what should be very favorable conditions, does not give us results that we secured with your system in the old rattle-trap kiln.

In our judgment, resulting from our experience with the two systems, they should not be mentioned in the same breath.

Unless we can find some way of getting better than present results from this system, we will be after you in a short time to install your process on top of the same.

Yours very truly,

AIR LINE MFG. CO.,

C. W. STEELE, Sec'y and Treas.

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS
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Looking into the Upper Runway of a Jeffrey Wire Rope Conveyor Equipment.

We insure satisfaction in handling Saw Mill materials and our equipments are rapidly replacing old methods of handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, Etc.

Drop us a card for catalog HF 57.

THE JEFFREY MFG. CO.
COLUMBUS OHIO

WANTED QUARTERED AND PLAIN WHITE OAK.

4,000 ft. 6 1/2"x12" and up quartered White Oak, ones and twos.

6,000 ft. clear quartered White Oak strips, 2 1/2", 3", 4 1/2", 5" and 5 1/2" wide. Every piece flash grain, ones and twos. Address

THOS. W. SMITH,

Cor. 1st and Indiana Av., Washington, D. C.

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4-4 No. 1 common dry. Delivery Detroit. Any amount. Describe fully. Address

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WANTED—SMALL DIMENSION

in quartered red and white oak 14" to 26" long, 1/4 to 1/2 G 4 thick, plain oak from 18" to 48" long. Also clear oak and birch squares 15" to 48" long, 1 1/2"x1 1/2" to 3x3.

PENN FURN. & CHAIR STOCK CO.,

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FOR SALE.

Red and white oak. In stock 2x2x26 30 and 2 1/2 inch.

A. D. GREENE, Indianapolis, Miss.

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FOR SALE.

A large circular mill in South with over twenty million feet Oak, Gum and Cottonwood available. It's a big bargain for the right man. Address "BOX 96," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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A man with seven-foot band mill to saw ten to twelve million feet of mostly poplar and oak, by the thousand. Or, we will contract the logging and sawing. Logging is of the very best. We want to begin work at once.

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Contract for manufacturing hardwood in central West Virginia with good portable mill.
BOX 435, Buckhannon, W. Va.

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An up-to-date Bending Factory, located on trunk line railroad close to New York. Have established a good business in the manufacture of Rims, Shafts, Poles, Whiffletrees and other wagon and automobile stock. Can get plenty of Oak and Hickory to keep the plant in operation, and no trouble to sell the output. Factory is in good running order and can be seen in daily operation.

Also 1,000 acres of good Oak and Hickory timber. Will sell separate or together.

If interested, address

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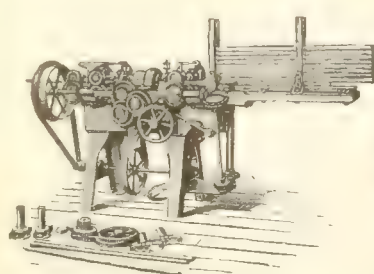
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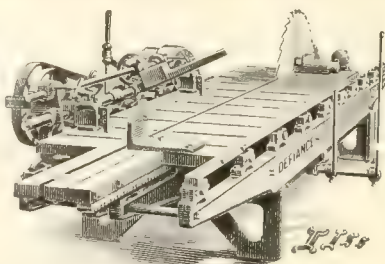
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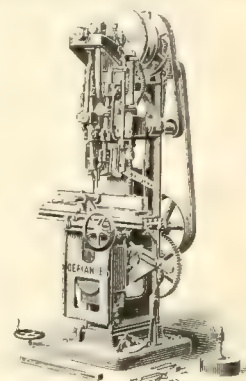


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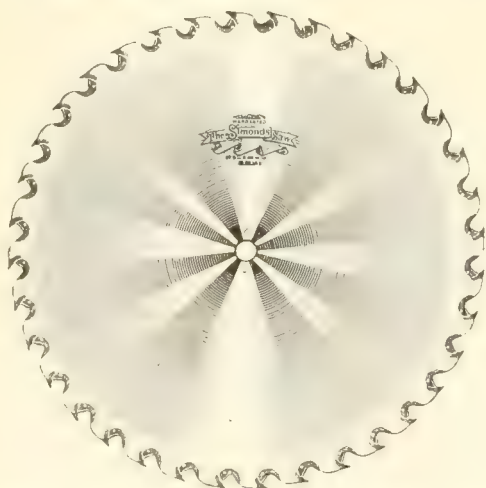
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High Daily Averages in skidding depend principally on initial capacity and the degree to which the skidder can be operated to that capacity.

The Clyde Self-propelling Steam Skidder

is absolutely independent of loading and is never held back nor its full capacity interfered with by any loading conditions that may exist. Full capacity is therefore possible when conditions are favorable and the hauls are short thus insuring a surplus of logs to compensate for those days when conditions are unfavorable and the hauls are long.

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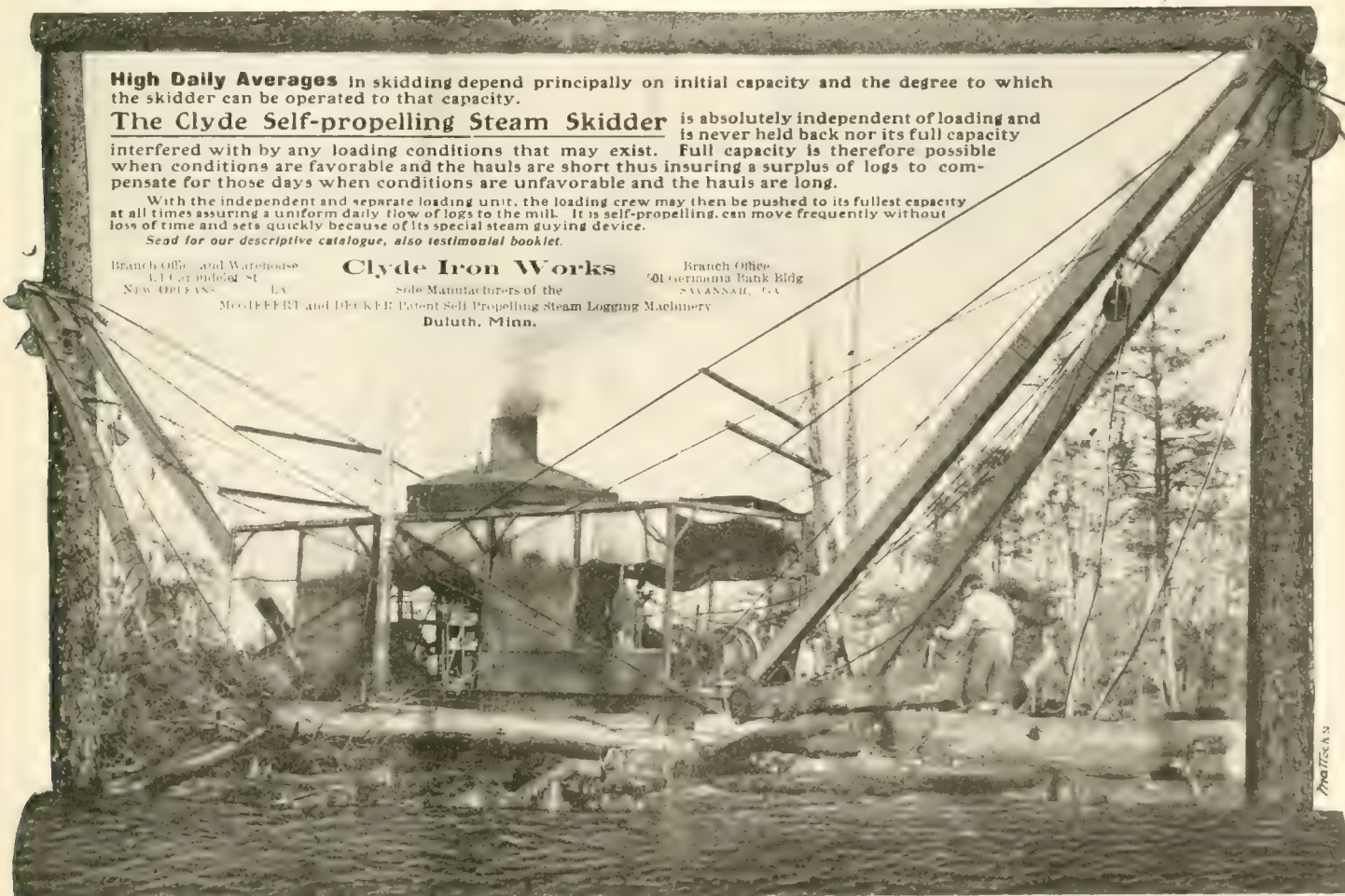
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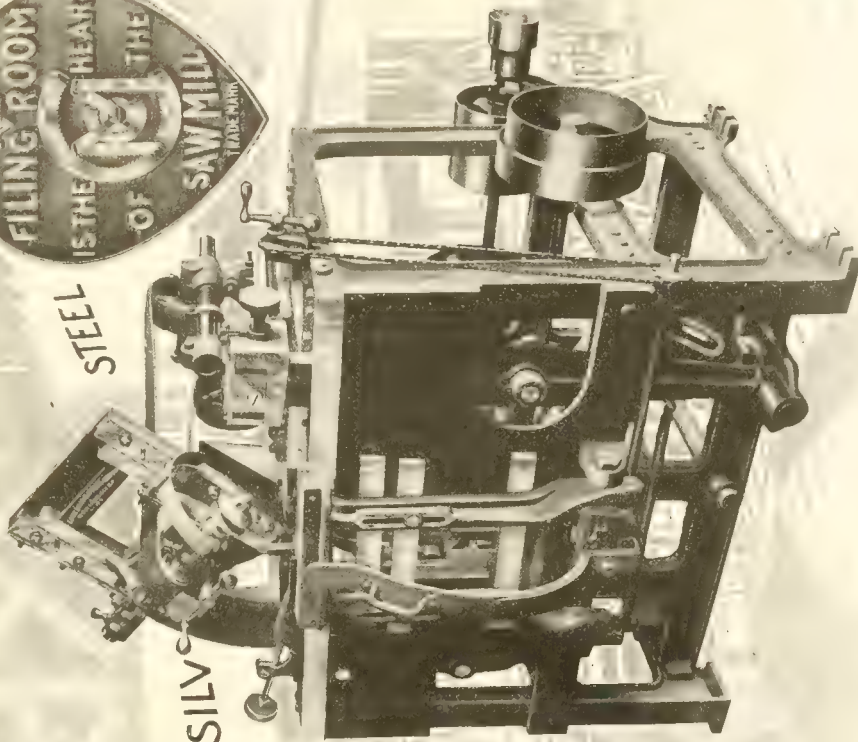


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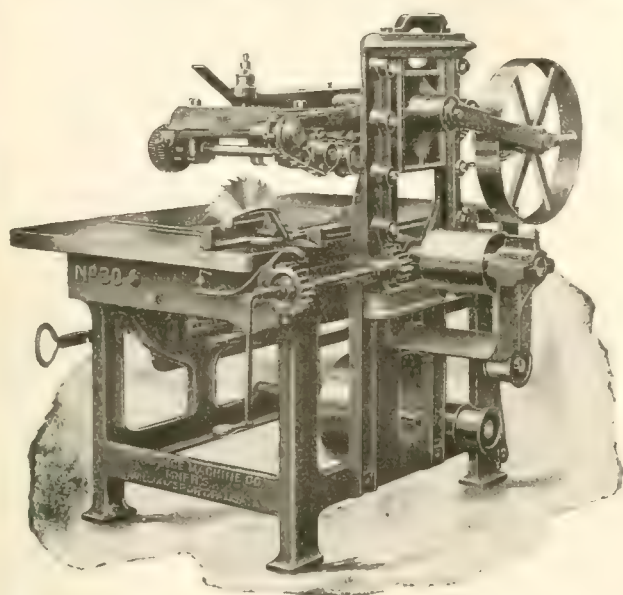
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A Different Rip Saw

No. 30 Power Feed with Adjustable Feed Rolls

A Machine of Exceptional Range and Capacity

Will Rip Stock as short as 10 in.

One piece frame. Four bearings for arbor, one of them outside driving pulley, as shown, and one a removable outside bearing at opposite end of arbor. Exceptionally positive and strong feed works. The rolls are 6 inches in diameter, and are adjustable to and from the saw, so that from 10 to 20 in. saws may be used, ripping up to 6½ in. thick. Feed roll adjustment is entirely new. The sliding head stock controlling feed is raised to any point with one motion of crank, and controlled with ratchet. Tension of feed chains is the same at all distances **without adjustment**. It has many other good features, but we've no more room to describe them.

WRITE FOR FULL DESCRIPTION

This is only one of the many superior machines we are building. If in need of anything in the woodworking machinery line, it will pay you to investigate our tools before placing an order. Catalogue sent on request.

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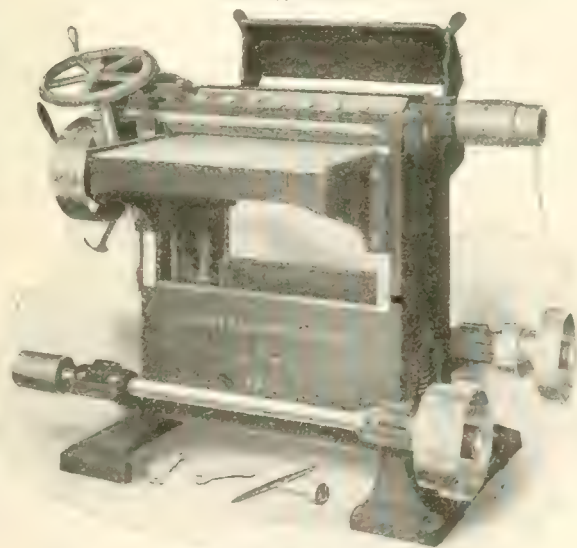
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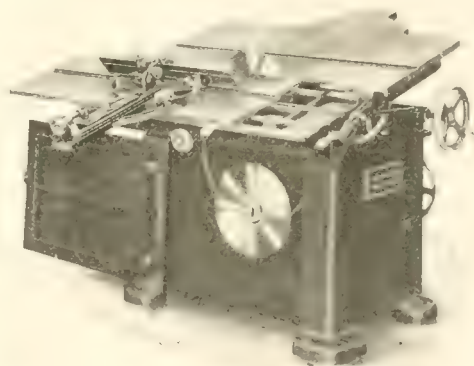
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No. 35 SINGLE SURFACE PONY PLANNER

Planes 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick. Table slides on outside of frame so it is steady and the work will not be wavy or have clipped off ends. Two rates of feed driven from cylinder, one regulating the other.



THE TANNEWITZ TYPE "B" DOUBLE REVOLVING ARBOR SAW BENCH

Possesses an original design and exclusive conveniences. It is a labor-saving machine

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All the stocks are band sawn and dry.

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Manufacturers of High-Grade

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3-8 in. and 13-16 in. in all standard widths and grades.

No Better Hardwood Floors made than our 13-16 inch and 3-8 inch.

STEEL SCRAPED, END MATCHED,
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"Chief Brand" Maple and Beech Flooring

in $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

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We are now in position to supply single ply veneers of native woods, from our Birchwood mill.

Twenty-two years' experience in high-grade built up work assures our familiarity with all its special requirements. We produce stock THAT IS IN SHAPE TO GLUE.

OUR ALGOMA FACTORY, for the past seventeen years, has made a specialty of high-grade glued up work only. We manufacture panels of all sizes, either flat or bent to shape in all woods. Mahogany and Quarter-Sawed Oak a specialty.

We do not make any 2-ply stock or do not use slice cut quartered oak in any of our work. Our quartered oak is all sawed

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Our prices ARE NOT the lowest, but our product is guaranteed THE BEST.

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Well manufactured, thoroughly
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High Grade Product in

DOOR VENEERS AND CABINET STOCK

We offer some attractive bargains in 1/8 inch Red Oak
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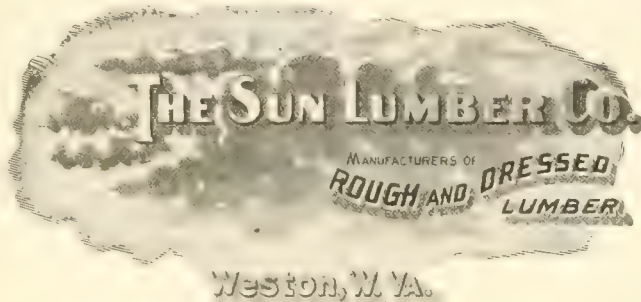
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162,500 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better Ash.
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WE WANT TO MOVE 100,000 FT. OF 13-16 X 2 1/4 FACE NO. 1
COMMON PLAIN OAK FLOORING AT \$23 F.O.B. SALT LICK, KY.

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We offer for prompt shipment

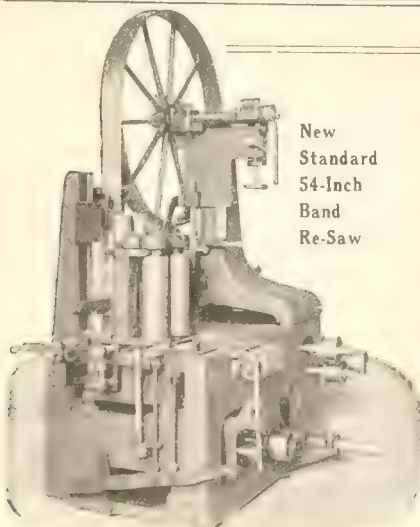
From Johnson City, Tenn.,

From Poplar Bluff, Mo.,

50,000 feet 4-4 S. W. Chestnut	1 C-L 2 1/2 to 3 in. Pl. R. & W. Oak Strips
50,000 feet 5-4 S. W. Chestnut	3 C-L 4-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
30,000 feet 6-4 S. W. Chestnut	5 C-L 4-4 Common Plain White Oak
75,000 feet 8-4 S. W. Chestnut	
50,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar	2 C-L 4-4 No. 1 Common Qt. White Oak
1 C-L 6-4 Com. and Better Plain Mt. Oak	1 C-L 4-4 Qt. White Oak Strips
1 C-L 8-4 Com. and Better Plain Mt. Oak	5 C-L 4-4 No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak
100,000 feet 4-4 to 8-4 No. 3 Com. Oak	

100,000 feet 4-4 Sound No. 3 Com. Oak
1 C-L 6-4 C-B Qt. White Oak fin 30
5 C-L 8-4 C-B Plain White " 1 days

Thoroughly dry stock—High Grades—Fine Lengths—Band sawn and equalized



New
Standard
54-Inch
Band
Re-Saw

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— U. S. A. —

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"ROBBINS"

Rock, Maple and Birch Flooring

Is air and kiln-dried, end matched, bored and steel scraped. Mixed car-loads a specialty.

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Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

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Our stock comprises all the different kinds of timber grown in Wisconsin and we are well prepared to fill mixed orders promptly. We call your attention especially to stock in *Plain* and *Red Birch* in all thicknesses and a good assortment of *Pine* and *Hemlock*, *Basswood Siding* and *Ceiling* and *Hardwood Flooring*.

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Atlanta, Wis. and Grand Rapids, Wis.

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IMPROVED WHITE SAW SWAGES

Will make your saws last longer, make better lumber and please your filer - it's a money saving proposition for you. Better consider it. They don't cost much and last a long time.

Catalog if you want it

Phoenix Mfg. Co.

Eau Claire, Wis.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

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WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

PACIFIC COAST

We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the **world**. We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer to **verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time**. Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

JAMES D. LACEY & CO.

JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE

312 Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans
1215 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago

LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS
IN THE WORLD

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HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

W. P. Craig Lumber Co.

Wholesale Hardwood and Building

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

LUMBER

Hardwood Mills: Lick Run, W. Va., Sutherland, W. Va.,
Arvondale, W. Va., Beckley, W. Va., Hookersville,
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Home Office: Uniontown, Pa.

Sales Office: Oliver Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

I. F. BALSLEY, Sales Manager.

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THREE CARS 6-4 FLITCH LOCUST
AT \$24.00 F. O. B. ASHTOLA, PA.

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The Hamilton Lumber Company WHOLESALE LUMBER

Diamond National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

We will make price to move these stocks

300,000 feet 4-4 to 8-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

500,000 feet 4-4 Tupelo Gum Log Run

200,000 feet 2x6 to 2x10, 12 feet and longer, sound square
edged Oak

We solicit your inquiries.

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And Hardwood Flooring

Southern Stock a Specialty

MAY BUILDING, : PITTSBURG, PA.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. PITTSBURG, PA.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To investigate several choice bargains I
have to offer in well selected tracts of

PINE OR HARDWOOD TIMBERLANDS

JOHN C. SPRY, CHICAGO, ILL.
206 La Salle St.

A Great Opportunity

LOCATION FOR SHOOK FACTORY

Large output of low-grade lumber
at low-grade price

For full information address

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LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

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AND CYPRESS LUMBER**

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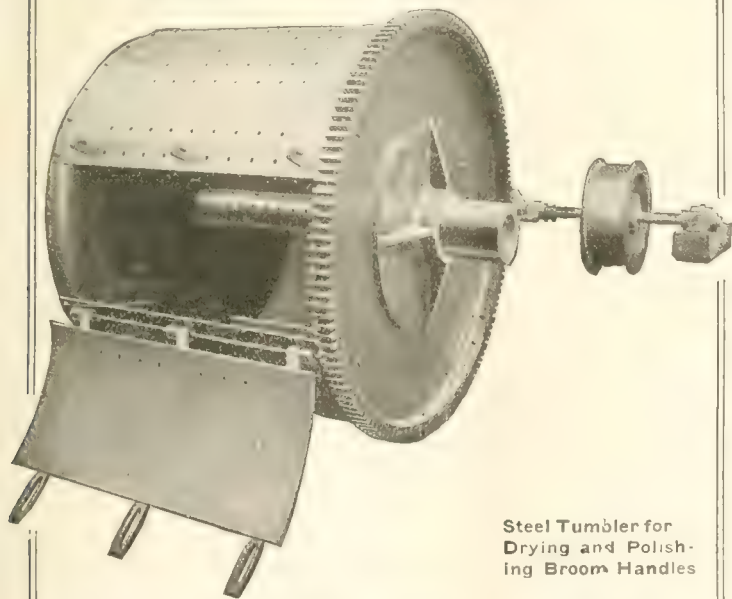
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Let us tell you about our STEEL TUMBLERS FOR DRYING AND POLISHING BROOM HANDLES. This system is rapidly supplanting all others. More economical; less time required for drying; no polishing afterwards; greater per cent of straight handles turned out.



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CADILLAC MACHINE COMPANY

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**ALL WE CAN OFFER
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SYCAMORE—

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ALL GRADES RED GUM

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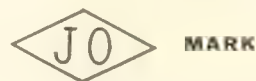
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Exporter of **Black Walnut Logs**



**FIGURED WALNUT IN LONG WOOD
AND STUMPS**

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

TWO MILLS IN INDIANA

FORT WAYNE AND LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

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Northern Indiana hard woods,
dry, carefully manufactured,
large stocks.

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OUR SPECIALTY

Finely Figured Quartered Oak

Evansville, Indiana

**Thompson, Thayer &
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EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

AN ESPECIAL BARGAIN OFFER

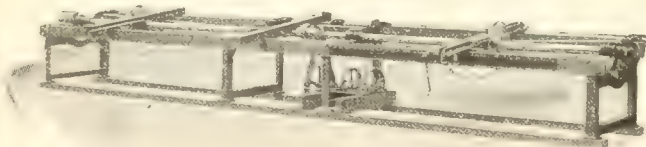
No. 1 Common Walnut, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

No. 2 Common Walnut, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

We manufacture Quartered, Plain Oak & Poplar Lumber

**YOUR LUMBER WILL SELL MORE READILY
AND BRING MORE PER THOUSAND**

If you trim it on a "TOWER" One-man, 2-saw Trimmer.



"TOWER" One-man, 2-saw Trimmer, Small Size, Front View.

This machine removes defective ends, squares the lumber, makes it of standard or any desired special lengths and saves freight by reducing the weight.

In all other trimmers the operator has to go clear to the end of the MACHINE to shift the saws.

In the "TOWER", the crank for this purpose is attached to one of the transfer blocks (whichever is desired).

This feature saves time and therefore increases the capacity of the machine.

The operator is also in a position to see instantly how to trim the lumber with the least possible waste and to the best possible advantage.

Both the saws move, approaching or receding from each other simultaneously.

There are two feeds (rates at which the lumber is fed to the saws). The feed may be started, stopped or changed without stopping the trimmer itself. Both feeds are controlled by the same lever.

Note the removable bridgetree, and the ease with which the saws may be taken off. Note, too, the extreme simplicity of the entire machine.

Made in ten different sizes.

We also manufacture

**THE FAMOUS "TOWER" LINE OF EDGERS AND
THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE**

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., Greenville, Mich.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Is Manufactured by the Puget Sound Machinery Depot, at Seattle, Wash., for the Washington and Oregon Trade.

EZRA RHODES
NORTHERN and SOUTHERN
HARDWOODS

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Indiana

J. & J. VINKE

Agents for the Sale of

AMERICAN HARDWOODS IN LUMBER AND LOGS

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND

**INDIANA
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We have the following Indiana Stock we wish to
Move at Once

1 car 4-4 Clear Face Qtd. W. O. Strips.

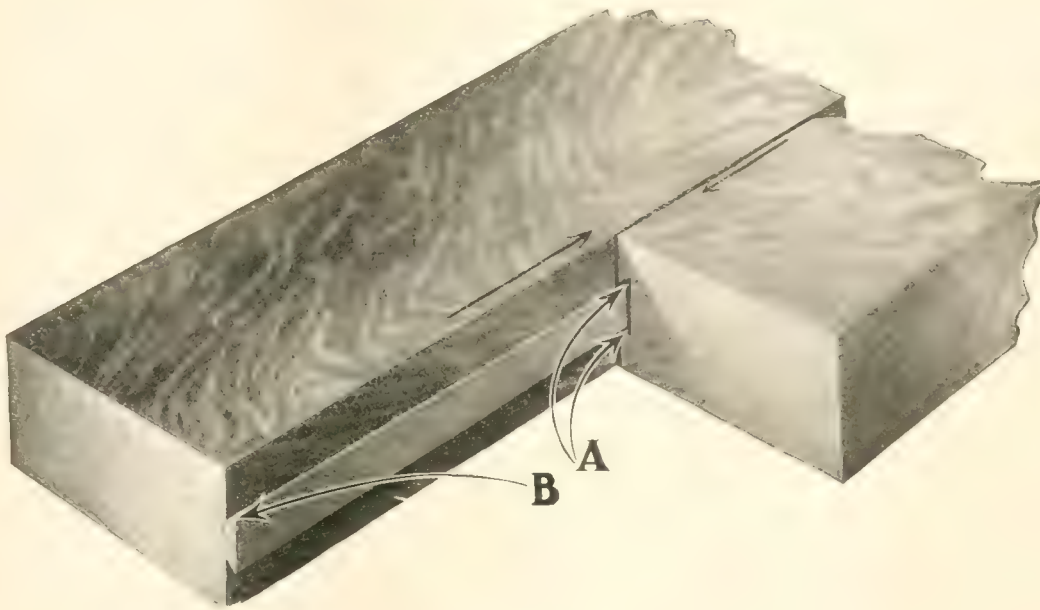
1 car 4-4 1st and 2d Qtd. W. O.

3 cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Qtd. W. O.

1 car 4-4 1st and 2d Poplar

1 car 5-4 No. 1 Com. and 1st and 2d Plain W. O.

S. Burkholder Lumber Company
Crawfordsville, Ind.



WELDING LUMBER

The reason why ***Tapering Wedge Dovetail Glue Joints*** will not show a sink in the varnish, is because it is practically welding lumber together. The glue in the wedge dovetailed stock cannot escape; it is forced into every pore and crevice, making a perfect joint, which has been thoroughly tested for over a year in several factories who make furniture and chairs requiring a perfect varnish finish by automatically jointing, gluing, joining their lumber together and sizing the panel to width at one operation on the ***Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer***.

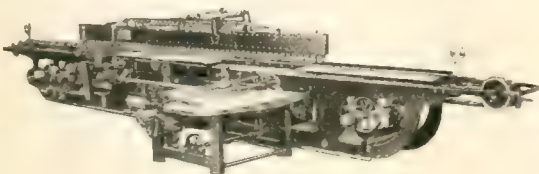
You can reduce your jointing costs about two-thirds and still be assured that your product will be as good or better than by the method you now use.

Write today for a wedge sample without glue and give it a critical inspection.

Linderman Machine Company

Muskegon, Michigan

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Vansant,

Manufacturers Old-Fashioned

5-8 and 4-4
in Wide Stock,
Specialty

Kitchen &

Soft
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Poplar

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Company

F L O O R I N G

4-16' long
Mostly 6-16'

OAK - MAPLE - BEECH

Hollow Backed and
Thoroughly Kiln-Dried

Every dealer in flooring should write us for prices, get our flooring in stock
and thus avoid the annoyance of disposing of a lot of flooring 1'-4' LONG

THE W. M. RITTER LUMBER CO., Columbus, O.

W. H. DAWKINS LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF BAND SAWED

OLD FASHIONED
SOFT

YELLOW POPLAR

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YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
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POPLAR LUMBER

ROUGH	ALL GRADES	DRESSED
QUICK SHIPMENT		

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Aardwood Record

Fifteenth Year,
Semi-Monthly.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 10, 1910

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LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

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MANUFACTURER OF

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W A N T E D

All Kinds of High-Grade

HARDWOODS

S.E. SLAYMAKER & CO.

Representing
WEST VIRGINIA SPRUCE LUMBER CO.,
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THREE IMPORTANT FEATURES OF OUR BUSINESS

Indiana Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Co., of Indianapolis, Ind.

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"THE BEST LUMBER"

CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER CO.

SCRANTON, PA.

CYPRESS

AND

WEST VIRGINIA

HARDWOODS

SELLING AGENT

THE HEBARD CYPRESS CO.

MILLS: WAYCROSS, GA.

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SHINGLES

BRANCH OFFICES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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LUMBER INSURERS' GENERAL AGENCY

Managers of the Leading Stock Fire In-
surance Companies making a specialty
of Lumber and Woodworking Risks

84 William Street, - - NEW YORK

PROCTOR **VENEER DRYER** FIREPROOF
-AN-
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
RECOMMENDED BY ALL THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT

NO
SPLITTING
NOR
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NO
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ADJUSTING

THE PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY
DEPT. L HANCOCK & SOMERSET STS. PHILA. PA.

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

Get your order in early for

RED OAK

200,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better.

Ask us for prices on 200,000 feet 5-8 to 10-4 No. 1 Common and Better

SOFT YELLOW TENNESSEE POPLAR

good widths and lengths, ready for immediate shipment.

We have just received a large consignment of

MAHOGANY

200,000 feet, manufactured from choice logs, well figured, and nice stock in every particular; good widths and lengths.

No better time than right now to think about

HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE

Our big stock offers some choice bargains.

Are you in the market for

CALIFORNIA SUGAR AND WHITE PINE

We have a large stock of 4-4 to 12-4

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

Let us quote you on

BLACK WALNUT

We have 50,000 feet No. 2 Common and Better, dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths.

We have just received a large block of

SOFT WHITE PINE

4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths.

Can ship separate or mixed cars.

4-4 to 16-4 200,000 ft.

HARD MAPLE

Also same amount of Soft Maple.

Ask us for prices.

We can make prompt shipment on

WHITE OAK

200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths, Tennessee stock.

We now have 200,000 7x24 and 100,000 6x20 No. 1

HEART RIVED CYPRESS SHINGLES

Ready for delivery. Ask us for prices.

What about

CHESTNUT

We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4; also 5 cars of 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better, bone dry, for prompt shipment.

If you are looking for

GULF CYPRESS

write us for prices. We have a large block, dry, well manufactured, from 4-4 to 16-4.

How are you fixed on

WHITE PINE?

We have 50,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Firm and Better, dry, which can be shipped in the rough or worked in any manner desired.

"We Have It If It's Hardwood"

J. GIBSON MCILVAIN & COMPANY

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St. Yards: Fifty-Eighth and Woodland Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

TIMBER

WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

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We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the **world**. We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer to **verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time**. Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

JAMES D. LACEY & CO.

JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE

312 Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans
1215 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago

LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS
IN THE WORLD

1009 White Bldg., Seattle
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MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

MANUFACTURED BY

COBBS & MITCHELL, Inc.

Cadillac, Mich., September 5, 1910

DRY STOCK LIST

4-4 Ash No. 2 Common and Better	-	46M
4-4 Basswood No. 1 Common	- - -	80M
4-4 Basswood No. 2 Common	- - -	300M
8-4 Rock Elm	- - - - -	80M
4-4 Soft Maple No. 2 Common and Better		100M

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

MITCHELL BROTHERS COMPANY

Dry Stock List

Michigan Hardwoods

Cadillac, Mich., September 6, 1910

8-4 Ash, 1s and 2s.....	5M
1x6 Basswood, No. 1 Common.....	17M
1x7 and up Basswood, No. 1 Common.....	38M
4-4 Basswood, No. 2 Common.....	150M
1x6 Basswood, No. 2 Common.....	16M
4-4 Soft Maple, No. 2 Common and Better.	78M

CADILLAC QUALITY

When you want lumber of Cadillac Quality, lumber which has been manufactured and seasoned properly, and grades which have not been blended to meet price competition, send us your inquiries.

WE SELL ONLY MITCHELLS-MAKE

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber

1 TO 6 INCHES THICK

WRITE FOR PRICES

BAY CITY

::

MICHIGAN

THE Kneeland-Bigelow Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PINE, HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

BAY CITY, - - - MICHIGAN

40,000 ft.	6/4 maple step plank.
100,000 "	6/4 No. 1 common and better maple.
100,000 "	8/4 No. 1 common and better maple.
200,000 "	4 4 No. 3 common maple.
200,000 "	5/4 No. 3 common beech and maple.
150,000 "	5/4 No. 2 common and better beech.
250,000 "	6/4 No. 3 common beech.
100,000 "	4/4 No. 2 common and better birch.
75,000 "	5/4 No. 2 common and better birch.
10,000 "	6/4 No. 1 common and better birch.
30,000 "	8/4 No. 1 common and better birch.
150,000 "	5/4 No. 2 common and better basswood.
20,000 "	6/4 No. 1 common and better basswood.
35,000 "	4/4 No. 2 common and better elm.
10,000 "	12/4 No. 1 common and better elm.
500,000 "	8 4 No. 1 hemlock.
500,000 "	8/4 No. 2 hemlock.



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FRED D. SMITH
HARDWOOD LUMBER
1337-1343 North Branch St. CHICAGO

CRANDALL & BROWN
3300 South Center Ave.
Cypress - Yellow Pine
Oak and Poplar

Phone Austin 3812
J. C. BENNETT
Wholesale Dealer in Northern and Southern
HARDWOOD LUMBER
610 N. ALMA AVE., AUSTIN, CHICAGO
Consignments solicited.
Let me figure on your requirements

Frederick Gustorf & Co.
Wholesale Hardwood Lumber
Southern Oak a Specialty
108 LA SALLE STREET

J. M. ATTLEY & CO.
HARDWOODS
RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG.

BUY
PINE AND HARDWOOD
FROM
J. J. COCHRAN, Incorporated
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961 PEOPLE'S GAS BUILDING

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Wholesale and Retail
HARDWOOD LUMBER
Southern Hardwoods a Specialty
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PAUL SCHMECHEL
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HARDWOODS
Southern Elm a Specialty

Telephone Canal 1355 Q. Y. Hamilton, Manager
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(Not Incorporated)
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FISHER BUILDING
Sound Wormy Chestnut
A SPECIALTY

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W. B. Crane & Company
Established 1881
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22nd, Sangamon and Morgan Sts. Mills at
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McParland Hardwood Lumber Co. 873-88 Laflin St.
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THE KERNS-UTLEY LUMBER COMPANY

Chicago, Ill.

FOLLOWING STOCK READY FOR SHIPMENT

50,000 ft. 4 4 Fas pl. Red Oak.
20,000 ft. 4 4 Fas pl. White Oak.
75,000 ft. 4 4 No. 1 com. pl. Red and White Oak.
40,000 ft. 4 4 No. 2 com. pl. Red and White Oak.
20,000 ft. 5 4 Fas pl. Red Oak.
10,000 ft. 5 4 Fas pl. White Oak.
30,000 ft. 5 4 No. 1 com. pl. Red and White Oak.
10,000 ft. 5 4 No. 2 com. pl. Red and White Oak.
20,000 ft. 6 4 Fas pl. Red and White Oak.
25,000 ft. 6 4 No. 1 com. pl. Red and White Oak.
10,000 ft. 10 4 Fas pl. White Oak.
40,000 ft. 12 4 Fas pl. Red and White Oak.
50,000 ft. 4 4 No. 1 com. and bet. Quartered Oak.
20,000 ft. 4 4 No. 1 com. and bet. White Ash.

Our Shipments
Always on Time

WIRE ORDERS 10
WORDS OUR EXPENSE

20,000 ft. 5 4 No. 1 com. and bet. White Ash.
35,000 ft. 6 4 No. 1 com. and bet. White Ash.
40,000 ft. 1x13" and up Cottonwood Boxboards.
30,000 ft. 1x9" and up Cottonwood Boxboards.
20,000 ft. 1x13" and up Fas Cottonwood.
50,000 ft. 1x6" and up Fas Cottonwood.
100,000 ft. 4 4 No. 1 com. Cottonwood.
100,000 ft. 4 4 No. 2 com. Cottonwood.
100,000 ft. 5 4 No. 1 com. and bet. Cottonwood.
11,000 ft. 4 4 No. 1 com. and bet. Elm.
40,000 ft. 6 4 No. 1 com. and bet. Elm.
20,000 ft. 8 4 No. 1 com. and bet. Elm.
20,000 ft. 12 4 No. 1 com. and bet. Elm.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

THE FOREST PRODUCTS CO.

1101 MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

COTTONWOOD, TOUGH ASH, PLAIN OAK AND ELM OUR SPECIALTIES.

Our hardwood stock aggregates over 20,000,000 feet comprising every kind of hardwood of the most desirable thicknesses, and is above the average run of grades.

Can supply any dimension or grade, and ship any quantity as required, direct from mill.

LET US FIGURE WITH YOU ON CONTRACTS FOR IMMEDIATE OR FUTURE DELIVERY.

ESTABLISHED 1852

MEARS-SLAYTON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers

and Dealers in

Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, 1237 Belmont Ave.

CHICAGO

We have at shipping point the following cars as noted. All this stock is band sawed, cut from large timber, and widths and lengths are unusually good

BASSWOOD: 1 car 6 4 1st and 2nd; 2 cars 6 4 No. 1 Common; 2 cars 6 4 No. 2 Common; 3 cars 8 4 No. 1 Common and Better 75% 1st and 2nd; 5 cars 5 4 1st and 2nd; 2 cars 5 4 No. 1 Common; 4 cars 4 4 1st and 2nd; 2 cars 4 4 No. 1 Common; 5 cars 5 4 No. 3 Common; 5 cars 6 4 No. 3 Common; 6 cars 4 4 No. 3 Common.

BIRCH: Extra good lengths—2 cars 8 4 1st and 2nd; 1 car 12 4 1st and 2nd; 5 cars 5 4 No. 1 Common and Better; 4 cars 4 4 No. 1 Common and Better.

MICHIGAN GRAY ELM: Good lengths—4 cars 4 4 No. 2 Common and Better, about 25% 1st and 2nd; 1 car 6 4 No. 2 Common and Better, 50% 1st and 2nd; 3 cars 8 4 No. 2 Common and Better, 60% 1st and 2nd; 1 car 12 4 No. 1 Common and Better, 15% 1st and 2nd.

WHITE PINE: Cut full thickness, full log product. 1 car 8 4 No. 3 Shop; 1 car 6 4 No. 2 Shop; 1 car 4 4 Shop; 5 cars 6 4 No. 2 Common and Better.

RED OAK: Good widths and lengths—4 cars 1" 1st and 2nd; 3 cars 1" No. 1 Common; 2 cars 10 4 and 12 4 1st and 2nd.

WESTERN WHITE PINE SHOP: Finest kind, in all thicknesses. Widths are extra good and quality is much nearer Wisconsin stock than the ordinary Western Pine.

Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and dealers in

Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood

Wagon Stock and Other Hardwoods

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and Wagon Stock.

Write us before selling.

Fisher Building

CHICAGO

J. RAYNER VENEERED PANELS

ALL WOODS

SEND FOR STOCK LIST

MAHOGANY LUMBER

1400-1410 CARROLL AVE.

CHICAGO

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

Konzen, Stumpf & Schafer Lumber Co.

Blue Island Avenue and Robey St.

DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE STOCK

Kiln-dried Lumber a Specialty

FLANNER-STEGER LAND & LUMBER COMPANY STEGER BLDG., CHICAGO

are desirous of moving the following stock:

350,000 ft. 5-4 Log Run Basswood, mostly 12 ft. 150,000 ft. 5-4 No. 2 Com. Basswood, 250,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Basswood, 20,000 ft. 11 in. and wdr. No. 1 Com. Basswood, 500,000 feet 1 inch No. 1 Common Birch. 750,000 feet 1 inch No. 2 Common Birch. Maple and Birch Flooring in any quantities. Send in your inquiries.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

HAYDEN & WESTCOTT LUMBER COMPANY

Railway Exchange, CHICAGO Phone Harrison 6440

We will buy at the market less a fair Jobber's discount

HARDWOODS

YOU
CAN
AFFORD TO
DEAL
WITH US

WHITE PINE

POPLAR

2 cars 8-14 to 17 in 14 ft. and longer Sign Boards.
3 cars 4-11 to 22 in 12 ft. and longer Wagon Box Boards
1 car 7-8 1/2 to 21 in 14 ft. and 16 ft. 1st and Panels
10 cars 4-4 average widths and lengths, No. 2 Common, (must be bright)

WHITE ASH, Tough

2 cars 8-16 to 8 in. wide, 10 ft. and 12 ft. dry.

CHESTNUT

3 cars 5-4 good widths, 10 to 16 ft. Sound Wormy (Cores)
2 cars 6-4 good widths, 10 to 16 ft. Sound Wormy (Cores)
3 cars 8-4 good widths, 10 to 16 ft. Sound Wormy (Cores)

MAPLE, Hard

2 cars 6-4 describe W & L No. 1 Common and Better, show percentage of each grade.

WE WANT TO SELL CAR OR CARGO LOTS OF ANY KIND OF LUMBER. IF WE ACCEPT YOUR ORDER, WILL PRODUCE THE GOODS. WRITE US.

3 cars 8-4 describe W & L No. 1 Common and Better, show percentage of each grade.
1 car 3-1, describe W & L No. 1 Common and Better, show percentage of each grade.

MAPLE, Soft

5 cars 4-4 describe W & L No. 2 Common and Better.

GUM

10 cars Red 4-4 in. and wider 12 ft., 100 to 10 ft. 1s and 2s.
10 cars Sap, 4-4 in. and wider 12 ft., 100 to 10 ft. 1s and 2s.
5 cars 6-4 standard widths and lengths No. 2 Common.
5 cars 8-4 in. and up, standard lengths, 1s and 2s, Sap.
5 cars 4-4 in. and up, standard lengths, 1s and 2s, Sap.

RED OAK, Plain

8 cars each, 4-4 in., 4-4 in., 4-4 in., 6-4 in., 1s and 2s, must carry 100 to 100 more, 14 ft and 16 ft lengths. Band saved lumber preferred.

YELLOW PINE

YOU
CANNOT
AFFORD NOT
TO DEAL
WITH US

CAR STOCK

Huddleston-Marsh Lumber Company

(Successors in Chicago to OTIS MANUFACTURING CO.)

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FANCY WOODS

Tabasco, Cuban and East-Indian

DOMESTIC VENEERS

MAHOGANY

and Glued-Up

Lumber and Veneers

Panel Stock

2256-2266 Lumber Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To investigate several choice bargains I
have to offer in well selected tracts of

PINE OR HARDWOOD TIMBERLANDS

JOHN C. SPRY, CHICAGO, ILL.

206 La Salle St.

A floor to adore



For thirty-three years Wilco's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing. Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilco Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY USING THE

RED BOOK

Published Semi-annually
in February and August

It contains a carefully prepared list of the buyers of lumber in car lots, both among the dealers and manufacturers.

The book indicates their financial standing and manner of meeting obligations. Covers the United States, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The trade recognizes this book as the authority on the lines it covers.

A well organized Collection Department is also operated and the same is open to you. Write for terms.

Lumbermen's Credit Association

ESTABLISHED 1878

1402 Great Northern Bldg.
CHICAGO

Mention this Paper.

116 Nassau Street
NEW YORK CITY

POPLAR PANEL STOCK

NOW READY FOR SHIPMENT

2 cars 4-4 Panel and No. 1, 18 and 19 inches
3 cars 4-4 Panel and No. 1, 20 to 22 inches
4 cars 4-4 Panel and No. 1, 23 to 27 inches
1 car 4-4 Panel and No. 1, 28 and up

5 cars 4-4 1s and 2s 7 to 17 inches
2 cars 5-4 1s and 2s 7 to 17 inches
2 cars 6-4 1s and 2s 7 to 17 inches
1 car 8-4 1s and 2s 7 to 17 inches

A good assortment of 4-4 to 8-4 selects and No. 1 common.

We make a specialty of furnishing manufacturing plants with special stock. First-class resawing and surfacing facilities.

The W. A. Cool & Son Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio

LOUISVILLE THE HARDWOOD GATEWAY



PLAIN OAK, QUARTERED OAK, CHESTNUT, WALNUT, HICKORY, POPLAR, ASH, MAHOGANY.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAGE

The prime purpose of this page is to emphasize the importance of Louisville as the leading **Hardwood Market**; to point out the distinct advantages of our position as a great distributing center for the consuming trade—in a word, to justify the title of Louisville as a “Hardwood Gateway between the Producer and Consumer.”

Louisville has been literally forced to the front rank of American Hardwood Markets by its unexcelled possession of natural advantages. The most advantageous position on one of the great navigable highways of the continent, a railroad center of the first importance, contiguous to limitless raw materials at the very door of the consuming trade and with an accurate knowledge on the part of our manufacturers and jobbers of the requirements thereof, there is absolutely no reason why Louisville should not be looked to by every user of Hardwood as the most natural and logical market.

Every demand of the consumer can be supplied here on account of the co-operation and earnest desire of the firms mentioned below to make Louisville the leading **Hardwood Market**. Their fairness and willingness to exchange information and Lumber enables them to fill every order with expediency and in its entirety regardless of the size or assortment.

E. B. NORMAN & COMPANY
EDWARD L. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY
LOUISVILLE POINT LUMBER COMPANY
C. C. MENGEL & BROTHER COMPANY

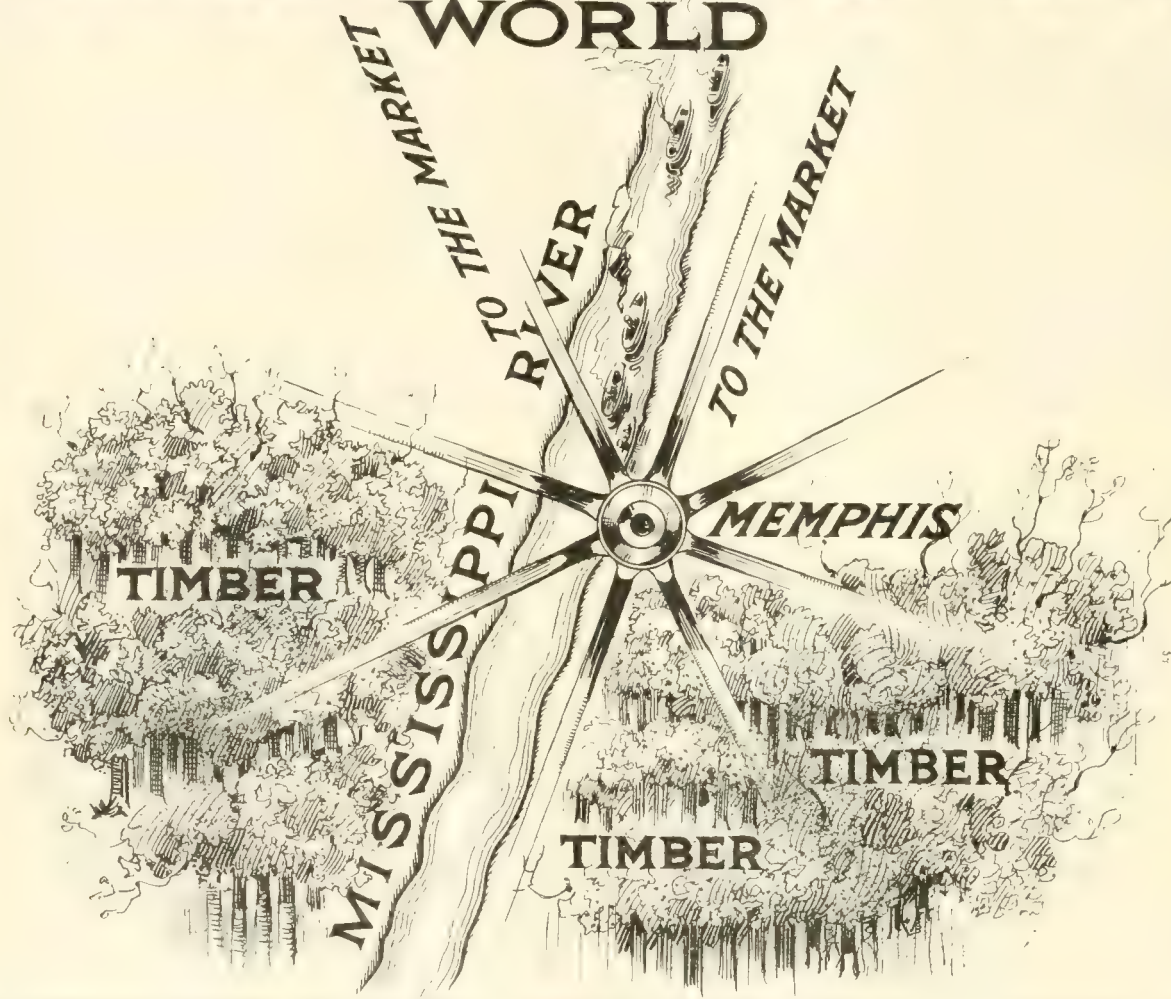
OHIO RIVER SAW MILL COMPANY
W. P. BROWN & SONS LUMBER COMPANY
THE NORMAN LUMBER COMPANY
LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS

MEMPHIS

THE HUB
OF THE

HARDWOOD

WORLD



☐ Memphis men and Memphis money manufacture and merchandise more than 500,000,000 feet of Hardwood Lumber annually.

☐ This lumber consists of the highest type of plain and quartered white and red oak, red and sap gum, cottonwood, ash, hickory, elm and cypress.

☐ The manufacturers and jobbers of Memphis are better equipped to take care of your Hardwood Requirements than any other group of lumbermen in the United States.

☐ Get in touch with us by personal visit, mail or wire. We want your business.

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co., Charleston, Mississippi

LIST OF STOCK READY FOR SHIPMENT:

10,000 ft. 5-8 in. 1st and 2ds Quartered White Oak 6 in. and up.	10,000 ft. 6-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.
75,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Quartered White Oak 6 in. and up.	50,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 2 Com. Red Gum 3 in. and up.
8,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds Quartered White Oak 6 in. and up.	20,000 ft. 6-4 in. Com. and Better Red Gum 4 in. and up.
23,000 ft. 5-8 in. No. 1 Com. Quartered White Oak 4 in. and up.	20,000 ft. 8-4 in. Com. and Better Red Gum 4 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Quartered White Oak 4 in. and up.	30,000 ft. 5-8 in. 1st and 2ds Sap Gum 6 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 2 Com. Quartered White Oak 3 in. and up.	300,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Sap Gum 6 in. and up.
30,000 ft. 4-4 in. Clear Quartered White Oak Strips 2½ to 5½.	30,000 ft. 5-4 in. 1st and 2ds Sap Gum 6 in. and up.
30,000 ft. 4-4 in. Com. Quartered White Oak Strips 2½ to 5½.	100,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds Sap Gum 6 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain White Oak 6 in. and up.	50,000 ft. 3-8 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
10,000 ft. 10-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak 4 in. and up.	75,000 ft. 1-2 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
1,000 ft. 12-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak 4 in. and up.	50,000 ft. 3-4 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 2 Com. Plain White Oak 3 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 3-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 6-4 in. No. 1 Com. Sap Gum 4 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	200,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 2 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
10,000 ft. 5-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	25,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 2 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 6-4 in. No. 2 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 8-4 in. 1st and 2ds Plain Red Oak 6 in. and up.	100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 3 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 3-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak 4 in. and up.	25,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 3 Com. Sap Gum 3 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak 4 in. and up.	30,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds White Ash 6 in. and up.
15,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak 4 in. and up.	11,000 ft. 6-4 in. 1st and 2ds White Ash 6 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 3 Com. Oak 3 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 8-4 in. 1st and 2ds White Ash 6 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. Sound Wormy Oak 4 in. and up.	30,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. White Ash 4 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 3-8 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	12,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 1 Com. White Ash 4 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 1-2 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	12,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Yellow Cypress 8 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 5-8 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	15,000 ft. 4-4 in. Selects Yellow Cypress 7 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 3-4 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	10,000 ft. 6-4 in. Selects Yellow Cypress 7 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 4-4 in. 1st and 2ds Red Gum 6 in. and up.	25,000 ft. 4-4 in. Shop Yellow Cypress 5 in. and up.
25,000 ft. 3-8 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	35,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Yellow Cypress 3 in. and up.
50,000 ft. 1-2 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	50,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 1 Com. Yellow Cypress 3 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 5-8 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	25,000 ft. 8-4 in. No. 2 Com. Yellow Cypress 3 in. and up.
100,000 ft. 3-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	30,000 ft. 4-4 in. Log Run Tupelo Gum
100,000 ft. 4-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	14,000 ft. 4-4 in. Log Run Cottonwood
30,000 ft. 5-4 in. No. 1 Com. Red Gum 4 in. and up.	

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

COTTONWOOD

4-4 1sts and 2ds, 6 in. and up...	75,000 ft.
4-4 1sts and 2ds, 6-12 in.....	250,000 ft.
5-4 1sts and 2ds, 6 in. and up...	150,000 ft.
6-4 1sts and 2ds, 6 in. and up...	50,000 ft.
4-4 No. 1 Common 4 in. and up...	150,000 ft.
4-4 Box Boards, 13-17 in.....	25,000 ft.

SAP GUM

4-4 1sts and 2ds, 6 in. and up...	150,000 ft.
4-4 Box Boards, 13-17 in.....	50,000 ft.
4-4 Panel, 21 in. and up.....	25,000 ft.

RED GUM

4-4 1sts and 2ds.....	25,000 ft.
4-4 No. 1 Common.....	22,000 ft.
5-4 1sts and 2ds.....	15,000 ft.
5-4 No. 1 Common.....	100,000 ft.
8-4 1sts and 2ds.....	13,000 ft.
8-4 No. 1 Common.....	16,000 ft.

PLAIN RED OAK

4-4 1sts and 2ds.....	50,000 ft.
4-4 No. 1 Common.....	50,000 ft.
4-4 No. 2 Common.....	50,000 ft.
5-4 1sts and 2ds.....	25,000 ft.
6-4 1sts and 2ds.....	25,000 ft.
6-4 No. 1 Common.....	15,000 ft.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

4-4 1sts and 2ds.....	35,000 ft.
4-4 No. 1 Common.....	75,000 ft.
4-4 No. 2 Common.....	25,000 ft.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

4-4 1sts and 2ds.....	2,000 ft.
4-4 No. 1 Common.....	30,000 ft.
4-4 No. 2 Common.....	32,000 ft.

ELM

6-4 Log Run.....	50,000 ft.
8-4 Log Run.....	15,000 ft.

The above stock is all band sawn, equalized to length, and of good widths and lengths. Product of our own mill. Delivered prices upon request.

GENERAL OFFICE: CHICAGO, ILL.

BUY FROM THE MANUFACTURER

We Manufacture Our Own Lumber
Band Sawn and Equalized Our Grades Are Right

HERE ARE A FEW ITEMS WE WOULD LIKE TO MOVE

1 Car 4-4 Clear Ash Strips, 2½ to 5½'
3 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 6" and up
4 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 6 to 12"
10 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 6 to 12"
5 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 13 to 17"
4 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Cottonwood, 16 and 17"
4 Cars 4-4 No. 1 and Panel Gum, 22" and up
7 Cars 5-4 1st and 2d Sap Gum, 6" and up

6 Cars 6-4 1st and 2d Sap Gum, 6" and up
10 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Plain Red Oak, 6" and up
20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak, 4" and up
20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak, 4" and up
5 Cars 4-4 1st and 2d Qtd. White Oak, 6" and up
7 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Com. Qtd. White Oak, 4" and up
6 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Poplar, 4" and up
7 Cars 4-4 No. 2 Common Poplar, 3" and up

Send Us Your Inquiries

ANDERSON-TULLY COMPANY

HARDWOOD LUMBER
MEMPHIS - TENNESSEE

THREE STATES LUMBER CO. BAND-SAWN STOCK IN ALL THICKNESSES

PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, ASH, GUM, COTTONWOOD, CYPRESS, ELM
CAR TIMBERS AND BRIDGE PLANKING. GUM AND COTTONWOOD SIDING

GENERAL OFFICES

Tennessee Trust Building

Memphis, Tennessee

STOCK LIST TALLAHATCHIE LUMBER CO., Philipp, Miss., U. S. A.

GUM

4-4 1s and 2s Red.....15,171 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common Red....13,400 Feet
5-4 No. 1 Common Red....13,907 Feet
4-4 Wide Box Boards.....13,153 Feet
4-4 1s and 2s Sap.....94,159 Feet
5-4 1s and 2s Sap.....17,840 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common Sap....110,897 Feet
4-4 No. 2 Common Sap....69,350 Feet
4-4 No. 3 Common Sap....10,500 Feet

PLAIN WHITE OAK

4-4 1s and 2s.....26,323 Feet
7-4 1s and 2s.....1,300 Feet
8-4 1s and 2s.....890 Feet

10-4 1s and 2s.....1,500 Feet
15-4 1s and 2s.....2,500 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common.....46,323 Feet
4-4 No. 2 Common.....18,542 Feet

PLAIN RED OAK

4-4 1s and 2s.....54,672 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common.....34,592 Feet
4-4 No. 2 Common.....19,156 Feet
4-4 Sound Wormy.....1,500 Feet

PLAIN RED AND WHITE OAK

4-4 No. 3 Common.....167,895 Feet

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

4-4 1s and 2s.....12,880 Feet
4-4 Clear Face Strips.....17,500 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common.....13,460 Feet
4-4 No. 2 Common.....14,165 Feet
5-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.
and up wide, 19 in. long 15,742 Feet
6-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.
and up wide, 19 in. long 14,593 Feet

QUARTERED RED OAK

4-4 1s and 2s.....13,682 Feet
4-4 Clear Face Strips.....12,192 Feet
4-4 No. 1 Common.....14,569 Feet
6-4 No. 2 Common.....12,475 Feet

4-4 No. 2 Common.....13,263 Feet
5-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.
and up wide, 18 in. long 16,142 Feet
6-4 Chair Seat Stock, 4 in.
and up wide, 18 in. long 17,262 Feet

ASH

4-4 No. 1 Common.....14,238 Feet
4-4 Log Run12,326 Feet
6-4 Log Run.....11,182 Feet

MISCELLANEOUS

6-4 Log Run Soft Elm....56,986 Feet
4-4 Log Run Cypress.....12,167 Feet
4-4 Log Run Maple.....11,534 Feet

MEMPHIS

THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

VANDEN BOOM-STIMSON LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

STOCK LIST

Memphis, Tennessee

61,000 ft. 4 1/4 ls & 2s Plain Red Oak.	20,780 ft. 4 1/4 2 1/2" to 3 1/2" Clear Strips.
47,773 ft. 4 1/4 No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak.	10,813 ft. 5 1/4 ls & 2s Qtd. White Oak.
8,932 ft. 4 1/4 No. 2 Common Plain Red Oak.	28,069 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common Qtd. White Oak.
36,720 ft. 5/4 ls & 2s Plain Red Oak.	16,790 ft. 4/4 ls & 2s Ash.
34,900 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak.	12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Ash.
15,000 ft. 3 1/4 ls & 2s Qtd. White Oak.	11,600 ft. 5/4 ls & 2s Ash.
600 ft. 3 1/4 No. 1 Common Qtd. White Oak.	55,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common Ash.
106,000 ft. 4 1/4 ls & 2s Qtd. White Oak.	2,770 ft. 6/4 ls & 2s Ash.
160,883 ft. 4 1/4 No. 1 Common Qtd. White Oak.	500 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common Ash.
9,800 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Qtd. White Oak.	2,060 ft. 8/4 ls & 2s Ash.
	97,000 ft. 10/4 ls & 2s Ash.
	17,000 ft. 10/4 No. 1 Common Ash.
	12,000 ft. 12/4 ls & 2s Ash.
	840 ft. 12/4 No. 1 Common Ash.
	13,000 ft. 16/4 ls & 2s Ash.
	848 ft. 16/4 No. 1 Common Ash.

JAMES E. STARK & CO.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber Oak Flooring Sawed Veneers

We want to move quick the following bone-dry Soft Yellow Cypress. Write us for prices.

11,000 feet 2-inch 1st and 2d.	22,000 feet 1-inch 1st and 2d. 1
60,000 feet 2-inch Select.	70,000 feet 1-inch Select.
12,000 feet 2-inch Shop.	80,000 feet 1-inch Shop.
13,000 feet 1-inch Common.	

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES FOR QUOTATIONS

Florence Pump & Lumber Co.

INCORPORATED

Memphis, Tennessee

THE OLD RELIABLE—TWENTY YEARS BEFORE THE TRADE

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Hardwood Lumber, Crating Stock cut to lengths, Hardwood Furniture Stock, Ceiling, Siding, Flooring, Mouldings, Exterior and Interior Hardwood Trim and Finish, Baluster Rail built up, and Solid Bored Colonial Columns, Wood Pumps, Well Curbs, Farm and Supply Tanks, Etc.

Owen Moffett Wm. H. Bowman James V. Rush

MOFFETT, BOWMAN & RUSH

Manufacturers and Dealers

HARDWOOD LUMBER

OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM, CYPRESS, Etc.

YARDS: MEMPHIS, TENN. MILL: Fay Ave. and Florida St. & Fay Ave. Y. & M. V. R. R.

W. E. Mossman, Pres. W. C. Douglass, Vice-Pres.
F. G. Smith, Sec. and Treas.

The Mossman Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber

Quartered White Oak and Yellow Poplar Specialties

Office: Cor. Moorehead Ave. and Belt Railway Memphis, Tennessee

George C. Brown & Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

We Make a Specialty of Tennessee Red Cedar

HOME OFFICE: Memphis, Tenn.

MILLS: Franklin, N. C., and
Watson, Ark.

DISTRIBUTING YARDS: Memphis,
Tenn., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

IF YOU HAVEN'T SEEN THE GIBSON TALLY BOOK

Let us send you one on approval, with samples of Tally Tickets for triplicate, duplicate or single tallies—a score of forms to choose from. They are the latest and best. Endorsed by hundreds of lumber manufacturers and buyers.

HARDWOOD RECORD

CHICAGO

MEMPHIS

THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

J. W. Thompson Lumber Company

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We are making a specialty at our Brasfield Mill of

Quartered Red Gum

in 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2 and 2 inch thicknesses

Good stock of Ash, Oak and Plain Red and Sap Gum

Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

POPLAR

OAK

HICKORY

ASH

AND OTHER SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

We make a specialty of MIXED CARS

Send us your inquiries

BELLGRADE LUMBER COMPANY

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

26 M ft. 4-4 1 and 2.
15 M ft. 4-4 No. 1 common.
7 M ft. 4-4 No. 3 common.
15 M ft. 4-4 No. 1 common, strips

PLAIN WHITE OAK

9 M ft. 4-4 No. 1 common
7 M ft. 4-4 No. 2 common

QUARTERED RED OAK

8 M ft. 4-4 scant No. 2 common and better.
5 M ft. 4-4 (full) No. 2 common and better.

PLAIN RED OAK

15 M ft. 4-4 1 and 2.
123 M ft. 4-4 No. 1 common.
165 M ft. 4-4 No. 2 common.
14 M ft. 5-4 1 and 2.
1 M ft. 5-4 No. 1 common
1 M ft. 5-4 No. 2 common

RED GUM

5 M ft. 4-4 1 and 2.
21 M ft. 4-4 No. 1 common.
3 M ft. 5-4 1 and 2.
9 M ft. 5-4 No. 1 common.
2 M ft. 6-4 1 and 2.
5 M ft. 6-4 No. 1 common.
5 M ft. 6-4 No. 2 common.

SAP GUM

3 M ft. 8-4 1 and 2.
2 M ft. 8-4 No. 1 common.
2 M ft. 4-4 1 and 2.
240 M ft. 4-4 No. 1 common.
80 M ft. 4-4 No. 2 common.
230 M ft. 4-4 box boards, 13 in. to 17 in.
85 M ft. 5-4 1 and 2.
23 M ft. 5-4 No. 1 common.
26 M ft. 5-4 No. 2 common.
5 M ft. 5-4 No. 3 common.
40 M ft. 6-4 1 and 2.
16 M ft. 8-4 1 and 2.
2 M ft. 8-4 No. 1 common.

Offices—476-478-480 Randolph Bldg.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Band Mill:
BELLGRADE, MISS.

S. C. MAJOR LUMBER CO.

W. H. Steele, President
Geo. E. Hibbard, Vice-Pres.
S. C. Major, Sec. and Treas.

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

Offices: 560-562 Randolph Bldg.
MEMPHIS - TENNESSEE
Yards: Memphis, Tenn. Mills:
Yazoo City and Jackson, Miss.

SPECIALTIES

PLAIN AND
QUARTERED
OAK, ASH
AND POPLAR

FRANK MAY

RALPH MAY

MAY BROTHERS

Manufacturers and Wholesale
Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

MAIN OFFICE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

MILLS (MEMPHIS, TENN.
(DUMAS, ARK.

DARNELL-TAENZER LUMBER COMPANY

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Manufacturers and Dealers in High Grade

HARDWOOD LUMBER

WE WANT TO SELL

180,000 ft. 3-8 Common Plain Red Oak
(Two Years Dry)

MILLER LUMBER CO.

Marianna, Ark.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber

BOX SHOOKS

SAWED VENEER

We can furnish anything you want in

Quartered White Oak Quartered Red Oak
Plain Oak Poplar Ash
Cypress and Red Gum

Also Band Sawed

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Memphis Veneer and Lumber Company

Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS

THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

C. D. HENDRICKSON, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

E. E. SWEET, Sec. and Sales Mgr.

C. D. Hendrickson Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

OAK, ASH, CYPRESS, POPLAR, ELM, RED GUM, SAP GUM, COTTONWOOD

Memphis, Tennessee

GILCHRIST-FORDNEY COMPANY

LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

MANUFACTURERS

Long Leaf Yellow Pine

Domestic and Export Trade

150,000 FEET DAILY

Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co.

Fisher, Louisiana

Diamond

4 L Co.

Brand

OAK FLOORING

A GUARANTEE OF PERFECTION

RYAN-STIMSON LUMBER CO. Memphis, Tenn.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Want orders for Quartered White Oak, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 No. 1 Common and Firsts and Seconds. Also Quartered Red Oak, 4-4 No. 1 Common.

GAYOSO LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Oak, Ash, Poplar, Gum, Cottonwood, Cypress, Hickory
SPECIALTY: SOFT ELM

MEMPHIS,

TENNESSEE

HARDWOOD RECORD'S

strongest circulation is in the region where things are made of wood—WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK and the East.

IT'S the BEST SALES MEDIUM for HARDWOOD LUMBER

"OUR WAY" The way we have increased our business nearly 50% over last year is that we always please our customers and give them exactly what we contracted to do.

"LET US SHOW YOU"

DOOLEY-STERN LUMBER CO.,

MEMPHIS

Otis Manufacturing Company

Importers and Manufacturers of

MAHOGANY

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Thomas Forman Company

DETROIT

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Forman's Famous Flooring

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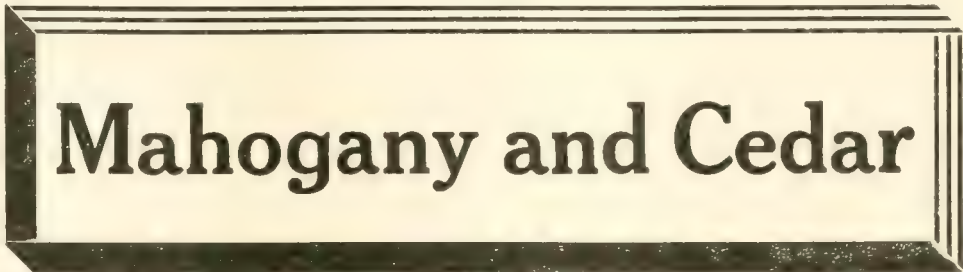
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250,000' 3/4" 1sts and 2nds

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XXX.

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No. 12.

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month by

THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIBSON, President

LOUIS L. JACQUES, Sec'y and Treas.

Sixth Floor, Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Telephones Harrison 8086-8087-8088

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Eastern Territory Jacob Holtzman, 5254 Larchwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Northern Territory E. W. Meeker, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
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General Market Conditions

In aggregate volume, the hardwood business of the country is larger than it was a month ago. There are a multitude of small ship-quick orders being placed, but the big industrial companies and the railroads, on whom producers depend for large orders, are placing very little business. There is a tendency on the part of the important buyers to delay making heavy and much needed purchases of lumber supplies.

Prices generally are well maintained, although there is a weakening in the East in quarter-sawed oak and perhaps a slight decline in the price of plain oak. This observation refers to Firsts and Seconds and No. 1 Common. Prices are far from strong on No. 2 and No. 3.

The trade generally is hopeful that business will increase as the season advances, but there is nothing particularly promising in the outlook at present. As a matter of fact, there is very little desirable stock in first hands or owned by jobbers at the present time. Even the present moderate demand will consume every foot of dry lumber there is in the market. On the whole, the situation is better than it was a fortnight ago, but there is still a feeling of hesitancy about purchases of any sort.

Collections are undeniably slow in all lines of trade. The volume of banking business is showing a decline from a year ago. Balances are low. Loans at banks are depreciated or denied. The general volume of the currency is sufficient to care for all business needs, but the situation is not inspiring for investment or for incurring obligations for future merchandise requirements.

The Only Real Hardwood Problem

The paramount difficulty confronting hardwood manufacturers today is how to realize a profit or even to cover cost of production in disposing of low-grade stock. The average hardwood man

regrets the decadence in the demand for box and crating material following the use of fiber and paper boxes, which are rapidly replacing wooden containers. This was a line of consumption which for a long time took large quantities of low-grade lumber at prices which netted manufacturers cost or nearly cost of this stock. With the decline in demand from this source low grades in many sections of the country are piling up. This is particularly true in hardwood producing territory far remote from points of consumption.

It may be possible that a decline in the use of hardwoods for boxes and crates or even its entire elimination will prove a blessing in disguise for the hardwood industry. When a quantity of box shooks is carefully inspected, it is surprising to note the large percentage of lumber they contain which is altogether too valuable for box making purposes and is actually suitable for uses where the lumber would be two, three or even four times as valuable as in boxes.

Undoubtedly the time is coming when hardwood manufacturers will get together on a scheme to group their low-grade product, kiln-dry it near points of production and cut it into clear dimension material, allowing the waste to rot or burning it, and not paying heavy freight on useless stock. This is the logical evolution of the hardwood lumber business and until such a method of utilizing low-grade stock is put into practical effect, hardwood manufacturers will continue to operate at a very low level of profit in a large part of the hardwood producing section of the country. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, hardwood lumbermen are making little progress toward effective forest conservation or economic utilization of their product. To make even a reasonable profit today manufacturers must strip their forests of the finest timber, leaving the remainder to the ravages of decay and fire. Should they attempt to cut their forests clean the percentage of low-grade stock resulting would be so heavy as to preclude the possibility of any profit.

In the opinion of the RECORD, the solving of the low-grade problem is of more importance to the hardwood trade of the country today than any other feature that might be mentioned. Surely men of such keen minds, of such ingenuity and resourcefulness as the hardwood lumbermen of the country with the ample capital they have at their command ought to be able to work out this problem to a satisfactory termination.

The Never-Ending Inspection Difficulty

A few days ago the RECORD received from a prominent Ohio jobber copies of a number of original invoices on a half dozen cars of oak lumber, a set of the inspection certificates and a third series of reinspection certificates. It was noted that the invoices and the two inspections failed to correspond within ten per cent in quantity, and in some instances differed forty per cent on grades. It was noted that the inspection was based on the 1905 rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The editor of the RECORD took occasion to suggest to the jobber that in his opinion it was absolutely a mistake to "monkey"

with 1905 National rules which are obsolete; that attempting to do business under rules of that date meant serious and useless confusion in hardwood inspection matters.

The correspondent came back with this letter: "We agree with you that we are making a mistake in 'monkeying' with 1905 rules, but please tell us how we can operate without 'monkeying' with these rules. Some of our best shippers insist upon using 1905 rules in loading; some of our best customers insist on buying according to same, and some of our hottest competitors talk these rules in making sales, so it is a case where we are forced to follow these rules occasionally or pass up good business.

"Further, on this subject, we beg to advise that there is a big per cent of mills using and talking 1905 rules. Others are using the old New York rules; other prominent mills are shipping under 1892 Poplar Association rules; still others are shipping under Nashville 1888 rules, and another bunch is shipping under Hardwood Manufacturers' Association rules, while others are shipping under the current National Hardwood Lumber Association rules.

"Each fellow has a very positive notion in his head that the certain one of the aforesaid rules as applied by him is the only correct method of grading hardwoods.

"One of our competitors makes, as he says, all his grades after the 'export standard.' He is out with a line of grades such as 'selected selects,' 'firsts and seconds medium,' 'shop common,' 'crosscut common,' 'rip common,' and other things too numerous to mention.

"We are here to tell you, and substantiate the telling, that there is more confusion and mix-up in hardwood grades right this minute on account of the differences in standards and careless inspectors than there ever was in the history of the business. We don't call lumber inspectors pickpockets, but we do say that their carelessness and incompetency compounds confusion and complaints. Current methods of shipping hardwoods as applied by most inspectors is the biggest farce that ever was pulled off in any line of trade, and when you question them they will largely take it as an insult of the highest order. The trouble is that the proprietors don't know that the aforesaid inspectors don't know their business, and if you tell them so they forthwith want to hit you with a club."

The above letter is not an exceptional instance of reports that reach this office in regard to confusion and dissatisfaction in hardwood inspection matters. It all points to the proposition that has been urged by this publication for years that the true solution of this subject is that hardwood men in all branches of the trade get together and fix up their differences and compromise on a basis of joint hardwood inspection, and place inspection matters in the hands of a competent, impartial and honest board that shall have authority to see that the rules are properly interpreted and enforced. It is singular that in this great hardwood business there are not enough strong and enterprising men who will cease to take a narrow view of this big subject, and work out a universal and harmonious standard of inspection for the hardwood industry. As matters now stand every man insists that his pet

system is the only one, and if his neighbor can not agree with his ideas on the subject he proposes to keep up the turmoil.

This is a question that can not be settled by lumber newspapers or lumber newspaper discussion. It is a matter that is absolutely "up to" the parties in interest, and it is a shame that they are not big enough and broad enough to work it out.

Upsetting of Trade Conditions

Space is given in this issue of HARDWOOD RECORD to an exhaustive analytical article by Leonard Bronson, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which is really a prophecy of a general upsetting of lumber distribution and marketing conditions as a result of the opening of the Panama Canal. There surely is a good deal of food for thought in Mr. Bronson's admirable analysis of the threatened conditions which very likely

will obtain with the opening of the great waterway. The suggestion concerning early and conservative action on the part of lumbermen is well taken, and should be embraced by lumber manufacturers in both the eastern and western producing sections of the country.

It must be considered that the lumber consuming markets of both the Atlantic and Pacific seaports are fully taken care of at the present time. There is more than sufficient lumber now produced within reach of both coasts to fully take care of the requirements of each individual section.

The lumber producers east of the Mississippi River can expect no demand for their product on the Pacific Coast save in hardwoods and cypress. It is very probable that the new route of transportation will enable lower Mississippi Valley producers to market a considerable additional quantity of hardwoods in the Pacific Coast cities, and possibly eliminate the competition from Japan, Australia and the Orient. Doubtless with the decreased transportation cost which will

accrue with the opening of the canal there will be a marked effort on the part of the Pacific Coast producers to put a large quantity of their building woods on the eastern market, notably, of course, at points that can be reached by vessel.

It would seem that the only menace to increased competition in the lumber consuming markets of the world encompass yellow pine. The opening of the canal will help hardwoods; will help cypress and very likely will add to the breadth of distribution of the building woods of the Pacific coast.

Utilization of Compound Wood Sections

The RECORD of September 10 contained an article on the new compound wood hub manufactured by the Compound Wood Company of Batavia, Ill., and in this issue is printed another article involving the details of the production of axles by the compound process as elaborated and perfected by this company. This will prove interesting to every student of lumber economics.

There is nothing particularly new in the value and economy of compound wood for a variety of purposes. The builder knows

WISDOM

The only customers worth having are those who are secured and held on a basis of quality, service and fair dealings.

You will recall Gladys Snodgrass, who had a mole on her nose and three layers of chin. In answering a matrimonial advertisement she mailed a portrait of herself from which all the wrinkles were erased and the mole painted out. She is still on the market. She submitted a sample of goods which she could not deliver.

Too many business men fall down because they fail to deliver the goods they advertise.

that greater strength is insured by bolting together two joists than can possibly be secured by the two pieces of lumber used separately. A bundle of twigs possesses greater strength than the total number separately. In fact, there is no question about the utility and increased efficiency of compound or laminated wood sections over pieces of solid wood, as the strength of one section reinforces the weakness of another.

As soon as the prejudice of wagon builders is overcome, the practical application of this system of construction in wagon material will very likely prove of vast benefit to the industry. It is not apparent that the labor cost involved in building compound wood will greatly exceed the employment of solid wood, and the resultant product in hubs, axletrees and other wagon parts will certainly be superior.

Suspension in Western Freight Advance

The Interstate Commerce Commission on October 4 suspended two westbound tariffs naming local and joint class rates and local, joint and proportional commodity rates from central traffic territory to points on the Pacific coast. Nearly five hundred roads are affected by this order.

The most noteworthy advance was the increase on lumber rates from the territory of which Chicago is the center from seventy-five to eighty-five cents. This tariff was filed August 15 last and would have taken effect October 10. The commission has suspended it until February 6, 1911, pending a thorough investigation of the necessity of the advance.

This will be interesting and welcome news to a large number of hardwood manufacturers who have a considerable trade in lumber and flooring on the Pacific coast. Even the old seventy-five cent rate has been regarded unreasonable and the advance to eighty-five cents would have militated seriously against the continuation of trade with the valuable consuming element of many Pacific coast points. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Interstate Commerce Commission will decide on February 6 that the advance is unwarranted.

As trade conditions are now the present rate on westbound lumber shipments is so heavy as to make competition extremely severe on the coast. In the last few years Pacific coast buyers have succeeded in making a large proportion of their hardwood purchases in Japan, Australia and the Philippines and securing substitute materials that have diminished the local demand for Michigan, Wisconsin and lower Mississippi hardwoods to a comparatively small proportion of the trade formerly enjoyed by manufacturers of these sections.

Money Conditions Favorable

During this period of political and business unrest, when a condition of more or less stagnation has made itself apparent in practically every line of industry, it is consoling to note what the treasury department at Washington has to say along the lines of the so-called threatened money shortage, which, it was predicted, would make itself apparent this fall.

The statement, which is entirely the impersonal view of the treasury department, represents the judgment of officials constantly and vigilantly on the lookout for any symptoms of stringency. If their opinion carries any weight, the danger mark has long since been left behind.

There are many reasons for this statement according to the treasury officials, first and most important of which is the fact that the banks foresaw a possible tightening and long ago prepared themselves for it. They have built up unusual reserves and have been particularly careful in making loans and bond issues. It is the saying among financiers that panics foreseen never come, and how well the banks in general have noted the shadow of the threatened financial trouble, and how well they are fortified against it, is shown by the fact that only last week New York gave up \$10,000,000 to other banks, without the least inconvenience.

Besides this there is every reason for a stable condition of affairs financially. Money is plentiful abroad, bumper crops are predicted for practically every commodity, immense dividends will be declared next month on industrial corporations all over the country, and in addition there is a decided balance of trade in favor of this country. This means that a large amount of gold will actually be transferred to this side of the water and will be deposited in the United States vaults, gold certificates being issued to represent its value. Taking all these items into consideration and then considering also that the national banks themselves are preparing to issue \$500,000,000 in extra currency, according to the provisions of the emergency currency law, there seems sufficient argument to combat the stringency rumor and no plausible reason why there should be any stock taken in it.

Fall Meeting Michigan Association

The fall meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association is to be held at the Ponchartrain Hotel, Detroit, on Wednesday, October 19, at 10 A. M. Among the topics to be considered are: present market conditions; stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and manufacturing consumers; value of the different woods; proposed cut for 1911; daily report of sales; proposed advance in freight rates on lumber; the hemlock bark situation, and reports of special committees.

The meeting is a very important one and not only members of the association but all others interested in Michigan hardwoods are invited to be present.

Blank Forms

A correspondent of the RECORD suggests that a good many lumber manufacturers and jobbers would appreciate having presented to them types of first-class forms for the use of the fraternity, and submits a few specimens that he is employing.

The RECORD would certainly appreciate having its clients send in such forms as they use that have proven valuable for records, or for expediting the various transactions involved in manufacturing, yarding, cost, sales, etc., and will take pleasure in reproducing them for the benefit of the trade at large.

Again, the RECORD will also be glad to undertake the printing of any desirable forms that can be made up for stock sale for any specific purpose pertinent to the trade. The average printer knows nothing about lumber, or the specific requirements of lumber forms, and it is usually very difficult to secure good printing from the country printing establishment, and often equally so from the metropolitan shop.

Kindly mail the RECORD specimens of your blanks.

The Payne-Aldrich Tariff

Now that figures covering the entire first year of its operations are available, the new tariff law presents itself to friends and foes in a light decidedly encouraging for the former and undoubtedly surprising to the latter. It has been the contention of the opposers of the new law, when faced with the fact that there has been a general reduction in import duties, that such reduction applied only to what might be classed as luxuries. But actual figures show that such is not the case, for with but one exception the common necessities of life have enjoyed greater or less reduction from the old figures which applied under the Dingley law. It is also a fact that raw materials have enjoyed a most marked lessening of rate, which is decidedly in favor of the present schedule.

To be more specific, figures show that the average ad valorem duty actually paid on commodities of all classes was 1.66 per cent lower than that which prevailed under the previous law. In addition the Payne-Aldrich law has the distinction of being the greatest producer of revenue and also of being the means of admitting a larger bulk of imports than ever before entered the country in one year.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent

Friendship

To-day I know May I recede
The wise, the witty and the shrewd
And such as own the double art
That makes them friends of head and heart
May those whom I now toast here
Grow dearer with each added year
Acquaintance into friendship grow,
And friendship ever brighter glow.
Old friends are best, we lightly say;
But as they fall upon the way,
Keep full the ranks with newer friends,
Till time the adjective amends;
And if old friends still seem the best,
The adage should be thus expressed:
Friends are not best because they're old,
But old because the years that rolled

The years that try and mar and mend
Have proven them worth the title friend."

Blanc Mange

Hubby's notion of nothing to eat is blanc mange, so he fed his share to the terrier. Shortly after a blanc spot appeared on the cur's back, which Wifey says is mange.

Mistakes

"When did you commit your first fatal extravagance?"

"When my boss referred to my wages as my 'salary.'"

"And when did you perpetrate this latest folly?"

"The day my wife called my salary my 'income.'"

(CLEVELAND LEADER.

Where the Others Failed

A young man in quest of a situation entered the apartment of a high bank officer and made known his errand.

"Well," kindly said the captain of finance, "there's an opening in the bank for the right young man, and there have been several applicants for it already. Are you energetic and willing to learn?"

"Try me, sir."

"That's good for a starter. Do you gamble?"

"No, sir. I have a mother to support and can't risk my earnings that way."

"Ahem. Now"—here the great man squared himself before his applicant, in indication that the most important question was now to come.

"Do you ever go fishing?"

An Unwelcome Visitor



"Here's your hat. What's your hurry?"

More Chances to Come

When I look over the musty past, that lies in eternal shade, regrets come over me, thick and fast, regrets for the breaks I've made. I fooled away many golden years, as though I had years to burn, and out of their ashes I gather tears, but the joys do not return. Dame Fortune knocked at my humble door, with honors and fame and pelf; but I turned in bed with a lazy snore and told her to chase herself. I browsed around on the old dead grass, while others were in the fold; I always loaded myself with brass while others were after gold. And now, alas! in

the yellow leaf, I'm busted and down at heel, and I could let out a yell of grief that would make your blood congeal. But away from the moldy past I turn, to the future, glad and free, to the skies above, where the red stars burn—and you won't hear a growl from me!—WALT MASON.

David said that all men were liars and he might have added that some men work at it overtime.

It is worth repeating that a good man in a bad place is a misfit, but a bad man in a good place is a misfortune.

It is often evened up like this: poor boy, rich man; rich son, poor grandson.

The trouble with most men who get to the top is that they have an irresistible desire to push off everybody else.

Fear of consequences keeps a lot of men in the straight and narrow path.

Why do we labor in this world? The attainable nobody wants; the unattainable nobody can have.—SMART SET.



BROOKLYN BRIDGE AND THE FAMOUS NEW YORK SKY LINE

NEW YORK

Who's Who in the Hardwood Industry

A Little History

Truly it may be said of the little band of Dutch merchants who founded over three hundred years ago the unpretentious settlement which they called New Amsterdam, that they "built better than they knew." Notwithstanding their reputed mercantile discernment, it is hardly to be surmised that they dared to predict that around this humble nucleus, prompted though it were by Dutch ambition and enterprise which are great aids to success, would spring the greatest commercial city and seaport in the world, with its seven miles of shipping docks stretching from the Battery to the Narrows; its broad channel for ocean liners; its fourteen square miles of anchorage in the broad Hudson River, and the most congested waterway, it is said, in the world, the expansive East River, which, like the Hudson, runs parallel with its shores, and which has become the center of coastwise trade, 6,000 crafts traversing its waters daily.

The imports of merchandise at the New York custom house average nearly \$3,000,000 each business day. The colossal Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, designed by Auguste Bartholdi and presented to America by the French, stands magnificently suggestive of beneficent power on Bedloe's Island in New York Bay, and with an electric torch held 306 feet above the water, the highest beacon in the world, lights up the harbor whose bosom is the thoroughfare of the world.

With a population of nearly 5,000,000 inhabitants, the array of widely extended boroughs under the name of Greater New York holds the rank of the second munici-

pality in point of population on the globe. Apart from the commercial advantages, derived from the possession of one of the finest harbors in the world, the city affords a convenient haven for the bulk of immigrants who flock to our shores. Representatives of every race and nationality, who incorporate generally with advantage to the community, are found within its limits. There is an influx of 3,300 persons, it is stated, each day at the barge office, the gateway of the new world.

Nowhere in the world is there a skyline of skyscrapers to compare with that of the financial district of this great metropolis. Manhattan Island, containing 1,965 square miles of territory, which was purchased from the Indians in 1626 for about \$24, has now a land value of \$3,430,261,571 exclusive of area occupied by streets; the total realty value with improvements is \$5,099,956,321, an average of \$405,215 per acre. The financial power wielded through the immense wealth, which is controlled by the railroads, banks and extensive commercial enterprises of this great city, is felt throughout the world. The railroad service of the city has practically reached perfection. Trains are now skimming through tubes direct to New York City and by tube connection is made to contiguous territory. Long Island is no longer an inaccessible strip of land, but an "arm's reach" locality, so made by the ingenuity of man.

The Lumber Interests

Although it is not generally known through the West, Greater New York stands to the fore as the most important lumber distributing point in the East. Not only are

manufacturers of lumber with mills situated throughout the East, South and West located here, but there are many jobbers and the branch offices of numerous out-of-town manufacturers also, making the representation of the lumber trade here most important. Lack of statistics and the helpful association work among the hardwood trade of this city make it difficult to gather definite information as to the actual amount of hardwoods handled; but upon a careful investigation of individual figures, it can be safely stated that 500,000,000 feet and over of hardwoods, mahogany, veneers and cypress is a very conservative estimate of the volume handled annually by the New York market.

For the handling of mahogany and veneers, Astoria, Long Island, has unbounded facilities, as imports of mahogany logs are unloaded directly from vessel to the docks or transferred to lighter and thence to the docks. Astoria is not only a logical receiving point but also has exceptional facilities for shipping. The facilities for handling logs and lumber at this point include about 800 feet of wharves or bulkheads with a depth of water at the docks of about twenty feet. Long Island is connected by tunnel with New York City, the trip from the City Hall of the metropolis occupying only about twenty minutes. Switches in the yards are connected with the tracks of the Long Island Railway, which in turn has access to all tracks on the island. By use of car floats in which may be loaded ten or fifteen cars, connections may be made with all the railroads entering Greater New York.

With these enumerated advantages it is



METROPOLITAN LIFE BLDG., CONTAINING OFFICES OF MANY LUMBER CONCERNS

not surprising that large mahogany and veneer plants are established here with their yards, where lanes and lanes of mahogany and red cedar are stocked. To the advantage of the mahogany men over others who bring in logs through New York City for manufacture at this point ninety per cent of all the consumers of mahogany, such as the railroads, furniture and interior trim manufacturers, are situated nearer New York City, from a freight rate calculation, than any other shipping point in the United States. The accruing lower steamship rates and the reduced short haul railroad rates are items, it is plain to be seen, not to be ignored. This feature also, taken in connection with the lower grades of lumber produced, is sufficient to make a profit as against a loss manufacturers in other cities must stand. In other words the difference in the freight rate gives the advantage. For instance, everything manufactured in Mobile or New Orleans must face the same long delivery freight charges,

the low grades as well as the high; while the lower grades of the same logs manufactured in New York harbor will be delivered at the point of consumption for less than half the long haul from the South. As a matter of fact the advantages of freight are in favor of New York City on at least eighty per cent of the consumption of mahogany in the country.

New York has acquired still greater importance in the last three months, since two large steamship companies have put on competitive boats to carry the freight direct from the west coast of Africa to New York City, thus doing away with the heretofore expensive proposition of floating the logs designed for manufacture here to the English market and then reshipping them to these shores. Arrangements have already been completed with the steamship companies for the delivery of logs to the Astoria yards.

Astoria Veneer Mills

In 1875 William H. Williams, inventor of

the draw-cut slice machine, established the Astoria Veneer Mills at Long Island City. He started out in a small way, occupying a one-story building and operating one cutting machine. The total capacity of his factory was 30,000 feet a day. The business has been continued at the same address ever since its inception, with the exception of the years 1888 and 1889 when the entire plant was moved to Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of handling domestic woods.

Mr. Williams made extensive improvements on his first slicing machine in 1889, after which the business was again removed to Long Island City and the Astoria Veneer Mills incorporated as a company. In 1893 a change was made in the character of the trade handled by the company, the work of custom mills replacing that of merchants' mills, and the concern handling about half the custom mill work of the country. The advantage of location, water front and docks, a log basin whereby it is possible for a steamer to unload a million and a quarter feet in four days and the lumber piling facilities possessed by this concern, soon became apparent to the trade, making it necessary to greatly increase the capacity of the plant. At present about seventy-five per cent of all the custom mill work of the country is being done by the Astoria Veneer Mills.

In the past year a complete rotary plant, modern in design and convenient in arrangement, has been added, and other novel features have been introduced which have proved their worth in the efficiency and rapid working of the company's plant. From the single cutting machine and one-story building with which the institution started, the operation has expanded until it now covers thirty-two acres of land, has nearly a mile of water front with piers, log basin and docks and a daily capacity of 500,000 feet of mahogany lumber, veneers and cedar box lumber.

William H. Williams, the founder of the business, died in May, 1909, when Alexander S. Williams, his eldest son, succeeded him as president of the concern. The other officers in the company are the three younger sons of the founder. H. P. Williams is vice-president; W. H., Jr., is treasurer and R. T. is secretary.

Gouverneur E. Smith & Co.

Gouverneur E. Smith & Co. is one of the foremost manufacturing and wholesale lumber firms of New York City. A continuous activity and extension has been its history from its inception, until the business, now exclusively in lumber, runs well above the million-dollar mark annually, which means the marketing of more than fifty million feet. In the selection of Stuart D. Walker and George J. Dittmar, two men young in years but of unusual business ability who became associated with him two years ago, Mr. Smith has shown his usual discrimination.



ALEXANDER S. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
ASTORIA VENEER MILLS.

The firm has two active hardwood mills near Asheville, N. C., and conducts a general wholesale lumber business. These mills cut 125,000 feet per day and turn out oak, poplar and chestnut, both in the form of long lumber and in glued-up stock for wood working. Maple, beech and birch are shipped from West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and in addition the company receives basswood, cypress lumber and shingles by water or rail. Hemlock and North Carolina pine and West Virginia spruce lumber and lath are also manufactured at the two main mills. Of the various lines of lumber Gouverneur E. Smith & Co. handle upwards of 50,000,000 feet annually, shipping chiefly to New York state, Long Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England. The firm also handles the entire output of the Craggy Lumber Company of Swannanoa, N. C., consisting of ash, oak

and poplar, cut at the rate of 25,000 feet per day, and the entire output in dimension stock and glued-up table tops of the Waynesville Wood Manufacturing Company of Waynesville, N. C., together with such oak and other hardwoods as they have to sell in the rough. Other concerns with which contracts for mill cuts have been made are the French Broad Lumber Company of Asheville, N. C., and the Gladly Fork Lumber Company of Gladly, W. Va.

Gouverneur E. Smith & Co. have a branch office at Asheville, N. C., and one in Boston at 88 Broad street. George Walker covers New York City and Long Island; H. A. Savage the New England territory; George Harvey looks after southern New Jersey; Thomas M. Young, northern New Jersey and part of Brooklyn; A. H. Platt has charge of Pennsylvania territory and F. W. McGreevy takes care of New York state and Canada.

The Stevens-Eaton Company

One of the vigorous concerns of New York is the Stevens-Eaton Company of 1 Madison avenue. This company was organized in November, 1904, to engage in a general lumber business, with the following officers: Pendennis White, president; G. A. Mitchell, vice-president; George M. Stevens, treasurer; W. A. Eaton, secretary, who, with Harry Gratwick, composed also the board of directors. T. S. Miller joined the company January 1, 1905, when a hardwood department was added to the business. Pendennis White was killed in an automobile accident and T. S. Miller succeeded him as director. In 1909 James Lord was taken into the company and made a director.

The company handles about forty million feet of hardwoods and soft woods, including shingles and lath. A hardwood yard at Gilman, W. Va., has recently been opened, where a complete assortment of all thicknesses and grades of hardwoods is kept on hand at all times. The company has 1,100 feet of side track in this yard and a storage capacity for five to six million feet. An average of three to four cars a day is handled through the yard.

The Seacoast Lumber Company

The Seacoast Lumber Company, with general offices at 1 Madison avenue, New York City, and a branch office at Jacksonville, Fla., was organized in 1904. Although a young corporation, it is notably one of rapidly increasing magnitude.

The company in the past has specialized in the manufacture and distribution of cypress and spruce lumber, but lately has started to handle hardwoods and yellow pine. In hardwoods valuable connections have just been completed, and will give the concern large holdings in poplar, red and white oak, chestnut, ash and gum. The company distributes annually about 25,000,000 feet of cypress. It is also American



GOVERNEUR E. SMITH, GOVERNEUR E.
SMITH & CO.

agent for Price Bros. & Co., Quebec, Canada, manufacturers of spruce lumber, pulp wood and cedar shingles.

The officers of the company are William S. Hofstra, president and treasurer; Bradley L. Eaton, vice-president; Coleman W. Brownson, secretary and general manager; A. C. Wyly, Jr., hardwood department manager; Harry S. Lafond, yellow pine department manager, and Martin C. Hughes, cypress department manager. W. S. Hofstra, president, formerly conducted a lumber business at Muskegon, Mich.; later he went to Louisiana to manufacture cypress and from there came north to connect himself with the present company. His experience includes all phases of the business and he is well known in the trade.

Bradley L. Eaton, vice-president, has been all his life a millman. He is a member of the firm of Church E. Gates & Co., who



STUART D. WALKER, GOVERNEUR E.
SMITH & CO.



GEORGE J. DITTMAR, GOVERNEUR E.
SMITH & CO.



SAMUEL E. SLAYMAKER, PRESIDENT S. E. SLAYMAKER & CO.

conduct one of the most extensive retail yards in the country.

Coleman W. Brownson, secretary and general manager, has had twenty-five years' experience in the lumber field, twenty of which were spent in the retail business.

A. C. Wylly, Jr., manager of the hardwood department, is an out-and-out hardwood man. He was formerly a manufacturer of hardwoods in the South.

Moore Brothers

This firm, composed of Peter and Patrick Moore, conducts a wholesale and retail business in hardwoods at Twenty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue. It is an old established and reliable concern and carries at all times a stock of the best grades of hardwoods, averaging 2,000,000 feet.

The J. S. Richards Lumber Company

In May of this year the J. S. Richards Lumber Company was started as an allied



GEORGE P. HEDDEN, HEDDEN-CLARK LUMBER CO.

concern of Wm. Whitmer & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia. The company has offices at 1 Madison avenue and does a general lumber business, making specialties of West Virginia spruce, North Carolina pine, hardwoods, Virginia sap pine and cedar shingles. The concern buys all its lumber outright and sells only to the best yards and a few large consumers recognized as legitimate trade.

The members of the concern belong to the New York Lumber Trade Association and the Connecticut Lumber Dealers' Association. Four salesmen and a buyer are kept busy on the road.

J. S. Richards, president of the company, has been connected with Wm. Whitmer & Sons for many years. He is a practical man in hardwoods as well as in the other lines handled by his concern, and is generally popular among the trade.

Charles Milne

One of the conspicuously successful wholesalers in New York City is Charles Milne, located at rooms 516, 518 and 519, 18 Broadway. Mr. Milne commenced his business career eleven years ago with Gouveneur E. Smith, then located at 18 Broadway. In December, 1908, he struck out for himself, starting a business of handling at wholesale principally plain oak, chestnut, maple and birch, and specializing in kiln-dried hardwoods. He has no yard, but at the present time is handling over 12,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Mr. Milne is a hustler and it is quite apparent that the mantle of success has fallen upon him.

W. D. Magovern

Since 1898 W. D. Magovern of 11 Broadway, wholesale flooring dealer, has represented the Thomas Forman Company of Detroit, Mich. This company has the second largest flooring plant in the United States. The mills are located at Detroit, where they turn out about 40,000 feet of maple and oak flooring (of which there are thirty-four varieties) per day, of which the New York office handles 5,000,000 feet annually. The store house in New York has a capacity of 1,000,000 feet, and is always stocked ready for quick shipment. Mr. Magovern has been in the flooring business since 1887, but he is acquainted with the lumber business, from the mill end up. He carries a large stock of flooring besides the Forman goods, and has been for a number of years special representative of the Jackson Lumber Company of Lockhart and Riderville, Ala., manufacturers of the celebrated rift yellow pine flooring.

W. W. Dempsey

A distributor of note in the New York market is the manufacturing house of W. W. Dempsey, whose eastern office is located at 18 Broadway. The general office is at Johnstown, Pa. The house has band mills at Seebert, W. Va., Moores Siding, W. Va., Clover Lick, W. Va., and Pee Dee, S. C.,



R. U. SHAFFER, VICE-PRESIDENT S. E. SLAYMAKER & CO.

cutting oak, beech, maple, ash, chestnut, gum, cypress, hemlock and spruce. The concern makes a specialty of oak bill timber for ship, bridge and dock building. The distribution through the eastern office averages 15,000,000 feet per annum.

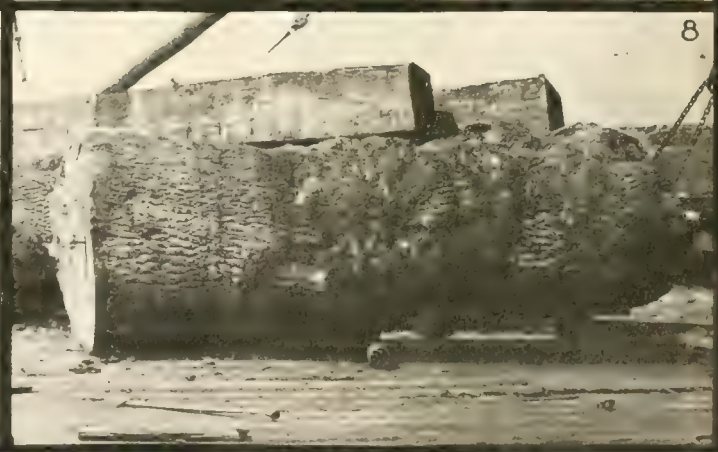
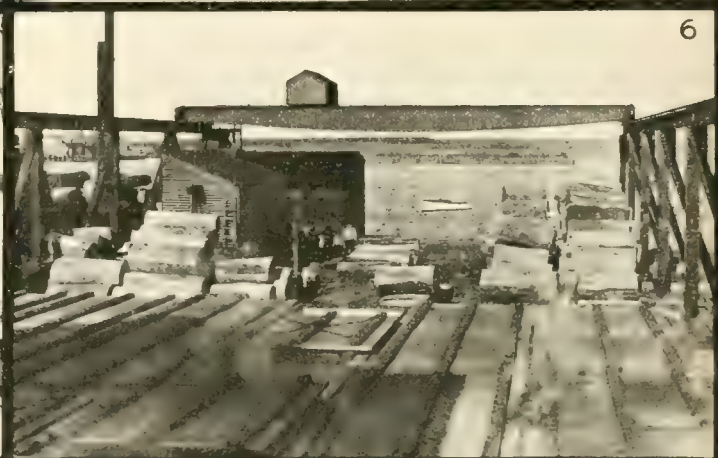
Harry Diener, manager of the New York office, is a thoroughly practical man, having gained his valuable experience from connection with the lumber industries of the great lumber town of Williamsport, Pa., prior to his association with W. W. Dempsey.

Manufacturers' Lumber Company

One of the most important distributing organizations of the Metropolitan district is the Manufacturers' Lumber Company of 27 William street. It handles white pine, spruce, hardwoods, lath and shingles. The officers are Hon. W. C. Edwards, president; Hugh McLean, first vice-president; Gordon



J. B. CLARK, HEDDEN-CLARK LUMBER CO.



SCENES ABOUT THE PLANT OF THE ASTORIA VENEER MILLS AT LONG ISLAND CITY

1. The big band mill. 2. Busy scene on the sorting platform. 3. Section of the lumber yard. 4. Piles of fine Mexican mahogany lumber. 5. Shipping mahogany lumber by water. 6. Steam vats, showing log pond where steamers discharge directly overboard. 7. Steamers at log pond. 8. English oak log weighing over seven tons.



WILLARD WINSLOW, TREASURER INDIANA QUARTERED OAK CO.

C. Edwards, second vice-president; Maurice E. Preich, secretary; Christopher B. Cox, assistant secretary; D. N. Meighan, assistant treasurer, and Van W. Tyler, treasurer and general manager.

This company represents W. C. Edwards & Co.'s mills and yards, Ottawa and Rockland, Ont.; Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Memphis, Chattanooga and Birmingham; Bathurst Lumber Company, Bathurst, N. B.; Robinson Edwards Lumber Company, Burlington, Vt.; Haines Lumber Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y., and Cascapedia Mfg. & Trading Company, Bonaventure and New Richmond, Quebec.

The Emporium Lumber Company

The Emporium Lumber Company, whose New York City office is located in the Metropolitan Life Building, is one of the largest manufacturers of hardwoods in the

country. The company's output amounts to about forty million feet annually, with a large amount of graded hard maple flooring, a good proportion of which is being supplied to the metropolitan market. Within a few weeks the company's new flooring mill at Galeton, Pa., which is equipped with the latest and best machinery, and dry kilns of modern type, will be in operation. The extensive plants at Keating Summit and Austin, Pa., also include dry kilns and planing mills. The three large band mills at Keating Summit, Austin and Galeton, Pa., have been running twenty-two hours a day for a number of years, and no small part of the company's product is shipped to New York City and its environs. The Emporium Lumber Company usually carries about twenty-five million feet of graded hardwoods in stock at its mills in Pennsylvania; but with the constantly increasing demand for its lumber, this amount of stock is none too large to draw upon. The company also manufactures several million feet of choice white pine annually. It will be able to produce hardwoods on a large scale for many years to come, since its present holdings amount to nearly a quarter of a million acres of timber land, which contain many million feet of the finest domestic hardwoods still uncut. These holdings include large tracts in Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont and North Carolina. The officers of the company are W. L. Sykes, president; W. S. Walker, vice-president; W. T. Turner, secretary and treasurer; Wm. Caffisch, general superintendent. The identification of W. Everitt Van Wert, the New York City manager, with the Emporium Lumber Company, dates back to within a few years of the beginning of the company's corporate existence, in 1892. During the three years in which he has had charge of the metropolitan office of the company, the business in his territory has increased about 100 per cent annually.

I. T. Williams & Sons

A conspicuous factor in the hardwood trade of New York is I. T. Williams & Sons, extensive manufacturers and handlers of foreign and domestic cabinet woods, mahogany and veneers. The general offices and storage yards are at 220 and 222 Eleventh avenue, where the concern carries at all times a large and well-assorted stock of seasoned material ready for quick shipment. The concern has an immense plant and yards at Stapleton, Staten Island, equipped with double band mill, log basin, six veneer saws, one slicer with a 12-foot knife, a large pier and basin, three railroad switches, a dry kiln of large capacity, a well-appointed veneer building and large sheds. The annual capacity of this operation is 20,000,000 feet, and it covers some sixteen acres of land.

The Williams house, one of the oldest and most reputable lumber concerns in the East,



WILLIAM THRELKELD, SECRETARY INDIANA QUARTERED OAK CO.

was established in 1838 and has continued in the Williams family ever since. The concern has come to be recognized as one of the most successful in the country. Through the integrity of its members, its conservative methods and the justice of its treatment to customers, the firm of I. T. Williams & Sons has earned an enviable reputation among the trade. The concern is considered one of the largest distributors in the hardwood market.

The present firm consists of Thomas Williams III., H. R. S. Williams, Waldron Williams and Thomas R. Williams IV.

S. E. Slaymaker & Co.

One of the best known houses in the New York lumber trade is S. E. Slaymaker & Co., which was organized in 1909 to handle the output of the West Virginia Spruce Lumber Company, whose mills are located at Cass, W. Va. The business gradually ex-



HAMILTON H. SALMON, HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO.



RICHARD BRANDT, HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO.



RALPH E. SUMNER, MANAGER HAMILTON
H. SALMON & CO.

tended to take in the output of other mills (principally spruce) has drifted into a general wholesale trade. On October 30, 1909, the West Virginia Spruce Lumber Company was dissolved and the business taken over by the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company. S. E. Slaymaker & Co. was also dissolved at the same time and reorganized under the laws of the state of West Virginia with a capital of \$50,000 cash and no liabilities. The individual interests of S. E. Slaymaker, in both of the above concerns, were then merged into the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, and since that date the firm of S. E. Slaymaker & Co. has become simply and wholly a branch of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, formed for the purpose of handling the output of the latter company's mills and for doing a general wholesale business. Within the last two years the firm has taken

on hardwoods, and it is planned to make a considerable extension of this department in the future, which will in fact take in all branches of the business. While the firm's capital is only \$50,000, the entire stock is owned by the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, giving it practically unlimited capital, and credit sufficient to handle any kind of a proposition.

At present S. E. Slaymaker & Co. market the output of the Cass operation and several other outside mills, whose output they control, amounting to from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet of spruce annually. By the terms of the charter, they are privileged not only to do a wholesale, but an operating and manufacturing business, and accordingly it is their intention to branch out in the near future and manufacture hardwoods as well as spruce.

R. N. Shaffer, for some time connected with this house, is a practical man from the ground up and popular with the trade. He has recently been elected vice-president of the concern.

Hedden-Clark Lumber Company

One of the young but very live concerns of New York City is the Hedden-Clark Lumber Company, wholesale lumber, 50 Church street. Although chartered under New York laws only about nine months ago, it has already reached an important status in the New York hardwood market. The active, practical men in the business are George P. Hedden and J. B. Clark, both young men, but men of considerable experience in their line. They handle mainly hardwoods, maple and oak flooring, and some spruce and hemlock on the side. They have direct mill connection and since starting have handled about 5,000,000 feet of lumber, principally hardwoods and flooring. George P. Hedden started in the lumber business with Ralph E. Summer, subsequently was with Hamilton H. Salmon & Co. From the bottom rung he has climbed to the top of the ladder. J. P. Clark, also abundantly equipped, was for some years in charge of the Grand Rapids, Mich., office of Hamilton H. Salmon & Co.

Indiana Quartered Oak Company

The Indiana Quartered Oak Company, wholesale lumber, 5 East Forty-second street, was organized in November, 1904, under the laws of the state of Indiana, with Henry Maley of Edinburg, Ind., president; Willard Winslow, treasurer, and William Threlkeld, secretary. Since the death of Henry Maley, Mr. Winslow has acted as president as well as treasurer. The company handles a general line of hardwoods, but the specialties have been dimension stock, oak flooring and Philippine mahogany. This concern is sub-agent for the Insular Lumber Company of Manila, P. I., for New England, the eastern portion of New York, New Jersey and Delaware for the sale of its Philippine mahogany. This wood



HERBERT E. SUMNER, SALES MANAGER
HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO.

and oak flooring are the only items carried in stock in New York City. The Indiana Quartered Oak Company has handled during the last year about a million and a half feet of oak flooring. The Philippine mahogany business is in its infancy, but it is expected with strong foundation that it will grow to a considerable volume when buyers become more familiar with the wood, and as the other cabinet woods grow more and more expensive. The Insular Lumber Company has twenty-five square miles of this mahogany timber, which will average about six thousand feet to the acre. No trees are cut under 24 inches in diameter, and the logs will average about 36 inches. It is manufactured on the island of Negros, where there is a modern plant, consisting of two large band mills with a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet a day, and a large fleet of steel barges and tugs.



FRANK T. SULLIVAN, MANAGER BUFFALO
OFFICE HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO.



CHARLES H. THOMPSON, PHILADELPHIA,
PRESIDENT LEWIS THOMPSON
& CO. INC.



ROBERT W. HIGBIE, PRESIDENT ROBERT W. HIGBIE CO.

Up to the present time about one million feet of this wood has been sold in the United States. The bulk of it comes by steamer direct from Manila to New York.

The selling force of the company consists of C. S. Powell, who attends especially to the export trade, and Daniel von Bremen, who has charge of the New York City flooring trade. The company handles about one thousand cars a year.

Hamilton H. Salmon & Co.

The firm of Hamilton H. Salmon & Co. was organized by Hamilton H. Salmon, now deceased, in 1836 as an import and export house, in which line the business grew to large proportions, requiring frequent visits abroad. The son of Hamilton H. Salmon and Richard Brandt joined in partnership in 1887 and with a number of branches abroad the business continued to increase.



CHARS. MILNE

In 1890 at the decease of the elder Hamilton H. Salmon, the present firm, consisting of his son Hamilton H. Salmon and Richard Brandt, was organized. Both of these men have made records as conservative, careful and conscientious business men, and today are considered favorably among the foremost business and financial men in New York City. The former devotes his entire time to the financial and executive handling of the extensive lumber business of which he is the head.

In 1900, the brother-in-law of Hamilton H. Salmon, Ralph E. Sumner, became identified with the firm as manager of its lumber business, which end has grown until it has become practically the largest line in which the firm deals.

It was originally the intention of the firm to do a strictly wholesale lumber business, but the trade has enlarged to the extent that it has become necessary to take interest in a number of large saw mills, in order to handle the constantly increasing business in hardwoods which a fair and conscientious management had worked up. Also it has been necessary to open lumber yards at Joppa and Thebes, Ill., where are received boat loads of lumber for distribution. The firm has several branch offices in the West and South, and as it handles the output of many large mills, it is always in position to supply the trade with the best hardwoods the market affords. It carries in the yards at Joppa and Thebes between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 feet of hardwoods of all kinds, but makes a specialty of gum, quartered oak and nuevo Mexican mahogany. The distribution in the New York and New England market averages between 45,000,000 and 50,000,000 feet of hardwood annually. The concern is just establishing a yard at North Tonawanda, with a capacity of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet, where it will carry mainly birch, maple and basswood.

Ralph E. Sumner, who is associated with this firm, began his business career with the Export Lumber Company; subsequently he became a member of the firm of Wilson, Godfrey & Co. Having filled every position in the lumber trade, from inspector to his present status, he is qualified to meet any requirement of the business. He is one of the best and most favorably known lumber merchants in the country, a reputation attributable largely to his close attention to business, his thorough experience, and his fairness in all his dealings.

Herbert E. Sumner, his son, entered the firm in 1905 after finishing a course in engineering at the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn. He has given his attention principally to the selling end of the business, though occasionally he visits the mills for inspection in that quarter. Although a young man, he has shown great ability in his transactions, and has won the confidence and respect of his associates and of the trade.



F. A. KIRBY, SALES MANAGER CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LBR. CO.

The firm's branch office in the Ellicott Square building, Buffalo, is managed by Frank T. Sullivan, formerly one of the partners of T. Sullivan & Co. of Buffalo, and who is well known as an authority on lumber, forestry and inspection. This office looks after the large shipments from the West. Mr. Sullivan is looked upon as an expert in his line and is very popular among the trade.

Lewis Thompson & Co.

Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc., widely known handlers of Laguna mahogany, one of the best varieties of mahogany used in this country, maintains a large plant at Astoria, Long Island. The model mill and well kept yards devoted to the production of mahogany lumber and veneers occupy about thirty acres of ground. The mill has a capacity of about 14,000,000 feet of lumber and 50,000,000 superficial feet of veneer annually.



J. S. RICHARDS, PRESIDENT J. S. RICHARDS LUMBER COMPANY



T. S. MILLER, MANAGER HARDWOOD DEPARTMENT STEVENS-EATON CO.

The equipment of the plant includes three veneer slicers of the W. H. Williams patent; one and a half round for stump and burl work; seven veneer saws, all of which are installed in the veneer part of the plant. The saw mill proper is equipped with two modern band mills of the Clark Bros. make; one edger and two trimmers, manufactured by same concern; live rolls and other mechanical means for carrying the products and refuse away from the saw. The building in which the sawmill and veneer plant are located covers an area 100 by 200 feet. The veneer department is provided with a modern Coe drying equipment to enable it to handle rush orders. The yards at Astoria contain about three miles of alley ways in which lumber products are stored.

Charles H. Thompson, president of this concern, was in 1886, at the death of his

father, who was sole owner of the business, preparing for a medical course, but in an unlooked-for extremity, he relinquished his desire for a professional career and assumed full charge of the business, which had already reached a considerable magnitude. During the twenty-two years of his management the firm has prospered until it is without a rival as an importer of the beautiful Laguna mahogany. When Charles H. Thompson took charge, the firm was handling 250,000 to 300,000 feet annually; the increase since then has been very great.

Robert W. Higbie Company

The extensive and systematically conducted lumber operations of the Robert W. Higbie Company at New Bridge, St. Lawrence county, New York, are represented in New York City by offices at 45 Broadway. This company is cutting from a tract of 25,000 acres of timber land, largely hardwoods, and is supplying its trade with some unusually fine stock. The company's plant at New Bridge is a model of efficiency. It has its own railroad, owned by the Robert W. Higbie Company, and is fitted with modern machinery, among which are Climax locomotives, Russel skidder equipment and Barnhart log loaders. The plant includes a high-class single band sawmill, and a short log mill, which is used for cutting broom handle stock. A large engine house and machine shop, capacious barns, a camp house of good size, offices and a commissary go to make up this most complete and well-equipped operation.

The company produces about 40,000 feet of lumber a day and about two carloads of broom handles a week. It distributes annually through the New York office between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods. The enterprise is under such excellent control that it runs with unusual smoothness and regularity. The history of the concern records but few shut-downs even for a day, and the work goes on both summer and winter.

Robert W. Higbie, president of the company, is a man of keen discrimination and a lumberman of no meagre talent. He has a faculty of selecting assistants who are worthy of the name and who give the concern excellent service. Mr. Higbie enjoys a wide popularity among the lumber trade all over the country, as is evidenced in his election to the presidency of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at its last annual meeting, held at Cincinnati in March of this year.

H. Hirschberg

H. Hirschberg, wholesale hardwoods, 99 Nassau street, has been successfully engaged for over twenty years in the lumber business. Formerly, he was a manufacturer of hardwoods in Tennessee and Arkansas. At this time he does a strictly wholesale business, with direct mill connection. He distributes annually from 10,000,000 to 15,000,-



W. D. MAGOVERN

600 feet of hardwoods through New York and surrounding territory.

A. T. Peale Lumber Company

The A. T. Peale Lumber Company, Flat Iron building, a reliable and responsible factor in the wholesale lumber business of New York City, has a mill output of West Virginia spruce which aggregates 200,000 feet per day. It handles the output of two red cedar shingle mills, and having transit cars ready at all times, is able to make prompt and satisfactory deliveries. Its North Carolina short leaf pine mill connections, for kiln-dried, rough and dressed stock, are unsurpassed for satisfactory grades and well-manufactured stock. Hardwoods of all kinds are under contract, representing the cuts of mills whose stock secures continued business and satisfaction always from its patrons. The volume of hardwoods, cypress and poplar handled



COLEMAN W. BROWNSON, SECRETARY AND GENERAL MGR. SEACOAST LBR. CO.



A. C. WYLLY, JR., MGR. HARDWOOD DEPT. SEACOAST LUMBER CO.



300,000 FEET OF FINE MEXICAN MAHOGANY LOGS, PROPERTY OF LEWIS THOMPSON & CO., PILED ON YARD OF ASTORIA VENEER MILLS AT LONG ISLAND CITY

averages from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet annually. The company also handles a large amount of long leaf yellow pine, both manufactured stock and timber requirements. For the convenience of its trade, it carries at its warehouse at Hoboken, N. J., a full line of white oak and maple flooring, red cedar shingles and siding ready for prompt delivery. The company is progressive and sharply prompt in the handling of all orders, and business relations with it are sure to result in a continuation of trade.

A. T. Peale, head of this concern, has been for years associated with William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., and is favorably known wherever lumber is handled.

The H. Herrmann Lumber Company

The H. Herrmann Lumber Company, manufacturer, exporter and dealer in lumber and milled stock, was established in 1867. The main office of the concern is at 258 Canal street. The distributing yards, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Harlem River, have a capacity of 5,000,000 feet, and the export and storage yards at

Johnston avenue and L. V. R. R., Jersey City, have a capacity of 5,000,000 feet. The company's sawmills and planing mills at Ashland, Ky., have an annual output of 18,000,000 feet.

The concern has branches at London, England; Hamburg, Germany; and Johannesburg, South Africa. It handles all kinds of hard and soft woods, the specialties being plain and quartered oak, poplar, ash, birch, maple, gum and walnut. The annual shipments are about 40,000,000 feet. The company employs 1,500 men. S. Schloss, manager, has been responsibly connected with the Herrmann house for twenty-one years.

Uptegrove & Beckwith

The well-known house of Uptegrove & Beckwith commenced business in 1875 as William E. Uptegrove & Bro. In 1905 the present firm of Uptegrove & Beckwith, composed of Jerome P. Uptegrove and John B. Beckwith, was formed. Mr. Beckwith had been connected with the old concern for twenty-five years. This firm is an extensive handler of mahogany and all foreign cab-

inet woods in lumber and veneers. The head office and warerooms are at 457-463 East Tenth street. The concern also maintains a branch office and warerooms at 22 Pearl street, Grand Rapids, Mich., and lumber yards at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, Long Island City and Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Lilly Lumber Company

The Lilly Lumber Company, extensive manufacturer of hardwood lumber at Hinton, W. Va., is represented in New York City by Sam E. Barr, whose offices are located at 1 Madison avenue. Mr. Barr, as local sales representative of this large producing concern, attends to the distributing of its output of hardwoods, hemlock and white pine in the Metropolitan district and vicinity. Mr. Barr is a thoroughly efficient and practical man. He acquired his first training in the lumber business with his father at Louisville, Ky.

The Lilly Lumber Company operates a large band mill at Beard, W. Va., and four circular mills on the C. & O., N. & W., and Tide Water railroads, with a combined output of approximately 30,000,000 feet per



HARRY DUENER, NEW YORK MANAGER
W. W. DEMPSEY.



HUGH McLEAN, BUFFALO, FIRST VICE-
PRESIDENT MANUFACTURERS' LBR. CO.



PATRICK MOORE, MOORE BROTHERS.

year. The company's headquarters are at Hinton, W. Va., where it has handsome offices in the Ewart Miller building. The shipments of the company into Greater New York for 1909 amounted to 6,667,961 feet of hardwoods; from January 1 to July 1, 1910, they totaled 4,332,864 feet.

H. T. Lilly, head of this company, commenced his career in September of 1901. He was joined by his brother, E. W. Lilly, in June, 1903. Three years later they began to accumulate timber land, purchasing about 12,000 acres in Western North Carolina. At this time the Lilly Lumber Company was incorporated, several prominent Hinton business men taking stock in it. The principals of this company have continued to make purchases of timber lands, exercising unusual foresight and ability in their selection, and with the installation of and investment in other milling enter-

prises the Lilly Lumber Company has attained a position of importance among lumber manufacturers of the country.

H. T. Lilly, president of the company, is a native of West Virginia. He is a man of keen business ability and is interested in a number of West Virginia concerns besides his connection with the lumber company of which he is the efficient head. He is a stockholder and director in the National Bank at Somers, a director in the Hinton Hotel Company, and president of the New River Land Company and the Hinton Steam Laundry.

E. L. Sinsabaugh

One of the vigorous members of the trade at Long Island City is E. L. Sinsabaugh, who is conducting a flourishing business in mahogany and veneers. Mr. Sinsabaugh has had a long and varied experience in this line of trade, having started with Wm. E.

Uptegrove & Brother in 1878. He began at the bottom of the ladder and through push and energy succeeded in working his way well to the top. When the firm of Wm. E. Uptegrove & Brother was incorporated, his ability was recognized and he was made one of the directors in the concern.

In March, 1904, Mr. Sinsabaugh started business for himself at Ninth and Riker avenues, Long Island City. He handles mahogany of all kinds in the log as well as lumber and veneers. He carries a permanent stock of between 150,000 and 200,000 feet of lumber and 1,500,000 feet of veneers, always well assorted as to grades and of excellent manufacture. Mr. Sinsabaugh is thoroughly posted on mahogany and is a veneer man of wide knowledge. In the past he has made numerous flying trips to London and to Liverpool, which afforded him a good opportunity of improving his



W. EVERITT VAN WERT, NEW YORK MAN-
AGER EMPORIUM LUMBER CO.



WALDRON WILLIAMS, I. T. WILLIAMS &
SONS.



E. V. BABCOCK, E. V. BABCOCK & CO., PITTS-
BURG AND NEW YORK.



A. T. PEALE, A. T. PEALE LUMBER CO.

ALBERT STEINBACH, MANAGER HARDWOOD
DEPT. NORTHERN LUMBER CO.

E. L. SINSABAUGH

knowledge in this direction. Mr. Sinsabaugh is well known and well liked in the trade and his business is showing gratifying increase.

The Northern Lumber Company

The Northern Lumber Company, located at Twenty-third street and Broadway, successor to the W. H. Sawyer Lumber Company, primarily a white pine concern, opened a hardwood department five years ago, and under the management of Albert Steinbach this phase of the business has grown rapidly. The company handles all kinds of domestic woods and hardwood flooring. The concern occupies offices jointly with the A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Company, manufacturer of North Carolina pine and hardwoods. These two companies, which are controlled by the same capital, jointly handle between 75,000,000 and 80,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Albert Steinbach, manager of the hardwood end of the business, is a thoroughly experienced lumberman, having served in every responsible capacity of the business.

E. V. Babcock & Co.

The well-known Pittsburg house of E. V. Babcock & Co. has a New York office at 43 Wall street in charge of H. J. Gott. This firm has been conspicuous in the lumber trade of the Metropolitan district for some time.

E. V. Babcock & Co. handle an enormous stock of lumber annually. The capacity of the mills it controls aggregates 165,000,000 feet a year; the Babcock Lumber Company, Ashola and Arrow, Pa., produces 6,000,000 feet; the Babcock Lumber & Boom Company, Davis, W. Va., 40,000,000 feet; the Babcock Brothers Lumber Company, Babcock, Ga., 25,000,000 feet and the Tellico River Lumber Company, Tellico Plains, Tenn., 40,000,000 feet. A large portion of this lumber is sold through the New York office. Some idea of the amount of lumber

handled by E. V. Babcock & Co. may be gained from a statement that in April, 1910, its shipments amounted to 1,005 carloads, aggregating 17,946,558 feet of lumber and 3,823,550 lath, valued at \$423,460.57.

The firm's New York manager, Mr. Gott, is a man of wide acquaintance and thorough experience in the lumber business with which he has been connected since boyhood.

Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company

One of the largest handlers of hardwoods in the metropolitan district is the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, whose executive headquarters are at Scranton, Pa., and of which concern F. A. Kirby is general sales manager. This company, in addition to its general office at Scranton, maintains sales offices at No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City, and the Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company is among the largest producers of hardwoods in the United States, as well as among the largest stumpage owners. It operates mills at Richwood and Camden-on-Gauley, W. Va., exclusively for the production of poplar, oak, chestnut, maple, cherry and other hardwoods growing in that region, and in addition is the sales agent for the new big cypress manufacturing house, the Hebard Cypress Company of Waycross, Ga. Incident to the production of hardwoods and cypress, the company is an extensive producer of spruce, which is largely marketed in the eastern sections of the United States.

The Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company confines its marketing exclusively to its own big product and its trademark of "The Best Lumber" has become axiomatic in the eastern trade.

George D. Emery Company

Among the large mahogany-producing houses in the United States is the George

D. Emery Company, with offices at 17 West Forty-second street, New York City. This company owns large timber concessions in Central America and Columbia, and imports round logs into the United States. Formerly this concern had a large sawmill plant at Chelsea, Mass., but since its destruction by fire the company's lumber and veneers are manufactured by the Astoria Veneer Mills in Long Island City.

George L. Cade is treasurer of this company and has active charge of the sales end of the big enterprise.

Disastrous Fires in New York

Since the foregoing article was prepared the RECORD regrets being obliged to report one of the most disastrous lumber fires the city of New York has ever experienced. The big lumber yard of Moore Brothers at Twenty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, Manhattan, was totally destroyed on October 5, the loss amounting to more than \$100,000. Fortunately, Moore Brothers are fully insured. However, the loss comes at a bad time for this big and enterprising house, because it had an exceptionally fine stock of dry hardwoods, which it will be difficult to replace to take care of its fall business. Undeniably the house will restock its plant and continue in business. The fire was a severe one and the big plant of I. T. Williams & Sons at Twenty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue and other property adjoining narrowly escaped destruction.

Moore Brothers have received many telegrams and letters of condolence offering any assistance they may require in replenishing their stock, which amounted to more than two million feet of exceptionally fine hardwoods.

Another New York fire of the week is the plant of the Empire City Woodworking Company at One Hundred and Thirty-first street and the river, which was badly damaged, loss amounting to \$40,000.

A Warning to the Lumber Industry

It is anticipated that the Panama canal will be opened for business in a little more than four years from now, and it is not too soon to consider what its effect will be upon the lumber business of the United States.

I do not wish to be considered a mere alarmist, but I feel that a serious situation will be created by this new avenue of trade and that serious damage to the lumber business threatens which can be avoided only by early and conservative action. The first essential is to arouse people to dangers that threaten them, so that they may take steps to avert those dangers.

The canal is looked forward to by the great mass of lumber producers as likely to be of enormous benefit to them. Here I refer particularly to producers of what are known as the ordinary building timbers—in the eastern part of the country chiefly yellow pine of its different species, spruce, hemlock and some of the hardwoods; on the Pacific coast, fir, spruce, redwood, etc. Most of the hardwoods are in a class by themselves and the remaining supply of white pine of the better grades is so limited that it is not likely to be materially affected for good or ill.

Yellow pine lumbermen are expecting to find in the Panama canal an outlet for their commodity to the west coasts of Mexico, Central America and South America, to Hawaii and the Orient. West coast lumber producers expect to find an enlarged market for their product in the eastern part of the United States, in Cuba, to some slight extent in the Atlantic ports of South America, and in Europe. Based on these anticipations, lumbermen of both sections look for a new era of prosperity in the lumber business following the opening of the canal.

In my opinion, unless effective steps are taken to ward off the danger, the opening of the canal will be a calamity to the lumber business of the United States from which it will take years to recover.

The present distribution of the lumber product of the United States is based on the established transportation costs on western lumber and eastern lumber respectively. In both sections there is an overproduction or an overcapacity. There is plenty of lumber manufactured in the eastern part of the country for the needs of the eastern consuming districts. There is more than sufficient lumber manufactured on the Pacific coast for the needs of that section, and of the territory which can be reached by rail. At a freight cost of 40 to 50 cents a hundred pounds on Pacific coast lumber and of 25 to 37 cents a hundred pounds on yellow pine lumber the two grand sawmill divisions of the country meet in competition. The division of territory is not sharply defined, but approxi-

mately so, after many years of experiment and development.

On January 1, 1915, or thereabouts, if confident promises are realized, a 35 to 50 cent transportation cost on west coast woods will cover practically the entire country; or, in other words, 75 to 85 cent rates will be reduced to 40 to 50 cents; and the prohibitive freight costs on the shipment of eastern lumber to the Pacific coast will be reduced to like proportions. There will then be a new scramble for territory, involving a readjustment of the fundamental principles governing lumber merchandising.

Yellow pine producers will try to take away from the west coast producers, so far as the woods are competitive in use, their markets on the Pacific, which are responsible for even what measure of prosperity the west coast producers may have. The latter will try to take away from the eastern mills some of their demand on the Atlantic, both domestic and foreign. Therefore, there will be a grabbing for trade territory which can only result disastrously as to prices, and affect not only producers but wholesalers and retailers as well, for there will be no dependable basis of values.

But the threat to prices is not the only menace. There will be a tendency to overproduction, when, as a matter of fact, the demand will not increase. Lumber is now selling so near to cost at the mills in all parts of the country that a reduction is impossible without serious financial disaster. An increase of production with no increase in the demand, together with the spirit of adventure which is prompted by the fallacious hopes of increased prosperity, will make the struggle for trade and territory acute.

Some may say that the eastern part of the country needs the west coast woods. It does not yet need them any more than the west coast needs the eastern product. So long as lumber is in ample supply and can with difficulty be moved at prices which are hardly above the cost of production there is no foundation for the claim that an additional supply is needed. Yellow pine may be at the zenith of production, or may even have passed it, but there will be no appreciable decrease for five years to come, and the canal is to be opened, they say, in four years and three months. Ten years from now the yellow pine output may be so lessened that West coast woods will be wanted; but such is not the case today, nor will it be the case when the canal is opened.

So far as the well-being of the lumber industry is concerned I fervently wish that the canal were not to be opened until 1920 at the earliest; but opened it will be, regardless of the wishes and welfare of any particular department of commerce. If lumbermen are wise, therefore, they will

face the situation as it is to be and take measures accordingly.

Some say that there is not a sufficient supply of vessels flying the American flag to take care of the business from coast to coast that will be fostered by the opening of the canal, but I believe it is not safe to trust to any such limiting influence on trade. There will be vessels enough when the time comes to do the business. What then shall the lumbermen do? Their first duty is to think, to study the situation in its broader aspect, to agitate, to organize. They must organize for self-protection, to guard the security of their investments, to save themselves from bankruptcy. But it is objected that the law will not allow them to organize. Then the law must be changed, and if that be impossible there must be such a campaign of education carried on among all the lumber producers of the United States that no man of them all will dare to overstep the sharp borders of wise business conservatism indicated by a study of the facts.

We should remember that the per capita consumption of lumber in the United States is probably decreasing. Consumption year after year is equal to production. In 1899 the lumber product was 35,000,000,000 feet. It rose to 40,000,000,000 feet in 1907, due rather, so far as the figures are concerned, to a more complete census than to actual increase in cut; but it dropped in 1908 to 33,000,000,000 feet; and in 1909, though the record is not yet complete, it is improbable that the cut equaled that of 1908. Yet during this time the population of the country has increased from 84,000,000 to about 90,000,000. If it be a fact, as seems probable, that the per capita consumption is now decreasing, it will continue to decrease and probably in an accelerated ratio. Yet the possibilities of lumber production, estimated on the total available capacity, are increasing and will not show any important decrease for some years to come. It ought to be a crime in lumber trade ethics for any more sawmills to be built during the next five years.

I offer no solution of the problem—no certain protection against the dangers that threaten the lumber industry. At this time I wish as strongly as possible to call the attention of the lumber industry to the dangers involved in the crucial period approaching, when the opening of the Panama canal shall upset all present trade adjustments, so far as the lumber business is concerned. I do this in the hope that the wisdom of this great industry may be able to devise some means for mutual protection.

Other threats are foreshadowed in considering the effect of the canal on the lumber business. So far as foreign trade in lumber is concerned, our shipping laws do not affect it; but in our domestic trade the

law which requires that all commerce between American ports shall be carried on in American bottoms is going to give a tremendous, even if a temporary, advantage to our competitors in Canada. Either our shipping laws should be amended or the government of the canal should be amended. In the latter case the preference should be given to American vessels or to American products. Is it said that treaties forbid? Perhaps so, but no treaty can stand that threatens the physical or commercial welfare of a great country like the United States.

In my opinion, the free gift of the canal to the commerce of the world is a piece of altruism which goes beyond anything in reason. It looks very much as though the promoters of the canal project were so anxious to do a big thing that they ignored questions of substantial equity and common sense. The Panama canal will be in fact a double canal. It will be a world

canal, accommodating the commerce of the world, and in that respect we should be neutral, favoring no other nation; but it will also be an intercoastal canal—a purely domestic affair. In that respect, and so far as our purely domestic trade is concerned, we should no more be asked to open it free of restrictions than the Mississippi or the state of New York should the Erie canal.

But to go back to the original proposition: Unless the lumbermen of the United States abandon their attitude of careless optimism, of fatuous hope, regarding the benefits to be received from the canal; unless they fully realize the gravity of the situation that confronts them and grapple in dead earnest with the problem, and unless they are successful in solving it, the lumber industry of the country and the cause of forest conservation will receive a blow from which it will take a generation to recover.

LEONARD BRONSON.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag

Seeks Dimension Stock

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I frequently have inquiries for hardwood dimension stock and personally know of comparatively few mills which are in position to take care of this class of business. Knowing that you are the prime mover in the hardwood dimension stock, or whatever the title of the association was, I wish to inquire if there is a list published of the members of that organization, and if you can supply me with a copy of it.

The above inquiry is from a well-known New York jobber and he has been supplied with the RECORD's list of hardwood dimension producers. Any others who would like to communicate with this gentleman can have his address upon application.—EDITOR.

Wants White Ash

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 1.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Enclosed find stamped envelope in which I wish you would kindly advise us, if possible, a list of manufacturers of ash who make a specialty of long ash; for example, twenty feet and up in length.

—CAR WORKS.

The writer of the above letter has been supplied with a list of producers of long ash, and anyone else interested in effecting the sale of this class of material can have the address of the writer of the above letter upon application.—EDITOR.

Who Knows About This?

YORK, PA., Sept. 27.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Several of our employes have complained that their work in the boxmaking department has been injurious to their health, especially those who cross-cut and rip the box boards. These sawyers say that the hemlock and spruce are poison, and we find difficulty in keeping some of the men at work. The immediate cause of this letter is that we recently put a very healthy, stout-looking man at work on the rip saw, ripping hemlock and spruce boxboards, and there is no question about it, he is visibly growing thinner and paler, we presume from some other cause, but the men claim that it is the nature of the work. Have you

ever heard of any complaints of this sort, or is there any justification for their claim? If there is, what can be done to overcome the difficulty? We would be most willing to do anything that is possible.

—MANUFACTURER.

This is the first instance that has been called to the RECORD's attention that the dust from hemlock and spruce incident to the sawing of dry lumber has been particularly injurious to operators. Of course, dust of any sort is injurious to the lungs and many cases have been cited that dust from sundry materials was so poisonous as to be deleterious to the health of workmen. If any of the RECORD's readers have had similar experience to that noted in above communication and have accomplished anything to remedy the trouble, we will be very glad to have the information.—EDITOR.

To Dowel Makers

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 28.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Will you kindly give us a list of manufacturers of wooden dowels?

The foregoing letter is from a leading lumber exporting house and it has been supplied with the RECORD's current list of dowel manufacturers. Any others interested in this line of manufacture for export can have the address upon application.—EDITOR.

Opening for a Competent Hardwood Man

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 1.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We wish to secure a first-class, thoroughly experienced hardwood salesman to cover eastern territory. We want a man who has handled quartered and plain oak, ash, poplar and other hardwoods and has an established trade in this section and can go out at once and get business. If you have anyone in mind who would suit these requirements, kindly put us in communication with him.

The above communication is from a high-class eastern hardwood house and anyone competent to fill the position and interested in it can have the address by applying to this office.—EDITOR.

Wants Oak Squares for Table Legs

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are in the market for 3"x3"x25" plain red or white oak squares for table legs. Kindly advise who would be able to quote on this requirement.

—FURNITURE COMPANY.

The writer of the above letter has been supplied with the names of several oak dimension stock producers. Any others who would like to communicate with the writer can have the address upon application.—EDITOR.

Another Seeker for Cane Ash

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 25.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We would appreciate it very much if you would give us the names of a number of producers of long cane ash planks in lengths of from ten to twenty-four feet or longer.

—COMPANY.

The above communication is from a leading lumber exporting house and has been supplied with a list of sundry producers of white ash. Any others interested in this line of trade can have the address upon application.

—EDITOR.

Seeks Additional Oak Supplies

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have a first-class yard, a good trade and more facilities for handling lumber than we have capital. Should be pleased to communicate with manufacturers of oak who can reach the eastern territory under favorable freight rate to handle a considerable quantity of lumber on joint account or commission basis.

—LUMBER COMPANY.

The above letter is from a well-established and excellently reputed lumber house. Any one interested in the proposition can have the address by writing this office.—EDITOR.

Balsa Wood

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: In your issue of Sept. 25 I note that you have a client at Cleveland who is looking for a wood known as balsa. I send you under separate cover, a small specimen of this wood, which was handed us by William Breen's Sons of Brooklyn, N. Y., who inform us it is an imported wood, lighter than cork, and used in the manufacture of life preservers. They state that quite an amount of it is imported into Brooklyn, and I presume this is what your friends are calling for. We have shown the specimen to a large number of lumbermen, but have never found anyone who could give us a name or seemed to be at all acquainted with it.

—L. H. GAGE LUMBER COMPANY.

The specimen of balsa in question has been received by HARDWOOD RECORD. It is a grayish-white wood, which, while it shows some grain, has a good deal the appearance of elder pith. It is extremely light in weight and looks as though it might be an excellent substitute for cork in making life preservers.

If any RECORD reader can give us definite information about the source of supply of this wood and other details, we will be pleased to have it.—EDITOR.

Additional Data on the Kiln-Drying of Lumber

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: My attention has just been called to your articles on drying in the RECORD of Aug 25, also Mr. Tiemann's reply in issue of Sept. 10, and am writing you with the idea that it may clear up

the situation to give you more detail. In writing for the trade papers I have never thought it best to give much to technical detail. My interpretation of Dalton's Law is drawn from the reasoning that a cubic foot of air, containing the vapor of a pound of steam, must necessarily have approximately the heat of both, and shall be glad to know the amount of heat, termed by Mr. Tiemann "latent," imparted in the transformation from saturated vapor to vapor of water in saturated air.

The definition I gave is that of an old encyclopedia, and shall be glad if, for a short definition, Mr. Tiemann will give us a better.

I herewith give letters, self-explanatory:

Oct. 7th, 1907.
Prof. Edward F. Miller, Mass. Inst. of Tech.,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Sir:

Will you advise me if I am correct that by the introduction of steam into a closed room dry air, for example at 50 degrees, may be raised to a steam temperature, 212 degrees, without condensation? What I have in mind is using the exhaust steam from the engine, obtaining all of its latent heat for drying without the use of radiating pipe.

If my reasoning is correct, a pound of steam will heat, approximately, 333 cubic feet of air 150 degrees, leaving it less than 10 per cent saturated. I feel it is entirely a new idea in drying, but I have passed enough years so that I am very cautious of new ideas, especially my own, but steaming of lumber seems to be ever before the manufacturer and has never been intelligently applied under control.

Appreciating your attention, I am,

Yours truly,

E. E. PERKINS.

Oct. 8th, 1907.
Prof. Edward F. Miller, Mass. Inst. of Tech.,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Sir:

In my advice of yesterday I should have stated, "without visible condensation." The real thing that I want to know is, after the steam is condensed disseminating in the air is the condensation in the shape of particles of water and does it so remain supported by the air, or after condensation to water is it turned into vapor, absorbing again the number of heat units originally required to raise it into steam and given up in its condensation.

If this latter is the case, I understand the only heat imparted could be from the condensation from 212 degrees down to the temperature of the air.

Appreciating your consideration, I am,

Yours truly,

E. E. PERKINS.

Boston, Oct. 14, 1907.
Mr. Elmer E. Perkins,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letters of Oct. 7 and 8. I have studied over the problem and an exact solution of it is a rather difficult job. There is no doubt that the air will be heated to some temperature between 120 degrees and 150 degrees without becoming anywhere near saturated.

I am not able to say just what the degree of saturation will be, as I am not positive as to the final temperature.

I trust this will encourage you to experiment along these lines.

Very truly,

EDW. F. MILLER

Professor Miller is at the head of the engineering laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The important fact is, can any better result be had from steaming lumber at atmospheric pressure than subjecting it to moist air? If this can be shown, it will be a distinct advance in the art of drying, but it does not seem important whether a mixture of air and vapor at atmospheric pressure and 212 degrees contains less heat than steam at the same temperature and pressure, as does the fact if they have a different effect in application on lumber in drying.

My experience is that in steaming lumber at atmosphere, in the past, air has never been wholly excluded; therefore, temperatures must be considered. The actual thing that takes place in a dry kiln, with the air as near saturation as is possible, is that the cold lumber, absorbing the heat of the air, condenses the vapor on its surface, allowing the lumber to heat to its center before drying the outside. It is not hard to understand that, as the drying goes on, addi-

tional moisture expelled from the lumber may be held in the room, producing air at any humidity desired, the surplus moisture being expelled or condensed, owing to the method employed. Moist air may be controlled very much better than direct application of steam. As proof of this, let me give the opinion of one of the largest car builders in the country. The wood man of The J. G. Brill Company, Philadelphia, states: "I can dry green oak in your condensing kiln using steam at the beginning, but find small checks on the surface. When the stock is dried without the use of direct steam, these checks do not appear."

Relative to breaking the cell, I think it does not matter whether it is the cell broken or the pores flattened. The effect is easily seen in the dried effect of the surface, of a board dried not preserving the structure, the thickness of the board being full at the edge and 25 per cent short of this thickness at the center; for instance, a 1" board will measure 1" at its outer edge, the center being only $\frac{3}{4}$ ". As proof of what has taken place, the board may be dried in a lower temperature preserving the full dimension, or dried quickly in a higher temperature, the entire board being of the smaller dimension. The definition is not quite clear to me that the cell does not break, but is "slitted."

I have always endeavored to reply to these requests for information without using the firm's authority, and your use of the signature, A. H. Andrews & Co., is not correct, as it was written with no purpose of advertising whatever. As you have used that signature, put my article with others of advertising import, it is perhaps allowable for me to state that, in the article of Aug. 25, the statement by one writer, "that everyone knows that it is impossible to kiln dry green oak without first steaming it or piling it on sticks for ninety days or more, on account of its turning dark, honeycombing and checking, also that any one of experience knows that air-dried hardwoods are stronger than kiln dried" not having received contradiction should be refuted. The A. H. Andrews Company have several hundred kilns drying green oak, without steaming, leaving it much stronger than when dried in the yard. Mr. Fish, chairman of the executive committee of The Studebaker Company, wrote me some years back relative to this claim. I replied that water being a disintegrating element,

when removed from the wood, this disintegrating must be arrested; therefore, it is not a question whether removing the water by air or in the kiln, the real question being, can lumber be dried in the kiln, preserving its structure? I visited the Studebaker laboratories later, when their assistant superintendent informed me that laboratory tests had shown that lumber dried in the kilns was much stronger than that dried in the yard. The International Harvester Company, at their Weber Wagon Works here in Chicago, have dried 4" green oak in this kiln for some years without steaming; therefore, I shall agree with you that steaming lumber under pressure offers an advance in drying; however, to be of value to the manufacturer, exact costs and results must be shown; but that the application of steam on hardwoods at atmospheric pressure is of doubtful value; on softwoods, as clearly shown in the letter cited, it has a drying value that sawmills and others, who are wasting their exhaust steam, cannot afford to ignore. Professor Miller's advice, if carefully read, should be of large value to the sawmill.

Very truly yours,

E. E. PERKINS.

Second-Growth White Ash Fitches and Hickory

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: If you know of any parties getting out second-growth white ash fitches, also second-growth hickory, would be pleased to be put in touch with them.

The above letter is from a leading exporter of American woods and anyone who would like to be put in communication with him, can have the address by writing this office.—EDITOR.

Wants Basswood

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 5. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I am in the market for basswood lumber and logs, and if you could give me the addresses of shippers of this material, I would thank you for this information.

The above inquirer is a large New Orleans exporter, and anyone interested in supplying this material can have his address by applying to this office.—EDITOR.

Southern Logging Superintendents Organize

On September 26, in the convention hall of the Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, was held a meeting of southern logging superintendents. There were present over forty logging superintendents, besides a large number of visitors. The deliberations of the body were informal.

Nominations for temporary chairman resulted in the selection of W. M. Wolfe, logging superintendent of the J. J. White Lumber Company, McComb City, Miss. A roll call of those present showed that the mills represented by their superintendents at the meeting had a combined output of practically two million feet a day.

A discussion of various methods of operating logging railroads was first taken up, and considerable interesting information was brought out. J. R. McGiffert of the Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., addressed the attendants, giving some good practical advice on building logging roads. He advised logging superintendents to lay the main track with a view of using skidders, and to be very careful in its construction. He said that in quite a few cases which had come under his observation the failure of skidders was due largely to the neglect of logging superintendents in the building of their lines. He devoted some time to discussion of the construction of logging roads and insisted that success could be secured in logging only by the most

careful attention to keeping the roads in good condition. He also referred to the fact that it is easier to skid logs up hill than down hill, and advocated the plan of placing main logging lines on high ground, with spurs running into the valleys.

Following Mr. McGiffert's talk there was considerable discussion as to the relative value of logging with teams and machinery. Some of the superintendents stated that they were old-fashioned and preferred to continue logging with teams. Others, who were using skidders and loaders, told of the benefits which they had derived from the use of machinery in every possible place. There was also some talk on the use of machinery where the underbrush in the woods is extremely thick. Most of the men who spoke on this subject believed that although there might be delays in using skidders, the loss of time would be so little in sections where the underbrush was dense that as a general thing the use of machinery was preferable to teams.

One of the speakers stated that, in his opinion, a great many logging superintendents attempt to handle work with too light equipment, and that in his experience he had found that the use of the skidder is most advantageous, as he had been able to get out a larger quantity of logs by this means than he had ever been able to handle with

It advanced in favor of the use of skidders, the fact that it is not practicable to handle an entire log by team, while with steam skidders this can readily be accomplished. Some discussion of the cost of feeding teams was then indulged in.

It seemed to be the general impression of all the superintendents present that the building of logging railroads should have considerably more care than is at present given this matter. Spurs should be close enough together to enable the logging team to work advantageously, and frequent attention should be given the log loaders in order to secure the best results. It is also important that enough men should be hired in connection with road building so that the work can be carefully done.

At about one o'clock the meeting adjourned for luncheon.

At the afternoon session the first matter brought up was the organization of an association for the benefit of the men in charge of the logging and woods operations of the lumber companies in the South. A motion was made that such an organization be formed, and it was carried unanimously. The suggestion that the name of the organization be the Southern Logging Superintendents' Association met with approval and this name was selected. The matter of a permanent chairman and secretary of the convention was then brought up and J. B. Baker of the Huie-Hodge Lumber Company, Hodge, La., was chosen for the position of chairman and James Boyd of the New Orleans Lumber Trade Journal was made secretary.

The appointment of a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws was left to the chairman with the assistance of the secretary. This committee consisted of five members—one yellow pine superintendent, one cypress and one hardwood man, the other two members being representative manufacturers. The men named were Joseph Weldon, Bowie Lumber Company, Bowie, La.; J. T. Ward, Robinson Land & Lumber Company, Chicora, Miss.; C. O. Lauve, Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, Charleston, Miss.; and H. H. Cust and H. S. Weston for the manufacturers. A motion that James Boyd be made permanent secretary of the organization was then adopted.

Considerable time was then given up to a discussion of logging methods, cost of cutting, cost of logging and hauling, and other matters. This brought out a great deal of practical and valuable information and lasted until well into the afternoon, when adjournment was taken until Tuesday morning.

The Tuesday morning session was devoted to discussion on the handling of labor, and some very helpful suggestions were made along this line. On Tuesday afternoon the first business to be considered was the reading of the constitution and by-laws as drafted by the committee. These were presented paragraph by paragraph, and were adopted with a few minor changes. They read as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

The name of this association shall be the Southern Logging Superintendents' Association.

ARTICLE 2.

The membership of this association shall consist of logging superintendents and contractors employed by lumber companies of the southern states.

ARTICLE 3.

The object of this association is to meet at regular intervals to discuss matters relative to logging problems and their solution.

ARTICLE 4.

The annual meetings of the association shall be held on a Monday and Tuesday, between the 25th and 30th of September, at a place to be selected by the executive committee. Special meetings may be held as often as may be called by the executive committee.

ARTICLE 5.

The officers of the association shall be a president, a first vice-president, a vice-president for each state, a secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting. They shall serve for one year or until their successors are elected and qualify. These officers shall be the executive committee, which shall meet when called by the president, who shall be ex-officio chairman of the executive committee.

ARTICLE 6.

The membership fee of the association shall be five dollars. The annual dues shall be fixed by the executive committee.

ARTICLE 7.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a majority vote.

E. O. Batson suggested that the vice-presidents of each state call a meeting of the logging superintendents for his state, to meet once each year. The suggestion was turned into a motion and adopted.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, J. B. Baker, Huie-Hodge Lumber Company, Hodge, La.

First vice-president, G. I. Ritchie, Crossett, Ark.

Vice-president for Arkansas, R. Lee Bass, Edgar Lumber Company, Wesson, Ark.

Vice-president for Florida, S. Rigell, Stearns & Culver Lumber Company, Bagdad, Fla.

Vice-president, Louisiana, O. Marsan, Salmen Brick & Lumber Company.

Vice-president, Mississippi, Thomas Laffin, Mississippi Lumber Company, Quitman, Miss.

Vice-president, Texas, W. L. Dunlap, McShane Lumber Company, Dearborn, Tex.

Compound Wagon Axles

On a recent trip to Wisconsin the writer met in the smoking room of a Pullman sleeper a young man so full of information that he imparted it without being urged. After seating himself within easy reach of the porter's call bell, he deftly rolled and lighted a cigarette, blew some smoke through his nose and a few smoke rings into the air and then proceeded to tell what he knew.

It was soon learned that he was a salesman for a hardwood lumber company, and that one of the annoying features of his business was to find in the lumber business so many "old trailers," as he termed them, who had lived between lumber piles, as it were, and knew but little of what was going on in the world. They had trailed along in the same old way, holding to the same old ideas, year after year, showing no progress or advancement and actually not knowing or believing that when one kind of wood becomes scarce and expensive, other woods are substituted which are just as good, if not better.

The reason he knew all about these matters was because he was a graduate of Yale and had studied forestry for two years, and knew Gifford Pinchot. Those who have profound respect for Mr. Pinchot and his work when in the Forest Service, were inclined to require no further evidence of the young man's capabilities and let him talk on unchallenged.

It is no doubt true that in many cases the young man is right in his statement that other woods are substituted which do as well as those which have been considered standard for certain purposes. Especially is this true in the manufacture of furniture where veneers are used and the cores or centers are built up with less expensive woods, but we can hardly imagine the young man answering questions like these:

What wood is just as good or better than ash for wagon poles?

What wood is just as good or better than hickory for wagon axles?

What wood is just as good or better than poplar for wagon boxes?

Vice-president, Alabama, J. H. Givens, Alabama & Florida Land & Lumber Company, Falco, Ala.

Vice-president, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, Bowman Marshall, Roper Lumber Company, Newbern, N. C.

It was decided that the executive committee would select a vice-president for Georgia and other southern states not represented and cast the vote of the convention for them.

H. H. Cust suggested that the matter of cost sheets be taken up, offering the idea that a sheet showing costs in each department of logging be arranged and sent to members, to be filled in and presented at the annual meetings of the organizations, to show the actual cost of logging operations, so that comparisons could be readily made. President Baker stated that this matter would be given consideration by the executive committee, which held a meeting directly after the adjournment of the convention.

About twenty-six of those in attendance paid their membership fees as members.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again one year hence at New Orleans.

What wood is just as good or better than oak for wagon hubs?

Substitutes have been used, more or less, for all of these woods, but the old trailers know very well that the substitution has not been because of the superiority of other woods, but because of the growing scarcity and corresponding advance in cost, rendering these woods, in some instances, at least, almost prohibitive for use by wagon manufacturers.

The possibilities advanced by the Compound Wood Company, an article concerning which company was recently published in *HARDWOOD RECORD*, in relation to compound hubs, should go a long way toward solving some problems for the wagon manufacturers. It is the intention of this company to build up, or as the name of the company implies, to compound one-inch material, for instance, into any desired dimensions. The grading rules of all woods entering into the construction of wagons are very rigid and especially so regarding the grading of axles.

A standard axle for a 3¼ wagon is 4"x5"x6", and contains just ten feet board measure in which the grain must run straight. Any sawmill man who has made a business of sawing axles knows the difficulties encountered. It is quite easy for an amateur in the business to size up on the skids a hickory log which measures possibly twenty inches in diameter and twelve feet in length and to figure the number of axles he will get out of it, but the experienced man knows that the only way to determine how many axles a certain log will cut is to count them when shipping dry. The fall one's imagination takes is great, on account of the very few straight grained axles the log produces.

The mill man who sells No. 1 hickory axles f. o. b. Chicago for \$65 to \$70 per M is not getting rich as fast as the one who has not tried it would suppose, especially when the high cost of hickory stumpage is considered. The wagon manufacturer buys these axles shipping dry and stores them under sheds for an average of three years before they are

ready for use. In the meantime, defects have developed in quite a percentage of them sufficient to render them useless for axles, and they are then sawed into smaller pieces for a different use entirely, where a much less expensive quality of hickory would do as well. Axles are but five feet long when finished for the skeins, but are bought six feet long to provide for checks on either end. If both ends of a hickory axle wood checks in seasoning, as is generally the case, the ends sawed off are too short for use and go to the wood pile, but if one end only is checked, it is possible to get from the opposite end a piece long enough for a brake block. While \$65 per M hickory is rather expensive for brake blocks, putting it to such a use is better than being compelled to burn it or sell it for fuel at \$6 to \$7 per M.

The Compound Wood Company proposes to buy the less expensive grades of one-inch hickory of narrow widths, which cost but little more than one-half as much as the large dimensions. They propose to cement the sound parts or pieces together, forming any thickness or size, with a weather-proof vegetable adhesive compound for which they own the sole right for this work. In this process, the matter of cross-grain is not a detriment and every sound piece one inch thick, five inches wide and five feet long will make a part of an axle, regardless of whether the grain runs straight or not. With very little care, these pieces are arranged so that, although any number of them may be cross-grained, they will, when so formed and cemented in one piece, develop a greater strength than the one solid piece now used.

Of course, these pieces are built up edge-wise, five inches wide for a standard $3\frac{1}{4}$ axle. All axles of whatever size or quality are liable to break when overloaded and when a one-piece axle does break, it breaks across its whole width and the load goes down, but when a four or five piece compound axle breaks, the conditions are very different. One

of the pieces will break at one place and another piece at another, with a variation of several inches and the grain is so interwoven that it tenaciously hangs together to such an extent that the axle does not come apart and, when relieved of its load, will generally spring back into shape sufficiently to enable the wagon to run to the repair shop. Many of these axles have been broken in hydraulic presses with a gauge registering their strength and compared with the one-piece axle they show a very pronounced added strength.

Every one of the pieces in a compound axle enter the shoulder of the skein and, with but few exceptions, wagon manufacturers clip their axles, so there would be no possible tendency for the pieces to separate, even though they were not cemented together.

The cement used has long since passed the experimental stage and has been used for several years on woods subjected to weather conditions. It is applied by special machinery and by powerful hydraulic presses which practically weld the pieces together.

One inch hickory (or any wood for that matter) is proportionately stronger and more completely dried than large four or five inch dimension stuff. Dry rot, so frequent in the large sizes, would be completely avoided in the compound axle.

While the additional strength of the compound axle is an important feature, a still more important one to the wagon maker is the fact that the axle is ready for use when taken from the car. Every axle is right; there are no defects, yardage, taxes, insurance, risk or dry-kiln expense and last, but not least, no long-time investment drawing interest. The price of the compound axles will range close to the price of the green one-piece stock and this will mean a substantial saving to the manufacturers of wagons.

Those interested can get further information by addressing the Compound Wood Company, Batavia, Ill.

pany stated that in his opinion better results would be obtained if the manufacturers who were making thick stock should quarter-saw all of this. He thought that this would prevent warping, and strongly advocated this plan.

J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company stated that he was much pleased with the benefits which had been derived from the publicity campaign. It was his idea that the smaller manufacturers of gum should become parties to the publicity work, provided some equitable basis could be agreed upon. He did not think that the smaller firms, or rather firms manufacturing a smaller percentage of gum than the original members of this bureau, ought to be asked to pay as much as those whose output of gum is heavy. He suggested that the club take this matter up and that it report some basis that would be equitable to all concerned and make it possible for those members who had not contributed to the publicity fund to do so. Mr. Thompson declared that the results of the publicity work had been evidenced to every man who handled gum lumber, as there had not only been a larger demand therefor, but there had also been a consequent improvement in prices.

Max Sondheimer, president of the E. Sondheimer Company, had to have his little joke and he did this at the expense of Mr. Carrier. He was called upon for a few remarks and he stated that the presiding officer had insinuated that he would like those present to join in the publicity movement, but that he wished to know if that was really the intent of his various remarks. He said that he had been listening to everything that had been said and that he had not gotten it clearly into his head just what the purpose of the meeting was. Mr. Carrier thereupon made his remarks very positive along these lines, stating that he would drop all insinuations and make the invitation perfectly clear to every firm in attendance to become members of this publicity bureau. He reiterated the same invitation in his brief address before the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis. Mr. Sondheimer called particular attention to the splendid field for red gum and said that Europe was at least twenty years ahead of America in this respect, as its furniture manufacturers, cabinetmakers and others had found in red gum a most desirable substitute for a number of other materials used by them. He referred to the high polish gum takes and to its exceptional qualities and also to the fact that it is the last of the substitute woods. As to the lower grades he thought it necessary to create a larger demand therefor so that the supply would not exceed requirements.

There was some discussion on prices with the view of ascertaining just what the various firms represented at the meeting were receiving for red gum. The results of this interchange of views were highly satisfactory to the various delegates.

It is the plan of the publicity bureau to further widen the market for red gum and also to create larger demand for sap gum, as well as for the lower grades of red. To this end an extended advertising campaign will be carried on and, while it can not be said just what amount will be available for that purpose, it is conservatively estimated at from \$35,000 to \$50,000. The amount expended last year probably did not exceed \$10,000 to \$15,000. It is the belief of the promoters of this movement that as good results can be obtained for the lower grades as has been achieved for the better grades. It has not been definitely decided just what methods will be used in the publicity work, but it is conceded that the magazines will have a considerable portion of the patronage of the bureau. There were representatives of several of the leading magazines present and one of the most interesting features of the day was the address delivered

Meeting Red Gum Manufacturers

A meeting of red gum manufacturers and others interested in the handling of gum was held at the Hotel Gayoso, Memphis, Tenn., at 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, Oct. 1, continuing practically throughout the day with the exception of the brief period when the delegates were guests of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club at luncheon.

A preliminary meeting was held at the Gayoso on Friday. This was attended by representatives of the Anderson-Tully Company, the Baker Lumber Company, the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, the C. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, the Three States Lumber Company, the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, and the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company. The last five were the original members of the publicity bureau which undertook to advertise red gum with a view to creating a larger market therefor, as well as to advance the price thereof. The Anderson-Tully Company and the Baker Lumber Company both joined this bureau during the day and were in attendance at the preliminary meeting which was held for the purpose of outlining the plans for the conference to follow.

This meeting of the red gum manufacturers was held under the auspices of R. M. Carrier, president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association. It differed from other meetings which have been held heretofore in the respect that it dealt largely with the publicity idea rather than with the question of curtailing production and other features previously advocated with a view to bettering conditions.

The greater portion of the day was given over to statements from members of the bureau who had participated in the publicity work and who had seen the splendid results following the co-operative plan of advertising red gum. President Carrier said that the results spoke for themselves and it was the consensus of opinion that the work had been so highly beneficial that it not only ought to be kept up, but that it should be continued on a more extensive scale through the acceptance of membership in the bureau to every firm who had heretofore taken part therein.

A number of the delegates were called upon to give their ideas of the steps that should be taken for the betterment of the gum market. J. W. Dickson of the J. W. Dickson Lumber Com-

W. R. Emery, western manager of Everybody's Magazine, with headquarters at Chicago. Those in attendance at this meeting were:

C. H. Moore, Moore & McFerren, Memphis.
 J. H. Bonner & Sons, Heth, Ark.
 Edward S. Little, Little Lumber Co., St. Louis.
 J. O. Anderson, manager, William English, Earle, Ark.
 Robert Thien, American Lumberman, Chicago.
 W. F. Perkins, manager, Climax Lumber Co., St. Landry, La.
 T. J. Boston, Tyrone Lumber Co., Earle, Ark.
 C. L. Wheeler, J. W. Wheeler & Co., Madison, Ark.
 C. E. Hyde, Hyde Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.
 Chas. P. Conger, American Forest Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 D. S. Watrous, Lansing Wheelbarrow Co., Parkin, Ark.
 W. H. Greble, Three States Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Charles L. Harrison, Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
 W. C. Dewey, Chapman-Dewey Lumber Co., Marked Tree, Ark.
 Geo. W. Fooshe, HARDWOOD RECORD, Memphis.
 J. D. Allen, Jr., J. W. Thompson Lumber Co., Memphis.
 C. L. Williams, western manager Architectural Record, Chicago.
 W. R. Emery, western manager Everybody's Magazine, Chicago.
 Geo. C. Ehemann, Bennett & Witte, Memphis.
 Florence Pump & Lumber Co., Memphis.

John B. Crosby, Chicago.
 Max Sondheimer, E. Sondheimer Co., Memphis.
 Lewis Foster, secretary Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Cincinnati.
 John H. Friant, Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co., Moorehouse, Mo.
 A. G. Fritchey, Lamb-Fish Lumber Co., Charleston, Miss.
 W. W. Dings, Garetson-Grease Lumber Co., St. Louis.
 A. P. Steele, Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Sardis, Miss.
 R. M. Carrier, Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Sardis, Miss.
 F. E. Gary, Baker Lumber Co., Turrell, Ark.
 J. W. Thompson, J. W. Thompson Lumber Co., Memphis.
 R. H. Barrett, A. H. Barrett & Son, Greenwood, Miss.
 M. P. Fulton, Indiana & Arkansas Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Marianna, Ark.
 J. L. Corn, Highland Lumber Co., Sun Lake, Ark.
 W. L. Crenshaw, Bellgrade Lumber Co., Memphis.
 P. L. Throne, American Sawmill Co., Helena, Ark.
 F. A. Conkling, Farrin-Korn Lumber Co., Cincinnati.
 J. W. Dickson, J. W. Dickson Lumber Co., Memphis.
 John F. Thomas, Moore & McFerren, Memphis.
 G. V. Nash, Forrest City Box Co., Forrest City, Ark., and Nettleton Box & Lumber Co., Nettleton, Ark.

Heading & Veneer Company, has moved its plant to Saginaw, Mich. The reason for this change of location was that considerable difficulty was encountered in keeping raw material in good shape during the summer months at Adrian. Quite a heavy loss was sustained each year by the exposed ends of logs decaying. This difficulty will be overcome at Saginaw by running a side track to the river front and rolling the logs from the cars into the water, where they will be kept until ready for the saw. This is the eleventh year that the factory has been in operation at Adrian and it has a well established trade. By its association with the Saginaw factory it is expected that the business will become one of the largest basket and veneer concerns in the state.

* * *

The Heimberger-Drinkard Veneer Mills Company has filed articles of incorporation in New Albany, just across the river from Louisville. It has a capital stock of \$50,000, and the following officers: Adam Heimberger, president; C. L. Drinkard, vice-president, and Harry E. Heimberger, secretary and treasurer. The company is not a new concern, but simply the incorporation of a firm that has been doing business in New Albany for a long while.

* * *

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Brillion Lumber Company, the Dundas Woodenware Company and the Cream City Roofing and Paint Manufacturing Company against the Wolfinger Box & Package Company of Eland Junction, Wis. The latter concern has been doing a good business, its principal output being can jackets, berry crate material, etc., for which large quantities of elm are used. Wolfinger, one of the stockholders, it is said, has become involved elsewhere, drawing the Eland Junction plant with him, but the other stockholders say they will pay all creditors in full and continue to successfully and profitably operate the plant.

* * *

A veneer plant will be established in Edgar Wis., soon, Reinhold Meyer of Merrill being the promoter. Stock to the extent of several thousand dollars has been subscribed.

* * *

Open Branch Factory in Liverpool

The National Veneer Products Company of Mishawaka, Ind., is erecting a factory at Liverpool, England, for the manufacture of its well-known Indestructo trunks. About \$60,000 will be expended on the operation, which will be fitted with modern equipment and will give employment to 250 men. Herman Romunder, general manager of the Mishawaka plant and one of the proprietors of the concern, will leave shortly for Liverpool with eighteen carloads of veneer cut in the company's Arkansas mills. This will supply the English branch with material for some time. The Mishawaka plant, it is said, is some 6,000 trunks behind on orders.

Veneers

HOW VENEERS SHOULD BE DRIED AND KEPT FOR PANEL USE

In my humble opinion much trouble is caused, first by the improper drying of veneers and second by using stock too soon after being sawed or cut and before it has been aged and tempered sufficiently to insure a uniform dryness throughout the entire sheet.

When veneers are sawed or cut, the wood is green and wet, and when subjected to a great heat, sufficient to dry them in a few hours, the result will cause the sheets to wrinkle and blister, and when this stock is glued on and the pressure applied, the uneven places will split or crack, this causing trouble and loss.

The best results in panel work can only be obtained when veneers are air-dried in a temperature not exceeding 90 degrees of heat, which will require fully 48 hours to dry stock of 1/20 thickness, and then placed in large solid piles on smooth foundations and kept in a dark, dry warehouse, fully ten or twelve months before using. Then, to complete this ideal process, the stock should be re-dried just prior to using.

Veneers, when dried and kept in this manner for the above mentioned time or longer, will, when used, be strictly smooth, flat and entirely free from any wrinkles or uneven places, and when glued on will be absolutely free from blisters, shrinking or tendency to swell or shrink, and will save 20 per cent of the waste that usually occurs from cutting out the badly wrinkled, cracked and split portions of veneers that are dried too rapidly and used too soon after being manufactured.

Again, veneer stock, especially oak that is kept in solid bulk long enough, will have a more uniform color and shade, and will be found to match better and present a handsomer appearance when finished than stock used without this long seasoning.

While the above method will add to the cost of veneers, the result will fully justify the increase.

A USER OF VENEERS.

* * *

The Jackson Veneer Company of Jackson, Clarke county, Ala., was recently incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock, of which \$4,500 has been paid in. The company will engage in the manufacture of veneers and has authority to hold timber lands and to operate a veneer and hardwood factory. The incorporators are J. T. Horne, J. H. Savage and others.

* * *

Ground has been broken for the new machine shops which the Southern Veneer Manufacturing Company is to erect at Twenty-first and Standard avenue, Louisville. The new shops will be 185 by 50 feet in dimensions and one story high. It will have a one-story L, 60 by 60 feet. This building is part of the \$50,000 improvements which this company is making at its Louisville operations. The company has enjoyed a rapidly increasing business and has been compelled to provide additional facilities to take care of its fast growing trade.

* * *

The Augusta Veneering Company which was organized recently to operate at Augusta, Ga., will be in operation within sixty days. Nine cars of new machinery and other material arrived a few days ago and the work of preparation is being pushed at a rapid rate. The officers of the company are J. F. Wells, of Pen Yan, N. Y., manager, who will move to Augusta to take up active charge of the work. L. T. Yoder of Pittsburg is president; Vernon J. Hill, recently of Narrows, Va., but who has taken up his residence at Augusta, is secretary and treasurer.

* * *

The Adrian Basket & Veneer Company, which lately consolidated with the Saginaw

News Miscellany

Prominent New Tennessee Concern

On this page is a bird's-eye view of the plant of the Williams Lumber Company, Fayetteville, Tenn., which is made up of J. K. and A. T. Williams, with Hutton Brown in charge of the office. This company is the successor to the Williams-Haas Lumber Company, which had been in business in Fayetteville for a good many years. The pictures of the yard illustrate the fine stock of hardwoods which is carried by this house. The company specializes in oak, poplar, and ash and has a fine stock in the upper grades. In addition to its band mill, this institution has a first-class planing mill, which consumes its low-grade output, and a dry kiln. It employs an equipment of the best and most modern machinery and is constantly adding to its outfit. At the present time the company has on hand a very fine lot of dry firsts and seconds in quartered and plain white oak, poplar and ash.

The company is about to improve its sawmill with a new ten-inch saw, edger and trimmer and a new power plant. The present mill will be enlarged and the machinery will all be new and the best type obtainable.

Merging of J. S. Stearns Southern Properties

The Stearns Coal & Lumber Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, has just been organized by the merging of the southern timber and land properties controlled by Justus S. Stearns of Grand Rapids, Mich. The officers of the company are Justus S. Stearns, president; R. L. Stearns, vice president; Dudley E. Waters, treasurer, and Charles H. Bender, secretary. These

gentlemen with W. T. Culver constitute the board of directors.

The companies and properties which were merged in the forming of this great corporation are the Stearns Lumber Company, the Rock Creek Property Company and the Kentucky & Tennessee Railway. This million-dollar concern controls 67,981 acres of land, 1,800 acres of timber, with an estimated stumpage of 400,000,000 feet of pine, hemlock and hardwood, and an estimated coal deposit of 300,000,000 tons high-grade bituminous, 22,000 acres of coal rights, five modern coal mines, a modern saw and planing mill, the town of Stearns, with a site of 500 acres, and 143 houses, as well as the railroad mentioned, which extends seventeen miles from Stearns to the main line of the Queen & Crescent Railroad. The lands are said to constitute the largest block under one control in the entire South.

Boosting Indianapolis

The third trade extension trip made by the Indianapolis Trade Association left that city on September 27 and continued its journeys until September 30. Former trips made by representatives of this association have been confined to Indiana, but this time the boosters went over into southern Illinois. There were fifty business men in the party and they traveled in a special train, accompanied by the Newsboys Band of the Indianapolis News and a ton or more of literature describing the advantages of the city as a trade center. The first stop was at Sullivan, the only Indiana point visited. About thirty automobiles conducted the party over the city, and numerous merchants and dealers were visited, but as there was a mutual agreement among those in the party, no orders were taken during the trip. Other places visited were Robinson, Oblong and Newton, all Illinois towns.

Practically all the important lumber concerns of Indianapolis are identified with the association. Among those making the trip were D. A. Hadley, Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Company; C. O. Rogers, Adams Carr Company; H. T. Benham,

E. C. Atkins & Co.; C. Vonnegut, Jr., Indianapolis Casket Company; and T. B. Laycock, T. B. Laycock Manufacturing Company.

Warren Ross Lumber Company Appoints New York Representative

The Warren Ross Lumber Company, well-known cherry and mahogany specialist, with headquarters and yards at Jamestown, N. Y., has on hand a full stock of African mahogany of all grades and thicknesses, as well as a large amount of cherry in well-sorted grades. At the Jamestown yards the company has considerably over a million feet of stock in pile, including all grades and thicknesses.

The company recently appointed as its New York representative H. S. Lax of 152 141st street, New York City. Mr. Lax will look after the manufacture and shipping of mahogany lumber and veneers and will attend to the trade of the Metropolitan district generally.

H. M. A. Official Inspector for Tennessee

Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, has announced the appointment of J. Lee Brannon as official inspector of the association for the state of Tennessee. Mr. Brannon will have headquarters at Nashville, but will cover the entire state. His duties will be undertaken at once. He will issue certificates direct, not being required to await a report from the headquarters of the association at Cincinnati, and this will be a great convenience to the manufacturers in the state.

Mr. Brannon was formerly connected with John B. Ransom & Co. of Nashville, in whose employ he remained about ten years. He had charge of the Ransom's big yard at Nashville and is regarded as one of the best judges of lumber in the state.

Biltmore Students Leave for Germany

Dr. C. A. Schenck, Biltmore Forest School, wrote from Cadillac, Mich., just previous to leaving for New York en route to the winter quarters of the school at Darmstadt, Germany, stating that the school would be located at that point until there was sufficient water in the



THE WILLIAMS LUMBER CO'S SAWMILL CREW



WELL EQUIPPED PLANING MILL OF WILLIAMS LUMBER CO.



GENERAL VIEW OF YARDS OF WILLIAMS LUMBER CO., FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

over of the Adirondacks in the spring of 1911. Dr. Schenck plans to spend most of the summer in the Adirondacks upon returning from his duties, and then to go to the Southland. He is planning to make a trip to the Pacific coast in the fall, on invitation of the C. A. Smith Timber Company. If the trip materializes, the school will be located at Marshfield, Ore., where they will be in close proximity to the National Forests. Dr. Schenck deems this a wise move, inasmuch as many of the students will find employment in the western forests upon graduating. The work for September is briefly reviewed in the following communication from the same source:

The month of September completes our stay in the forests of Michigan and indeed for a while in the United States.

Looking back over the experience of the past month, we are all one in pronouncing our sojourn in the North the most advantageous and pleasant event ever enjoyed by the Biltmore Forest School.

Our field work, going hand in hand with Dr. Schenck's course of timber mensuration, has been exceedingly instructive. Cruising and estimating, form factors and form heights, tree growth and lumber inspection, etc., etc., have filled many an interesting afternoon. No better setting for our work could have been desired than the glorious forests of maple, beech, elm, hemlock and white pine where we were encamped as the guests of the Cummer-Diggins Company.

Dr. House's course in "Wood Structure" was greatly helped by the fine opportunity of studying the freshly cut logs near our camp in the woods.

The latter part of Professor H. O. Allison's course on "Agriculture" was devoted to soil composition and foods necessary for plant life. His analyses of soils were illustrated by demonstrations on the farms near our quarters. The Biltmore Foresters have learned to like Mr. Allison as a lecturer and as a friend.

Dr. Hermann Von Schrenck—that fascinating man with a boy's face and a Webster's wisdom—treated us to a short series of corking lectures on "Wood Conservation by Wood Preservation."

In the closing days of the month, Mr. George L. Clothier was with us, giving us his observations and experiences in prairie planting. We Easterners, accustomed to unlimited amounts of forests, were particularly interested in Professor Clothier's tales of the treeless prairies and of the successful methods used in subduing them for forestry.

Several "all-day trips" proved very instructive. One day was spent in estimating the damage inflicted upon Section 35 by the cyclone of August 25. We used the strip method of cruising, running the strips first in an east and west direction and then in a north and south direction. We tabulated both the standing and the fallen timber of the various kinds, and were surprised to find hemlock more resistant to storm than the hardwood associated with it. A trip into Antioch township revealed a fine stand of white pine—a remnant of the pine that was.

On another day we visited the logging operations of the R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Company, whose methods of logging were novel to most of us. High wheels were being used for transporting bunches of logs directly from the cutters to the railroad. Nothing, indeed, can be more interesting than the comparison of the logging methods adopted by the various lumber companies of this section under seemingly identical conditions.

The last week of our stay in Michigan was spent in the beautiful city of Cadillac—the cleanest timber town on earth. The visits to the sawmills, flooring plants, wood alcohol and turpentine plants, etc., kept us busy in the afternoons. Now we realize the source of Cadillac's name and fame in the lumber world: It is the efficiency of its citizens—pioneers in the white pine days of the past; pioneers in the latter days of the hardwoods; and nowadays pioneers in the adoption of every up-to-date device known to lumberdom in the woods and in the mills.

The Y. M. C. A. of Cadillac had kindly allowed us, during our stay, to use its halls for a schoolroom.

In leaving Cadillac on the 30th, en route for the steamer in New York, we took with us a feeling of deep gratitude for our generous hosts and benefactors, the Cummer-Diggins Company, who had given to the Biltmore Forest School what is better than any endowment of money—a wonderful series of instructive object lessons in the forests of Michigan.

"A Retroactive Tax on Varnished Trees"

Under the above caption the Philadelphia Ledger published a long article on a recent court decision in which the circuit court ruled in favor of Potter county, Pennsylvania, against

various allied lumber interests previously operating in that county.

It seems that years ago, when that section of the state abounded in fine hemlock and pine, several companies held vast areas of virgin timber land and that when these holdings are partially cut over the county authorities decided that the prevailing tax did not return to the coffers of the county a sufficient percentage of the earnings of the lumber interests. Hence they straightway proceeded to fix an arbitrary figure as a basis for taxation on timber properties. This action, the lumber companies energetically opposed but, though they were represented in court by the most able legal talent, the case went against them and they have been forced to pay more than \$100,000 in back taxes, all of them settling with the exception of one company, which chose to carry the case to the supreme court.

Now, without knowing how much land or timber at that time was worth, nor having any means of knowing whether or not the tax, which prevailed at the time the county authorities decided to make an increase, was just or not, it is certainly a fact that had they merely taxed the land itself under the regulation tax law and taxed the timber only when it was cut and according to its value at the actual time of cutting, a value which could be readily ascertained, there could have been no possible cause for dispute from either the county authorities or the lumber companies.

The question is, against whom was the tax retroactive, the lumber companies or the cause of conservation in a broad way?

Big Grand Rapids Concern Reorganized

By the retirement of P. C. Fuller, treasurer, and W. C. Anderson, secretary, of the Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., important changes have been made in that concern. The capital stock has been increased to \$200,000 and the following new officers have been elected: C. F. Sweet, president and general manager; A. P. Irish, vice-president; W. W. Hyde, treasurer; and C. A. Strand, secretary. The board of directors includes Messrs. Sweet, Irish and Hyde, John Duffy, Morris Cassard and H. J. Bennett of Grand Rapids and F. A. Diggins of Cadillac.

The Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Company was organized in 1884, since which time it has been conducting a very successful wholesale and retail business in lumber, sash, doors and interior finish. Mr. Sweet and Mr. Irish have now acquired the entire interests of Messrs. Fuller and Anderson in the lumber end of the enterprise, the latter two, however, retaining their interests in the timber end of the business. The name and the policy of the concern will remain as heretofore.

K. & P. Lumber Company's Texas Operations

The new hardwood mill of the K. & P. Lumber Company, the big Cincinnati concern, which is now under construction at Naples, Tex., will be in operation in twenty days and will employ an additional hundred men. This is the second mill the K. & P. Lumber Company has put in at Naples, the first one installed being the largest hardwood mill in the South. The new factory has only one-half the capacity of the big plant. The company also has under construction a dimension mill, which will, when in operation, employ twenty-five men.

The Sentiment of the Liverpool Trade

Circulars from the offices of four of the leading Liverpool timber merchants show a slight decrease in the arrivals from North American ports during August, 1910, as compared with August, 1909. A fair demand prevails for most articles and a greater firmness of values has been noted, tending to create a much better feeling

Ash logs are reported as arriving rather slowly with a fair consumption. Stocks of ash lumber are ample and prices unsatisfactory. There is very little other change to note.

Black walnut logs of prime quality bring satisfactory prices, though there is no notable improvement in the market for inferior sticks. The prices on boards and planks are low, with a heavy stock on hand.

The chestnut market continues about as usual, with no notable change in evidence either as to lumber or logs.

Stocks of hickory logs are light, with the promise of an excellent market for new shipment. Clean logs of good quality are in fair request.

A quiet market exists for both plain and quartered oak boards, a condition due to a well stocked market. Logs have not been imported to any extent during the past month, and while steady prices have ruled, the demand has been slow. Sufficient stocks are on hand to take care of all demands. Oak cabinet planks are in excess of the market, while oak coffin planks of superior quality are bringing numerous inquiries, though inferior material is not called for. A light import of wagon planks is reported for the month, with a corresponding consumption.

The demand for large, clean poplar logs of good quality continues and a prompt sale is practically assured, though assignments of poor quality are not wanted. The better qualities of boards and planks are in steady request at good prices, but poor values rule for the lower grades.

Satin walnut or gum is slightly short in the Liverpool market according to the reports of September first. Shippers have not changed their quotations to date, and show no disposition to enter into sale for future delivery. The demand for high-grade lumber is fair.

Cypress shows continued arrivals of small lots with unchanged quotations, while California redwood is firm with but moderate stock in evidence.

Need for Organized Forest Fire Protection Among Private Owners

The following bulletin, inspired by the recent disastrous conflagrations, has been received from the Forest Service at Washington:

One of the lessons which will finally be drawn from the trying experience of the present forest fire season, in the belief of officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is the need of wider organization among private owners of timber to safeguard their holdings.

It is pointed out that already in the Northwest, both on the Pacific Coast and in Montana and Idaho, timberland owners have formed themselves into associations which assess the members on an acreage basis and thus meet the cost of maintaining a regular patrol and fire-fighting organization. Only by getting together can private owners usually assure themselves protection, for fire is no respecter of boundary lines and the man who undertakes to keep it out of his own timber will want it kept out of his neighbor's, too. Wherever possible the government's forest officers co-operate with the force put in the field by the associations, so that the employees of the government and those of the private owners are handled practically as a unit in fighting the common enemy.

This co-operation is advantageous to both sides. Protection of the national forests necessarily carries with it a good deal of protection of adjoining or interior holdings. If the private owners would everywhere shoulder their reasonable share of the burden, the public would gain both through more general forest conservation and through relief from the necessity of paying for the protection of private timber in order to protect its own.

The man who doesn't owe a dollar can look any other man in the eye and tell him to go to work.

Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club

To prove the sincerity of the claim put forth in his inaugural address last May, President Cliff S. Walker of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club addressed a letter to every member urging that he attend the October meeting. The response was gratifying and a more representative gathering of the lumber interests of Cincinnati has never been together.

Secretary Joseph Bolser, who acts as the chief entertainer of the club, had provided an excellent dinner at 6:30 p. m., at the Gibson House. As entertainers the Pork Chops Band had been set aside, and in their place the string quartet of Esberger's Orchestra, with Walter Esberger at the head, furnished several classical selections, as well as popular numbers, which were highly enjoyed and loudly applauded. Even classical music and the business spirit could not overawe the spirit of mischief and some evil spirit had the orchestra wind up with "Rings on My Fingers," which is President Walker's pet horror.

President Walker then called for order and Secretary Bolser proceeded with the reading of the minutes, which were approved. The chair announced the appointment of G. C. Ault to fill the vacancy on the Receivers' and Shippers' Association caused by the resignation of George Littleford.

The secretary presented the names of the Conasauga Lumber Company and Fagin & Kirkpatrick for membership, under the rules. The chair ordered the ballot spread, and the tellers reported the election of the applicants.

President Walker then announced that he had received an invitation asking the club to participate in a testimonial to the directors of the Ohio Valley Exposition, given by the various business bodies of the city, and had appointed C. M. Clark to meet with the other delegates of the different business organizations.

Mr. Clark had handed in his report of the meeting which these delegates held and Secretary Bolser read it.

At this conference a committee was appointed to ascertain whether an expression of appreciation from the citizens of Cincinnati to the officers and directors of the Ohio Valley Exposition would be acceptable and if so, what time would be preferable for the majority. At a special meeting this committee later presented a favorable report in the matter, and it was decided that a testimonial committee be organized for the purpose of tendering to the officers and directors of the Ohio Valley Exposition a banquet on Saturday evening, Oct. 15. Officers for this testimonial committee are George Puchta, president; W. E. Hutton, treasurer, and W. L. Finch, secretary. These, together with W. D. Mellish, W. F. Robertson and J. J. Hooper, comprise the executive board. As president of the Lumbermen's Club Cliff S. Walker was asked to serve on the auxiliary committee. All members of the club will, of course, be invited to the banquet. It was urged that the lumbermen of Cincinnati give their hearty support to this undertaking to make it a success, as the directors of this exposition have for nearly two years past given much of their time and energy to the work of the exposition, and during the past thirty days have devoted almost their entire time to it, to the neglect of their own business affairs.

The chair declared that as the report covered the entire matter it would be received and filed, no further action being necessary.

The special business of the meeting was now taken up, the amendment to Section 3, Article 1, of the constitution, to increase the powers of the executive board. This started a most animated discussion. It was as distinctly a battle for progress as is the fight between the "regulars" and insurgents in Congress, which was finally won by the "stand-patters." Parliamentary tactics were indulged in, amendments offered, and finally under the two-thirds rule the amendment was lost.

President Walker then said that the second amendment would be taken up. This is one of which he is the father and takes pride in and he said he hoped that it would not meet the fate of the other amendment.

Sam Richey called for the reading of the amendment. Secretary Bolser read it as follows:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SECTION 3, ARTICLE 1.

No firm, corporation or individual shall be proposed for membership without the unanimous consent of the five members of the committee on membership. In case of the absence of any of that committee the vacancy shall be filled temporarily by appointment of the president.

All elections to membership shall be by secret ballot and an affirmative vote of three-fourths of those present shall elect. No vote shall be taken unless the application has proper evidence of acceptance by the committee on membership.

A motion duly seconded was made that the resolution be adopted as read. Remarks being called for, and silence ensuing, a smile overspread the features of the president as the amendment was unanimously indorsed.

George Morgan moved that a committee of five be appointed to make suitable arrangements for entertaining the convention of the hardwood flooring manufacturers, which meets in this city on Oct. 24. This met with several seconds, and Mr. Eckman, as a member of the organization, stated that the flooring manufacturers provided their own entertainment, but that a reception committee would prove acceptable.

This was put to a vote and adopted, and the chair named George Morgan, chairman; W. F. Eckman, Chester F. Korn, B. F. Dulweber and W. H. Hopkins as this committee.

T. B. Stone moved that a committee of five be appointed to devise ways and means for the formation of a car weighing bureau, to report at the next meeting. This was seconded. Mr. Stone supported his motion by citing numerous cases of errors in weights and the attendant trouble and confusion. Others argued that as a rule the railroads were pretty fair as regarded weighing, and that they found the mistakes made against the railroads most numerous, while one declared that the railroads were not given the credit that was due them, that there was a too prevailing desire to kick on the railroads, and that he found them always reasonable as to the weighing question.

The question being called for, a vote was had and the motion prevailed.

The chair then named the committee, as follows: T. B. Stone, chairman; W. A. Bennett, Col. S. B. Stanberry, H. A. Hollowell and George Littleford.

The meeting then adjourned.

Several invited guests from out of town were present and the chair requested that each one present write his name and the company he represented, with this result:

Col. S. B. Stanberry, Chicago Coal and Lumber Company.

C. M. Clark, Swann Day Lumber Company.

Harry R. Browne, Harry R. Browne.

H. E. Millies, Clarksdale Manufacturing Company, Clarksdale, Miss.

S. E. Giffen, Louisiana Red Cypress Company.

H. A. Hollowell, H. A. Hollowell & Co.

N. F. Williams, the Hardwood Lumber Company.

B. Bramlage, M. R. Short Lumber Company.

M. R. Short, M. R. Short Lumber Company.

J. F. Crimm, Gordo, Ala., Crimm Bros. Lumber Company.

C. Cunningham, L. W. Radina & Co.

Dwight Hinkley, The Dwight Hinkley Lumber Company.

B. F. Dulweber, John Dulweber & Co.

J. E. Dulweber, John Dulweber & Co.

H. McCracken, Kentucky Lumber Company.

E. J. Thoman, Bennett & Witte.

J. Chaffe, Southern Lumberman.

N. I. Henton, Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

M. J. Byrns, Conasauga Lumber Company.

G. H. Cheely, Conasauga Lumber Company.

W. C. Thompson, Kentucky Lumber Company.

J. N. Powers, John Dulweber & Co.

John Byrns, Conasauga Lumber Company.

J. M. Cheely, Kentucky Lumber Company.

Alex. Schmidt, Francke Lumber Company.

Sam Richey, Richey, Halstead & Quick.

W. J. Wright, M. B. Farrin Lumber Company.

W. J. Eckman, M. B. Farrin Lumber Company.
J. C. Cash, Shawnee Lumber Company.
F. H. Duling, Graham Lumber Company.
E. G. Gatties, New River Lumber Company.
H. R. Welling, Mowbray & Robinson.
C. O. West, Roy Lumber Company.
J. D. Serena, Roy Lumber Company.
S. Gover, Roy Lumber Company.
T. B. Stone, T. B. Stone Lumber Company.
C. J. Allen, T. B. Stone Lumber Company.
J. W. Darling, J. W. Darling Lumber Company.
J. B. Grant, J. W. Darling Lumber Company.
J. B. Trimble, Jr., Trimble Cypress Company.
R. L. Gilbert, J. W. Darling Lumber Company.
F. E. Radina, L. W. Radina & Co.
George Littleford, George Littleford.
J. Watt Graham, Graham Lumber Company.
W. G. Stoutemeyer, Nicola, Stone & Myers Company.
W. D. Wolfe, Nicola, Stone & Myers Company.
J. A. McEntee, The J. A. McEntee Lumber Company.
S. H. Hull, Blackburn & Bolser.
S. Menzies, J. Kennedy & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.
M. Christie, J. Kennedy & Co.
J. A. Bolser, Blackburn & Bolser.
C. S. Walker, Bayou Land and Lumber Company.
C. F. Shiels, Chas. F. Shiels & Co.
G. M. Morgan, manager Nicola, Stone & Myers Company.
Wash Rees, HARDWOOD RECORD.
E. D. Walker, K. & P. Lumber Company.
S. F. Sullivan, K. & P. Lumber Company.
W. H. Schleyer, K. & P. Lumber Company.
A. J. Heider, Jas. Buckley & Co.
James Buckley, Brookville, Ind.
G. C. Ault, Ault & Jackson.
A. V. Jackson, Ault & Jackson.
W. A. Bennett, Bennett & Witte.
H. K. Mead, E. V. Babcock & Co.
F. E. Lenz, Bayou Land & Lumber Company.
Ferd Brenner, Ferd Brenner Lumber Company.
Earl Hart, Leland G. Banning.
G. W. Hand, Bayou Land & Lumber Company.
R. C. Witbeck, Ferd Brenner Lumber Company.
A. H. Card, manager Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company.
S. G. Boyd, C. C. Boyd & Co.
W. H. Hopkins, New River Lumber Company.

Report of Bureau of Corporations on the Lumber Industry Expected Shortly

After the long delay it is particularly gratifying to learn that the report of the Bureau of Corporations on its investigation of the lumber industry is expected to be given out before long. From Washington comes the news that Commissioner of Corporations Smith, who recently started on a month's vacation, stated before he left that the report would be out before he returned. A number of maps, charts, illustrations and figure tables have been prepared to be embodied in the report. It is not known as yet whether the report will be issued in sections, as was the case in the beef industry, Standard Oil, waterways and other investigations made by the bureau.

The Palmer & Parker Company's Fire

On Sept. 27 fire, which started in the mill of the Palmer & Parker Company, large importer and manufacturer of fancy hardwood and veneer at Charlestown, Mass., damaged the company's plant seriously. The fire was confined to the mill, and while this building was a total loss other property, including a large stock of valuable hardwoods piled on the yards, escaped without damage. The company's large and valuable stock of veneer was also saved except the small amount which had been manufactured the day before the fire. So many and so widely differing have been the reports of the daily press on the loss resulting from this disaster that it is impossible to give an accurate estimate. However, it is probable that \$50,000 would not be excessive. The company was well insured.

Officials of the concern state that the mill will be rebuilt at once. The disaster will in no way interfere with the company's handling of orders or with its taking on new business, as arrangements have already been made with other mills to manufacture for the concern.

Important New Memphis Concern

Irby Bennett, formerly of Nashville, and J. W. Thompson, president of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, have recently purchased 12,300

ness of hardwood timber land near Brinkley, Ark., and will take immediate steps for the development of the timber thereon. It is estimated that there are about 100,000,000 feet on the property, the greater portion of which is gum. There is, however, a large quantity of oak and cypress. The firm of Irby Bennett & Co. has already been formed at Memphis, with offices in the Tennessee Trust Building, and it is considered a valuable addition to the hardwood lumber fraternity of the city.

The full plans of the firm have not yet been made public, but a number of teams are now hauling timber to the Rock Island road which is being sold to hardwood lumber manufacturers at Memphis and other points. It is practically certain that a band mill will be installed later for the development of the timber on the property. Mr. Thompson's interest is entirely personal, the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company not being connected with the purchase in any way. Mr. Bennett has already secured a Memphis residence and will make his home there.

New Columbus Wholesale Concern

The B. A. Leach Lumber Company of Columbus, O., was incorporated recently with \$35,000 capital to carry on a general wholesale business. The offices of the new concern are located in the Columbus Savings & Trust building. The incorporators are Oscar A. Leach, B. A. Leach, Benjamin F. Kerr, A. M. Leach and George B. Jobson.

The concern elected B. A. Leach president and treasurer and Benjamin F. Kerr secretary and vice-president. B. A. Leach, the president, was formerly secretary and treasurer of the Sowers-Leach Company and has withdrawn from active connection with that concern. George B. Jobson, formerly of the A. C. Davis Lumber Company, is sales manager. J. H. Wyatt, formerly of the McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company, has been employed as salesman to cover northern Ohio and western New York. The concern will handle mostly hardwoods and will maintain a large wholesale yard on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad well stocked with hardwoods and cypress. Additional traveling salesmen will be placed on the road soon.

Exporters Leave for Europe

The committee appointed at the meeting of directors of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, held in Cincinnati last July to visit England and the Continent to confer with organizations of lumber buyers there relative to an agreement upon grading rules and other conditions governing the trade, met for a final consultation at Baltimore on Oct. 7 in the office of Secretary J. McD. Price, in the Knickerbocker building, and went over the claims to be presented and the methods to be pursued. The members of the committee left the same evening for New York to take steamer for London.

The committee includes Harvey M. Dickson, president of the association and also president of the Dickson Lumber Company of Norfolk; John L. Alcock of John L. Alcock & Co., Baltimore, and William H. Russe of Russe & Burgess, Inc., Memphis, Tenn. They will be met in New York by Hugh McLean of the McLean Lumber Company, who will accompany them. J. A. Wilkinson of Bristol, Tenn., will go as the representative of the Wagon Oak Plank Exporters' Association, and on the other side the travelers will be joined by R. J. Darnell of Memphis, Tenn., who sailed from New York several weeks ago, while D. T. Rees of the Rees-Scott Company of New Orleans is expected to go later. Conferences will be held with representatives of the Timber Trade Federation of London, the Timber Trades Association of Liverpool, the Clyde Timber Brokers and Agents' Association of Glasgow, and the Timber Section of the Board of Commerce of Antwerp, Belgium. With each of these bodies the situation concerning wagon oak plank

and other grades of lumber will be gone over. The committee will also see the representatives of the steamship lines with which the exporters do business, relative to the handling of timber at ports of discharge, which has likewise given rise to numerous complaints. Confidence is expressed that a satisfactory agreement can be reached.

Meeting Memphis Lumbermen's Club

The first meeting of the Lumbermen's Club for the season of 1910-11 was held at the Hotel Gayoso on Oct. 1. The attendance of the members was large, but in addition there was present all the delegates to the red gum conference, report of which is given elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD.

S. C. Major was in the chair and, while much of the regular and other business was suspended owing to the presence of the red gum men, the occasion was a most enjoyable one. One of the features of the meeting, aside from the address of President Carrier of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, outlining the plans of the gum conference, was the report of the River and Rail Committee, which dealt with various matters of interest concerning rates and transportation which have developed since the club suspended its meetings in the spring.

Among the most important of these rate questions was that dealing with the proposed advance of 10 cents per hundred pounds on rates to Pacific Coast terminals. It was shown that, working in conjunction with the Memphis Freight Bureau, a petition had already been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking that this advance be held up until the reasonableness thereof could be determined upon. The date of effectiveness was set for Oct. 10, but later press dispatches from Washington indicate that the commission has ordered the roads to leave the old rate of 75 cents in effect until arguments can be had. Petitions have been signed by the various lumbermen of Memphis protesting against the advance, and the Memphis Freight Bureau has sent similar petitions to the various commercial organizations in the affected territory asking members to sign and return them promptly so that they may be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is expected that all these organizations will join in the fight and one of the best informed railroad men here is authority for the statement that, in his opinion, there will be no advance to 85 cents. He states that the same matter came up in the case of George D. Burgess et al. versus the Transcontinental Freight Bureau and that the commission ordered the railroads to reduce the rate from 85 cents to 75 cents. This order, however, was good only for two years and it has now expired. He believes that the railroads will not be able to show any cause for the advance or any reason why rates should be higher now than they were when the commission ordered the reduction referred to.

James S. Davant, commissioner of the Memphis Freight Bureau, explained the scope of his organization, declared that it had worked for the interests of the shippers of this territory for the past fifteen years and expressed the hope that closer relations would exist between it and the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis. He said that during the past few months some time had been spent in straightening out kinks in the refund on logs, bolts and other freight shipments into Memphis and that he had reason to believe that very satisfactory results might be expected. He referred to the action taken by the Memphis Freight Bureau in connection with the California terminal rate advance, giving about the same report as the River and Rail Committee. He voiced the sentiment of those present when he declared that, if the right kind of opposition did not develop, the

lumbermen would be confronted with advances in freight rates on lumber shipments to all northern points in the near future. Mr. Davant is a great believer in organized effort and has found through experience that a good deal more can be accomplished through co-operation of a number of men or firms than by any or all of them working singly or individually.

The River and Rail Committee reported that a letter had been received from the Interstate Commerce Commission saying that a hearing would be held at Memphis in the case of the E. Sondheimer Company versus the Illinois Central Railroad Company, on Oct. 17. The plaintiff in this suit has already won a decision, the commission having held that it was entitled to damages on account of alleged discrepancies in rates, resulting from the absence of the same reconsigning privileges at Cairo which existed at Memphis. The present hearing is, therefore, for the purpose of determining what reparation shall be made.

It was announced that the Frisco proposed to put in flat rates on log shipments into Memphis of 2 cents for 25 miles and under; 2½ cents for not over 50 and not less than 25; 3 cents for not over 75 and not less than 50; 3½ cents for not over 100 and not less than 75; 4 cents for not over 125 and not less than 100.

A. L. Foster, chairman of the River and Rail Committee, also brought to the attention of the club the fact that the minimum weight of lumber was being agitated by the southeastern roads and he expressed the opinion that some protest should be made by the club. The present minimum weight on carload lumber shipments is 34,000, while the weight desired by the railroad is 40,000 pounds. The western roads have this larger minimum weight already in effect and Mr. Foster is of the opinion that, if the southeastern roads take similar action, it is only a question of a very short time until the roads in the central territory will do likewise. This is his reason for wishing the subject taken up in formal manner.

President Carrier explained the purpose of the meeting of gum manufacturers was to provide large outlets for all grades of gum, particularly the lower grades. He referred to what the small club of five manufacturers had been able to accomplish through publicity work during the past year and outlined what it was hoped to accomplish this year through the larger funds in hand. He dwelt particularly upon the steps that would be taken to prevent warping and other defects, declaring that there was no use in spending money to advertise unless those who did the advertising were able to deliver the goods. He extended his invitation to every gum manufacturer to come in with the publicity committee and thus increase the work. He said that there would be a central bureau and that all inquiries and requests would be forwarded to the distributors of the fund with the result that they would receive whatever benefits that might arise. He also asserted that the work being done by the smaller number was for the good of the whole and that, since all would participate in the benefits, he thought it only right and proper that they should help in the good cause.

On the completion of the remarks of Mr. Carrier a motion was offered thanking the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis on behalf of the delegates to the gum conference for the cordial invitation given them and for the delightful entertainment afforded.

Just before adjournment J. W. Thompson, president of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, asserted that the work of the bureau had brought about an advance of 20 to 25 per cent in the price of red gum and that, in view of the fact that it had been able to show such splendid results, every member of the Lumbermen's Club producing gum in any way should take part in the work. He believed that an equitable basis

could be reached whereby contributions would be made in proportion to the amount cut and he left the meeting very enthusiastic in the cause of the publicity campaign now well launched.

New Brand of Rock Maple Flooring

The Escanaba Lumber Company of Masonville, Mich., has built a modern flooring plant to be devoted to the manufacture of high-grade rock maple flooring. The company has pledged itself to produce the best possible quality of commercial flooring, and has adopted the word "Superior" as its trade-mark and "None Better" as its motto.

The company is composed of men who have had long experience in the manufacture of lumber products. J. K. Stack of Escanaba, the president, has for several years been accumulating timber lands in northern Michigan, and now has sufficient excellent hardwood timber to stock his plant for fifty years. His son, J. K. Stack, Jr., is vice-president of the concern. He will have charge of the land and logging operations of the company and will be confronted with the duty of keeping the mill supplied. This young man is very capable of handling his end of the work, though it is of such great importance. Henry M. Stack is secretary and treasurer and has charge of the sales. He is making a strong effort to get the trade of retail dealers, and, as he is a most aggressive and persevering young man, he will undoubtedly get it. The Stacks are well and favorably known in the lumber business in Michigan, Idaho and British Columbia, where they have been and are still identified with extensive operations.

The company's plant embodies all the best features of modern flooring plants and also has a number of special features, original ideas of members of the company. Special heavy machinery has been installed and every piece of flooring will be end-matched, bored and graded perfectly, and branded with the company's name. Instead of tying the bundles of flooring with lath yarn they are securely bound with eight-gauge bright wire. The capacity of the factory as at present equipped is 10,000,000 feet of flooring annually. The company is provided with excellent facilities for getting its timber to the plant in the best possible shape and time. It owns and operates the Lake Michigan & Superior Railway, which connects the plant with the river, and modern appliances for logging and hauling have been put in.

The trade in the Northwest is handled by the Minneapolis agency of the Stack-Gibbs Lumber Company, in charge of Charles A. Cassidy, who has represented the company at Minneapolis during the past two years. Mr. Cassidy is a man of energy and push, who during his residence at Minneapolis gained a wide acquaintance in the trade, which will be most valuable in the disposition of this new rock maple product.

Lorac

The George Henke Company, 62 Beekman street, New York City, is a manufacturer of a thick liquid to be applied to logs or lumber to prevent checking or splitting. The manufacturer claims that the preparation prevents checking, splitting and rotting and is a positive panacea. The material has been favorably known for a number of years in Europe, where it is extensively used. During the last few years it has been introduced into the United States, and a good many hardwood manufacturers, especially in the South, are very enthusiastic over its efficiency for the purposes named.

The George Henke Company claims (which claims are supported by users) that Lorac keeps logs from checking and splitting, thereby increasing the percentage of better grades, and also prevents the souring, staining or rotting of lumber, and likewise prevents lumber from check-

ing or splitting. It is equally efficient for outdoor work or lumber handled through the dry-kiln.

The company named is willing to supply the material with a guarantee without a string—i. e., that if the buyer is not satisfied with results the charge will be canceled.

It would look as though Lorac should prove a distinct advance in lumber economies.

D. W. Baird Lumber Company of Memphis

Among the new lumber institutions at Memphis, Tenn., is the D. W. Baird Lumber Company, recently organized by D. W. Baird. Mr. Baird has been identified with the hardwood trade of Memphis and vicinity for some time. He was sales manager for Banks & Co. at their Hernando, Miss., plant for eighteen months, and prior to that time was connected with the Dudley Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., for several years, having charge of the sales and purchases of this concern for its southern hardwoods at the Logansport yard for two years, and afterwards having charge of the Memphis plant when the business was moved to that city.

Mr. Baird's institution not only wholesales hardwoods, but acts as agent for the purchase



D. W. BAIRD, PRESIDENT D. W. BAIRD LUMBER CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.

and sale of stock for leading manufacturers and buyers. The concern's offerings of lumber at this time are very comprehensive and of the best quality.

Mr. Baird's general knowledge of the hardwood business is unsurpassed, and his new venture should prove eminently successful. The general offices of the D. W. Baird Lumber Company are in the Tennessee Trust building, Memphis.

Heavy Fire Loss at Chattanooga

Fire swept the entire factory of the H. L. Judd Curtain Pole Manufacturing Company at East Chattanooga, Tenn., on October 4, entailing a loss of upwards of \$200,000. The damage is fully covered by insurance. The group of five wooden buildings was burned to the ground and the brick office building, 100 feet away, is also in ruins. Had not the wind been favorable, the company's lumber yards, valued at \$75,000, would in all probability have been destroyed.

The plant was established at Chattanooga more than twenty years ago on a comparatively small scale, but by dint of perseverance and the high standard of the product maintained by its founder, H. L. Judd, was one of the most important of its kind in the country.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It has not yet been decided whether the plant will be rebuilt or not, but it probably will, as the concern carried heavy insurance.

Autumnal Outing Philadelphia Lumbermen

The annual autumnal excursion of the Lumbermen's Exchange, which is always looked forward to with delight, came off as arranged on September 20, 21 and 22. On Tuesday morning September 20 a merry party of lumbermen and their friends boarded a special car at the Reading Terminal for the long anticipated trip to Glen Summit Springs. On arriving at Mauch Chunk an excellent luncheon, served by the highly approved official caterer to the Lumbermen's Exchange, Mr. Wiener, was partaken of, after which a special trolley conveyed the party to Switch Back station, where another special car was provided for the ride from Mount Pisgah to Mount Jefferson, with its far-famed mountain scenery. The party remained about an hour at Summit Hill and visited the sunken coal mine there. Four of the party, led by a nimble young miner, clambered out on a sharp promontory for a view of the men working in the coal. It was easy to get out, but a much more difficult feat to get back again. Agile Abe Trimble followed the miner and made a success of it; G. Wash. Stoker also made a creditable return, but the two other members of the party, Fisher Dalrymple and Frederick S. Underhill, apparently somewhat terrified at the steep slope, crept along on their hands and feet at several points to make sure of a safe crossing. In reply to a quiz of Tom Hoffman, who was too wise to undertake an adventure of this kind, one of the ridiculed twain created a little amusement by stating that he might be a daring aeronaut, but he was no antelope.

After absorbing all the interesting and wonderful sights, so far offered on the journey, the train was reboarded and they moved forward until they reached Glen Summit Springs, this year's chosen gala ground. After removing the dust of travel they gathered in the dining room of the hotel, quite ready for the regalement of the inner man. The regular boarders were somewhat surprised to hear, soon after the assembling at a large table spread for their benefit, a burst of enthusiastic music from the celebrated kindling wood quintette, who enlivened the meal with their glees and choruses, in which the entire party joined with great heartiness, particularly in the significant anthem of the Lumbermen's Exchange, "We Are Selling Kindling Wood to Get Along." On two evenings concerts were given in the ballroom, at which the kindling wood quintette did themselves great honor, as they did not confine themselves to comic music, but on one occasion, as a sample of their efficiency, rendered with great success the sextette from Lucia, which was received with enthusiastic applause. On Wednesday evening solos were rendered by the barytone, Harry C. Saylor, and first tenor, H. W. Martin. A song was demanded from George B. Dreizler, first bass, who, in response, sang "Listen to the Mocking Bird," his rendition of which was enjoyably and indescribably unique. On being encored he repeated the same in a higher key to the delectation of his audience. George A. Howes, the second bass, and the "boss" of the excursion, for reason not of modesty or lack of talent or anything else, refused to sing a solo. After the musical program the hotel musicians appeared and the evening wound up with a dance, which left nothing to be desired.

The big feature of the excursion was the annual baseball game between the "Long Leaf Timbers" and the "Sap Pine Sizes." The battery for the former were Tom Dalrymple and Maurice Boyer, for the latter Wood Robinson and George A. Howes. The incomparable arbiter of athletic events, Tom Hoffman, acted as umpire. The official score keeper was Miss Alice Dalrymple,

who has filled this important position for several years.

There were frequent lively disputes over the decisions of the umpire and twice he was mobbed by the players and the fans, and scourged with clubs and stones, but nothing availed to make him change his decision when once made. At the end of the sixth inning he ordered the scorekeeper to make the score a tie and called the game, but the scorekeeper had a will of her own and refused to be bossed by any man. She reported the score in accordance with her own sweet will as the published record of the game showed. The return of these jolly excursionists was as full of enjoyable events, they declare, as any period of the trip.

Those present included:

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson	Mr. and Mrs. George A. H. Lear,	Howes.
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Allen.	Misses Beatrice, Edith and Janie Howes.	
Miss Flora Allen.	John E. Howes.	
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Arbelo.	Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Kugler.	
F. W. Aszmann.	Mr. and Mrs. William C. MacBride.	
John Barber.	Russell MacBride.	
H. H. Benners.	Harold M. Martin.	
Mr. and Mrs. William T. Betts.	John M. Murrell.	
Misses Mary A. and Caroline Bruner.	R. B. Rayner.	
Maurice W. Boyer.	Herbert P. Robinson.	
George H. Buzby.	Wood Robinson.	
James G. Crowell.	Harry C. Saylor.	
Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Dalrymple.	Mr. and Mrs. Franklin A. Smith, Jr.	
Thomas Dalrymple.	Mr. and Mrs. George M. Spigle.	
Alice Dalrymple.	Mina Spigle.	
S. B. Vrooman, Jr.	George W. Stoker.	
George D. Dreizler.	A. W. Trimble.	
Thomas B. Hoffman.	Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Underhill.	

Annual of the Carriage Builders' Association

The Carriage Builders' National Association met for its thirty-eighth annual convention at Armory Hall, Cincinnati, O., on September 27. The opening address was made by Maurice Woodhull of Dayton, O. He praised Cincinnati as the first city in America to take up the manufacture of carriages on an extensive scale, thus giving birth to what has expanded into one of the most far-reaching, influential and successful industries of the world.

After a welcoming address by Mayor Schwab, President W. H. McIntyre called the meeting to order. In the absence of Secretary Henry C. McLear, who was detained by illness, his report was presented by Acting Secretary H. C. Drake.

The convention included a number of addresses of importance, one of particular interest being on "How Carriages Were Built in the Early Days," by Charles Eckart. An interesting paper on "The Rubber Tire Question" was read by F. A. Hastings, and James A. Greene of Cincinnati offered a most entertaining feature in the form of an illustrated lecture on the Panama Canal, showing numerous beautiful stereopticon slides as well as a number of motion pictures.

The following officers were unanimously elected to serve during the coming year: President, Charles J. Richter, New York; secretary-treasurer, Henry C. McLear, New York. Mr. Richter was not present at the convention, and the honor came to him entirely unsought, as he has not been engaged in active business for a number of years. He is connected with the Brewster Company of New York and was advised by telegraph that he had been selected for the position of the highest office in the association.

Following the adjournment of the convention the annual banquet was held in the Sinton Hotel. The next place of meeting was decided on only after a lively discussion, Atlantic City and Rochester, N. Y., being the two rivals in the field. Atlantic City finally won out, and Young's Pier will be the scene of next year's meeting.

New Atkins Catalog

E. C. Atkins & Co., the big saw concern of Indianapolis, Ind., has just issued a new catalog, No. 10, a cut of which is shown in this

connection. This volume is a handsome piece of work, containing 640 pages 6 by 9 inches, and covers the complete line of Atkins saws, sawmill specialties, saw tools, mill supplies, power transmission and filing room machinery. The catalog is fresh from the press and contains, therefore, what is perhaps the most complete and up-to-date information on the subject obtainable.

The first section is devoted to Atkins mill saws, such as band, circular, cross-cut, metal and other saws. The balance of the book treats of the following subjects:

Pages	
61 to 109	Saw maker's tools.
110 to 165	Covel filing room machinery.
166 to 196	Grinding machinery and grinding wheels.
197 to 256	Woodworking machinery and saw mill equipment.
257 to 286	Power transmission equipment.
287 to 312	Belting and belt tools.
313 to 357	Conveyor equipment.
358 to 380	Gasoline engines, governors, pumps, etc.
381 to 428	Boiler and engine trimming.
429 to 444	Pipe, pipe fitting, pipe tools, etc.
445 to 484	Logging and lumbering tools.
485 to 590	General mill supplies and mechanics tools.
591 to 618	Millwright's tools, etc.



E. C. ATKINS & CO.'S NEW CATALOG NO. 10

From a perusal of the above comprehensive list of subjects it will be seen that the catalog contains a vast amount of valuable matter. It is a book that should be in the hands of every millman. Catalog 10 can be had for the asking, by addressing E. C. Atkins & Co. at Indianapolis or at any of their branches at Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, Portland, San Francisco or Seattle. In writing, kindly mention HARDWOOD RECORD.

Fire Loss of \$50,000 on Flooring Plant

On September 25 fire which started in one of the large dry-kilns of William Horner's maple flooring plant at Reed City, Mich., destroyed the entire plant with the exception of the office, a few piles of lumber and a part of the storage sheds. The loss will approximate \$50,000, well covered by insurance. The fire was noticed about seven-thirty in the evening, and by midnight the entire plant was in ruins.

This factory, which was located on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, was one of the landmarks in Reed City, having been in operation there for twenty-eight years. For the last two

years the plant had been running both day and night, giving employment to about ninety men, and conducting a most successful business.

On the opposite side of the railroad track, across from the plant, was piled about 250,000 feet of rough lumber, which was practically all consumed. A retail shed stored with valuable pine lumber, lath and shingles was a total loss, as were also eight cars of lumber.

Mr. Horner announces that a new plant will be built on the site of the ruined structure, probably of brick or other fireproof material, although this matter has not yet been decided.

The factory and dry-kiln in connection with the mill were entirely wiped out, but a portion of the building was saved. The fire started, it is said, from defective electric light wiring. Mr. Horner divides his loss as follows: building and machinery, about \$32,000; stock in and outside of mill, \$17,000.

Evansville Lumbermen Organize Club

At a meeting of prominent lumbermen of Evansville, Ind., held at the New Vendome Hotel on September 27, the Evansville Lumbermen's Club was organized. A luncheon was served, after which the work of organization was immediately taken up. Those present were very enthusiastic as to the prospects of making the new club a strong and helpful organization. Meetings will be held twice a month, the next one to take place at the New Vendome Hotel on October 11. An invitation will be extended to the yellow pine dealers and all other lumbermen of the city to join the organization, and it is hoped to make it of great benefit to the trade.

The question of overcharges by the Illinois Central Railroad was taken up and talked on for some time. On October 4 a representative of the Interstate Commerce Commission visited the city, to take evidence at the instance of lumber manufacturers of Evansville and Memphis who claim that they have paid overcharges to the Illinois Central Railroad amounting to many thousands of dollars.

The officers elected for the new club are: President, O. W. McCowen; first vice-president, Frank J. Haney; second vice-president, Fred W. Reitz; secretary-treasurer, George O. Worland.

After the meeting Secretary Worland stated that it is hoped to have various other lines of business in Evansville organize along similar lines. For instance, if the grain men will get together, the stove men and representatives of other lines, and these various organizations meet several times a year to discuss matters pertaining to the business interests of the city, much can be accomplished. There is a good deal of opportunity for developing along this line, and it is hoped to make the city of Evansville one of considerable industrial importance.

The following lumbermen were in attendance at the meeting: O. W. McCowen of the firm of Thompson, Thayer & McCowen; George O. Worland of Thompson, Thayer & McCowen; Frank J. Haney of J. A. Reitz & Son; Fred W. Reitz of the Clemens, Reitz & Sons Company; Claude Maley and Daniel A. Wertz of the firm of Maley & Wertz; Bedna Young of Young & Cut-singer; D. B. MacLaren; Charles W. Talge of the Evansville Veneer Works; J. C. Keller, secretary of the Evansville Business Association; and Charles Davis of Louisville, representing the C. C. Mengel Box Company of that city.

Building Operations for September

Official reports from some forty building centers throughout the United States, as compiled by The American Contractor, Chicago, show an aggregate loss for September, 1910, of 5 per cent, as compared with September, 1909. The losses and gains are scattered evenly throughout the country and is due to local conditions. There are no indications of sagging in the general run of the building trade. The increase and de-

crease is about evenly divided, the losses running from 3 to 74 per cent and the gains from 3 to 271 per cent. The gains of 25 per cent or over are at Birmingham, 32; Cleveland, 98; Detroit, 28; Knoxville, 271; Manchester, 172; New Haven, 34; Oakland, 35; Omaha, 131. Particulars will be found in the following table:

City.	Sept., 1910, Cost	Sept., 1909, Cost	Per Cent Gain, Loss.
Atlanta	\$ 334,728	\$ 429,791	23
Birmingham	199,729	153,328	32
Chicago	8,427,700	7,729,500	9
Cincinnati	569,295	644,450	12
Cleveland	1,618,817	814,405	98
Dallas	206,675	215,143	3
Denver	1,082,980	869,490	24
Detroit	1,387,615	1,078,970	28
Duluth	164,790	291,125	43
Grand Rapids	175,487	171,855	2
Hartford	390,350	328,555	18
Indianapolis	469,313	712,325	35
Kansas City	732,800	1,021,345	28
Knoxville	318,965	85,730	271
Little Rock	89,900	162,210	46
Los Angeles	1,652,790	1,375,909	20
Manchester	177,750	65,150	172
Minneapolis	797,912	732,490	17
Milwaukee	1,170,305	1,125,980	3
Nashville	93,214	100,876	7
Newark	663,867	751,696	11
New Haven	270,990	201,130	34
New Orleans	209,923	596,586	64
Manhattan	5,063,340	5,129,048	3
Brooklyn	3,140,565	5,331,400	41
Bronx	2,539,740	2,003,845	26
New York	10,745,905	12,464,293	13
Oakland	497,836	367,820	35
Oklahoma City	213,684	321,675	33
Omaha	1,292,479	614,275	131
Paterson	124,079	135,597	8
Philadelphia	3,283,915	2,734,540	20
Pittsburg	835,800	1,996,261	8
Portland, Ore.	1,391,260	1,288,300	1
Rochester	842,439	814,889	1
St. Paul	664,768	1,036,716	35
St. Louis	1,147,429	1,784,059	28
Scranton	140,910	197,097	37
Seattle	1,849,395	1,740,390	6
Spokane	428,760	1,067,277	74
Toledo	407,743	340,927	19
Wilkes Barre	270,105	295,888	28
Total	\$45,141,881	\$47,568,563	5

Miscellaneous Notes

The Mackinaw Land & Lumber Company has recently been incorporated at Port Huron, Mich., with a capital stock of \$20,000.

A new concern to start the manufacture of washing machines is E. F. Beebe & Co. of Minneapolis, Minn. The company is capitalized at \$100,000.

The Erch Piano Player Company was recently incorporated in New York City with \$25,000 capital.

A new concern to start business at Nashville, Tenn., is the Nashville Tie Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The Greenville Broom Manufacturing Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$26,000, has recently entered business at Greenville, Tex.

A receiver was recently appointed for the West Pullman Car Works of Chicago.

The Cypress Hardwood Company, wholesale yellow pine and hardwood lumber, recently commenced business at Cincinnati, O.

The Green-Hagerman Company was recently incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000 at Asbury Park, N. J.

A new concern to enter the lumber business in West Virginia is the Smith-Martin Lumber Company of Meadow Bluff. The company has a capital stock of \$20,000.

Fire in the plant of the Lake Independence Lumber Company recently destroyed the planing, mill and 100,000 feet of lumber. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

The Pocahontas Lumber Company is a new concern at Pocahontas, Ill., with a capital stock of \$16,000. The incorporators are Jacob and Charles N. Morteson, Charles E. Davidson and Joseph F. Stewart.

A charter was recently granted to the Smith-Woodall-Gruner Lumber Company of Richmond, Va. The authorized maximum capital is \$50,000 and the minimum capital is \$20,000. The officers of the concern are E. F. Woodall, president; A. W. Smith, vice-president, and L. F. Gruner, secretary.

The West Newark Mill & Lumber Company was recently organized to take over the business of the West Newark Saw & Planing Mill. The authorized capital stock is \$50,000, of which \$1,000 is paid up. The company's office is at 715 South 14th street, Newark, N. J., and the incorporators are Simon Beyer and Howard Peck of Newark and Frank W. Whitman of Philadelphia.

A charter was recently granted to the Stony Brook Lumber Company of Lopez, Pa., with a capital stock of \$200,000.

The Dalton Lumber & Tie Company, Ltd., was recently incorporated with \$500,000 capital. The concern will be located at Gibsland, La., and will have as its officers J. L. Dalton, president; Drew Davis, vice-president, and J. E. Reynolds, secretary-treasurer.

The E. H. Staples Hardwood Company of Sand Rock, Wis., has recently decided to accept a site offered it near the Keith & Hiles plant at Grandon, Wis. The machinery will be removed to that place at once. A contract has already been let for the erection of a cement boiler house and the company expects to be ready for operation within a short time.

J. L. Pease & Co., of Jeffersonville, Ind., have recently bought from the Menefee Cypress Company its shingle mill. The Pease concern will equip this mill with suitable machinery and in future use it for the manufacture of porch columns.

Fire on September 17 destroyed the sawmill and other property of the Brown & Herlily Lumber Company at Dunham Springs, La. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000 with no insurance. It is stated that the plant may be rebuilt.

It is reported that A. A. Geltgey of Danville, O., is preparing to erect a large hoop factory in Concordia Parish, La., which will consume 12,000 feet of lumber daily. Sufficient elm has been secured in that parish to give the plant a life of at least fifteen years. The new plant will furnish steady employment to about fifty men.

Fire recently visited the plant of the Broad Top Lumber Company at Coalmont, Pa. The fire was discovered in the lumber yards of the company which, it is estimated, contained about 3,000,000 feet of lumber. This was destroyed as well as the sawmill and all its contents. The loss will run up to almost \$100,000. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

Wm. H. White, the millionaire lumberman of Boyne City, Mich., accompanied by his wife, spent several days in Chicago the last week of September on business and pleasure.

D. J. Peterson, well-known lumberman of Toledo, O., accompanied by his son, J. Harold Peterson, who is associated with him, was in Chicago September 29 on a northern purchasing trip.

W. S. Eddy, well-known capitalist and timberman of Saginaw, Mich., was a Chicago visitor on September 30.

Harvey S. Hayden of the Hayden & Westcott Lumber Company, this city, is in New York on a business trip.

O. O. Agler of Upham & Agler, Chicago, spent last week among the mills in Wisconsin making arrangements for sources of supply for his big Chicago jobbing house.

Among the welcome callers at the RECORD office the latter part of September was J. K. Williams of the Williams Lumber Company, Fayetteville, Tenn., who was accompanied by

The C. L. Monger Wholesale Lumber Company has been organized and will soon be incorporated at Elkhart, Ind., with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators will be Charles L. Monger, Fred E. Mathias and Mrs. C. L. Monger. Mr. Monger will fill the office of president and Mr. Mathias that of secretary and treasurer of the new concern. Mr. Monger had formerly carried on a wholesale hardwood business of his own, but it had grown to such proportions and he had taken on so many other responsibilities that it had become necessary to have assistance in carrying on his lumber business. The offices of the company will remain in the Monger building, where Mr. Monger is at present located. Mr. Mathias, whose qualifications are well-known to the trade, will assume management of the office.

Fire recently broke out in the lumber yard of the Alger-Smith Lumber Company of West Duluth, Minn., causing a damage amounting to \$100,000. A large quantity of lumber was destroyed and the sawmill was partly damaged. The loss is well covered by insurance.

The C. W. Cromwell Hardwood Lumber Company of Jackson, Miss., has recently bought a site on the Alabama river at Montgomery, intersected by six trunk lines, where it will carry on a hardwood lumber business. This property was formerly known as the old Nixon mill. Arrangements have already been made for an electric drive and orders have been placed for some new machinery to enlarge the plant to a capacity of 25,000 feet a day. The plant when running will represent an investment of \$30,000, and will use oak, poplar and ash lumber, furnishing the output to the northern markets.

The Richland Parish Lumber Company has recently placed in operation its hardwood plant at Rayville, La. This plant is constructed entirely of reinforced concrete and brick and has a capacity of 1,500,000 feet per month. The concern is controlled by the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company of Louisville, Ky. G. B. Delveccio is general manager and W. L. Norvell operating manager of the new plant. The Richland Parish Lumber Company has built a standard gauge railroad through its holdings east of Rayville, the line being known as the Richland Parish Central Railway. This road will eventually be extended and made a common carrier. An electrically driven derrick on steel concrete foundation has been installed and the mill will quarter-saw most of its hardwood, while some material will be cut for railroad consumption.

his wife. They were on their way home from an extended Pacific Coast trip, during which they attended the Hoo-Hoo annual. Mr. Williams reported having had a delightful tour.

Another welcome caller at the RECORD offices September 28 was W. B. Morgan, secretary of the Anderson-Tully Company, Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Morgan reports a very good trade situation in Memphis in lumber, and states that his house has box orders enough to carry it well into next year.

W. H. Bower, the hardwood lumberman of Kurtz, Ind., was a Chicago visitor on September 28. Mr. Bower was making one of his regular Chicago trips, where he markets the greater part of his output.

Hugo Forchheimer, the well-known lumber exporter of New Orleans, has moved his offices to suite 917-920 Whitney-Central building, corner St. Charles and Gravier streets, where all future correspondence should be addressed to him. Mr. Forchheimer's home office is at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.

George Henke, principal of the George Henke Company, manufacturers of Lorac, a preparation to prevent the splitting, checking and staining

of lumber, is spending the current week in Chicago, where he is housed at the Great Northern Hotel. Mr. Henke is getting acquainted with the lumbermen of Chicago who are supporting his preparation.

Howard A. Seagrave, Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La., announces that he has succeeded to the business formerly conducted by Herbert Gartner, and has been appointed American representative of Oscar Gartner & Co. of Hamburg, Germany, who do a large export business in this country.

The Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange held its first meeting of the season at the La Salle Hotel on Friday, September 30. The meeting was well attended and was marked by lively discussion of various questions of importance affecting the local trade. The chief topic considered was railroad rates and switching charges, which resulted in heated argument on both sides of the question. Four new applications for membership were accepted by the exchange as follows: John Hanson Lumber Company, Starr Lumber Company, George D. Griffith and E. H. Klann, who took the place of the F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company.

J. F. Mingea, formerly assistant purchasing agent for the Hicks Locomotive & Car Works, is now allied with the Hall & Sisson Lumber Company of Chicago. This company is formulating plans for extended operations at its Tennessee mill, and will give much attention to oak and hardwood.

H. F. Arnemann, of the Hardwood Mills Lumber Company, Chicago, has returned from a buying trip to southern veneer mills in lower Illinois and upper Missouri. Mr. Arnemann reports the veneer department of his concern doing a fair volume of business, considering general conditions.

R. J. Wiggs, secretary and treasurer of R. J. Darnell, Inc., Memphis, passed through Chicago returning from a two weeks' trip to eastern points. Mr. Wiggs reports conditions somewhat better in the East and says that he placed some fair orders in New York.

F. L. Zang of the Wisconsin Lumber & Veneer Company, Port Washington, Wis., presented the Chicago trade with an attractive card on a recent visit, which was printed on a three-ply panel of quartered red gum, demonstrating effectively the possibilities of this wood.

H. C. Miller of the Hardwood Mills Lumber Company, Chicago, is still traveling through northern mill points taking up stock of dry lumber.

H. J. Dudley, president of the Dudley Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., was in Chicago this week transferring a trainload of hardwood to boat to be shipped to northern points.

R. L. Munger of Angola, Ind., recently visited the Chicago trade on a selling trip.

Edward E. Skeele of the Estabrooke-Skeele Lumber Company is planning an extended southern trip. T. S. Estabrook has returned from a trip of several days to northern mills.

Max Sondheimer of the E. Sondheimer Company, Memphis, Tenn., stopped at Chicago recently on his way from the East.

J. M. Attley of J. M. Attley & Co. last week completed a trip through the South. He has now taken up his work at the company's offices in the Railway Exchange building.

J. P. Konzen, president of the Konzen, Stumpf & Schafer Company, which firm recently started business at Blue Island avenue and Robey street, has returned from a buying trip in the South.

Vice-president H. L. Stern of the Dooley-Stern Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., spent a few days in this city last week on business.

E. F. Marshall of the Marshall Lumber Company, Old Colony building, Chicago, was in Rockford, Ill., recently on a business trip.

W. W. Knight of the Long-Knight Lumber Company of Indianapolis was a recent Chicago visitor.

W. E. Trainer of Trainer Brothers Lumber

Company has been enjoying the last couple of weeks on a fishing trip at the northern Michigan lakes.

B. F. Richardson of the Leavitt Lumber Company has returned from a southern trip on which he visited the mills of the Leavitt Land & Lumber Company at Dermott, Ark.

F. R. Slimmer, formerly in the hardwood business in Chicago, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

The Davidson Lumber Company has recently started a sawmill business at Hillview, Ill.

A new concern to be incorporated under Illinois laws is the Barows & Donnelland Company, which will operate in Chicago with a capital of \$75,000.

The Chase Brothers Piano Company has been incorporated in this state to operate in Chicago. The new concern has a capital of \$100,000, and is incorporated by three men to manufacture and deal in musical instruments and other merchandise.

The Momberg Patent Flooring Company has been incorporated in Chicago for \$50,000. The new concern will manufacture patent matched flooring and interior woodwork, and is desirous of getting in touch with flooring manufacturers who will manufacture the Momberg flooring on a royalty basis.

The Reimers-Mair Biplane Company has been incorporated in Chicago to manufacture aerial machines.

NEW YORK

William P. Youngs, head of William P. Youngs & Bros., large retail house, First avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and vice-president of the Lumbermen's Club of New York, was married at Roselawn, Lincoln, Neb., September 12, to Miss Harriet Mossman Cooke. After an extended honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Youngs will reside at Westmeadow, Stony Brook, L. I., where Mr. Youngs had maintained a handsome residence for many years.

On October 8 Harvey M. Dickson of the Dickson Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va.; John L. Alcock of J. L. Alcock & Co., Baltimore, Md., and W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn., sailed for a month's trip abroad as a special committee from the National Lumber Exporters' Association to confer with the Timber Trades Federation of Liverpool and similar bodies in other leading English centers in an effort to secure a closer working arrangement between exporters and importers as well as improving the general export lumber conditions and regulations.

George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., has been spending two or three weeks in town on a combined vacation and business trip. Mr. Burgess expressed himself as well satisfied with business, his house having enjoyed a very fair volume and character of trade during the entire year.

Among the recent arrivals from European trips were W. M. Crombie of W. M. Crombie & Co., 81 New street, Manhattan, and C. E. Kennedy, the popular wholesaler of 1 Madison avenue, the latter completing a two months' tour of England and the continent.

On October 1, at Dedham, Mass., Miss Elizabeth A. Clem was united in marriage to E. S. Loomis, popular manager of the New York office of the Blanchard Lumber Company, Boston, headquarters 11 Broadway. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis will enjoy a six weeks' honeymoon and then take up their residence in 145th street, Manhattan.

The annual meeting of the New York Lumber Trade Association will occur October 19 at the headquarters, 18 Broadway, preceded by a luncheon. General routine business in the way of reports of standing and special committees as well as necessary new business will be transacted, and a large attendance is anticipated.

The Mershon, Eddy, Parker Company, large wholesale house, 1 Madison avenue, has just

moved into new and larger quarters on the eighth floor at the same address.

William Schuette & Co., general wholesale house of 1 Madison avenue, announce the appointment of H. R. Moore, headquarters Danville, Pa., for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and J. W. Palmer, headquarters Rochester, N. Y., to look after the northern New York state trade. Both of these gentlemen are widely known in the trade, and the complete and high-grade stocks of lumber which William Schuette & Co. handle will enable them to extend good service to their customers.

Among the prominent visitors in town during the fortnight were John N. Scatcherd, Scatcherd & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. M. McDonough, Cypress Lumber Company, Boston, Mass.; R. C. Whitbeck, Ferd Brenner Lumber Company, Cincinnati, O.; J. F. Weissinger, Aripeka Saw Mills, Tampa, Fla.; J. Lee Ensign, Ensign Lumber Company, D. C. Couit, Cummer Lumber Company and M. V. Gress, Gress Manufacturing Company, all of Jacksonville, Fla.

E. L. Edwards, prominent hardwood lumberman of Dayton and Cincinnati, O., just returned home after a three weeks' visit to the Metropolis, during which time, notwithstanding his hay fever troubles, he is reported to have cleaned up the lunch playing golf and to incidentally have gotten away with considerable business, as is pretty much always the case when he comes down this way.

W. H. Martz, head of the Goodlander Cypress Company, New Orleans, La., is in town for a stay, during which he will visit his old home at Berwick, Pa.

The lumber yard and sawmill of C. E. Rogers & Co., Twentieth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn, were badly damaged by fire on September 17. Fire started in the lumber mill and spread rapidly, totally destroying the mill and a large quantity of logs.

George M. Stevens, Jr., Stevens-Eaton Company, 1 Madison avenue, left last week for a ten days' hunting trip in the wilds of Canada.

John Davenport, senior member of Davenport & Tracy, piano manufacturers of this city, died September 20 at Stamford, Conn.

The New York Dimension Supply Company of Evansville, Ind., local sales office 1 Madison avenue, is reported to have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities exceeding \$80,000 and assets of about \$46,000. It is stated that the failure of the company to meet its obligations was due to the illness of Lewis Kramer of Evansville, president and general manager of the company, and to the recent death of Dillon B. Burnett of New York, secretary and treasurer. The company only just completed this year a new \$35,000 factory.

BUFFALO

President Sullivan did not call the meeting of the Hardwood Exchange at the beginning of the month, as there were still so many other things to occupy the members on Saturday afternoon. Trade with him is good.

F. W. Vetter is hardly inclined to think that trade is improving very fast, but he is filling up his yard with a fine assortment of hardwood lumber, all of it bought at very favorable figures.

"Just about the same degree of activity," is the report made by the senior member of G. Elias & Bro., which always means very good business with them. The door mill and box factory are running strong.

O. E. Yeager has been enlarging his yard of late, taking in considerable space at the rear, which he needed in order to provide room for his increased stock of hardwood.

Frank A. Beyer has taken up his usual line of business as county treasurer, after returning from his lumber mill and yards at Pascola, Mo. The stock, which is mostly gum, will be sold out as soon as possible.

The yard of A. Miller is not only well filled, but carries a rather better assortment than usual, former complaints of sorts and sizes not being heard at present. New stock is coming in liberally.

It is expected that R. D. McLean will be back from his trip to Europe about the first of November. In his absence Hugh McLean is giving more of his time to the office work. All the mills are running strong.

The yard of I. N. Stewart & Bro. is moving oak, chestnut and poplar principally just now and finds the demand for them very good, but the movement of cherry is still rather slow.

There is a report that J. N. Scatcherd is one of the lucky people who have "struck it" in Cobalt, but he is running his sawmills and door mills just the same. The latter is especially active.

A. W. Kreinheder is finding his new dry kiln, which he runs in connection with the yard of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company, a great aid to the business. The yard is full of good oak lately from the South.

The movement of oak from the South in the trade of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company has been large all the season and there are a great number of cars on the way to the yard now.

The hardwood dealers are giving all their spare time to the Buffalo Exposition, which opened on Oct. 3, and the Lumber Exchange will make its usual exhibit, though for some reason the door mills and mantel manufacturers have not taken as much space as usual.

PHILADELPHIA

Howard B. France, secretary and treasurer of the Monarch Lumber Company, reports a desired broadening of trade, inquiries more free, resulting in substantial orders. The Haddock-France Lumber Company, in which the Monarch company is largely interested and whose output it handles, is running its mill at Mt. Sterling, N. C., full time. At present it is turning out some of the best quartered oak ever seen. Mr. France has just recovered from a siege of typhoid fever, and his many friends will be glad to hear he is at his desk and rapidly getting into the business harness again.

Thomas Power of L. Power & Co., wood-working machinery, reports an increased activity. The volume of business for September, he states, exceeded the combined totals of June, July and August.

Chapin L. Barr, secretary and treasurer of the Whiting Lumber Company, reports some advance in trading, but thinks there is much room for improvement. Frank R. Whiting, president, is on a visit to the company's mill in Asheville, N. C.

Charles K. Parry testifies to a recent forward movement in lumber trading, but deplors a lack of brisk interest in buying. Mr. Parry, after a visit to the lumber camps in Tennessee, is sizing up the situation in North Carolina.

Reports emanating from the office of Jerome H. Sheip indicate a quickening of business all along the line. The outlook is promising for a good fall and winter trading.

Wilmer H. Righter, secretary and treasurer of the Righter Lumber Company, is not inclined to quarrel with conditions, as his story is a steady increase in volume of business, no dearth of inquiries, and consequent good orders.

The Rainbow, one of the finest equipped motor launches in the East, was launched at Ford's Shipyards, Bordentown, N. J., and brought to Burlington, N. J., on October 1, under command of its owner, George A. Latta, a lumberman of this place. The launch is forty feet long, with nine-foot beam. The hull is of cedar and oak and the cabin of solid mahogany. The boat is handsomely furnished and is equipped with a forty-horsepower motor.

A big fire on September 20 swept a portion of the plant of the Pooley Furniture Company, Seventeenth Street, Indiana Avenue and the Reading Railway, causing a loss estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

George Ketterer, a retired wagon builder of this city, died at his home, 1422 North Twentieth Street, on September 27, aged seventy-seven years.

The Taylor-Duryea Lumber Company, Taylor, was incorporated under Pennsylvania laws, September 21, with a capital stock of \$60,000.

The Merchantville Auto Company, Camden, N. J., obtained a charter on September 23. It is capitalized at \$25,000.

The West Newark Mill & Lumber Company, Newark, N. J., was incorporated September 25, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

PITTSBURG

Philip Seaman, son of S. A. Seaman, manager of the C. P. Caughey Lumber Company, has accepted a position with the Nicola Lumber Company at its Terre Haute, Ind., plant.

Pittsburg is getting some good news lately in the matter of new plants assured. The Westinghouse people will move their Cleveland plant to Pittsburg and will spend some \$3,000,000 in concentrating their industries at Trafford City, Pa. The Orenstein-Koppel Company is arranging to double the capacity of its plant at Koppel, twenty miles down the Ohio river. The A. M. Byers Company has started to rebuild its South Side plant and a new automobile plant will soon be built at Braddock, Pa.

Reports received by Pittsburgers from West Virginia indicate that practically all of its 200 sawmills are now operating in full. The daily cut of lumber is estimated at 8,000,000 feet and the prospects are that West Virginia will produce more lumber this fall than any other state in the Union.

J. B. Linn, president and general manager of the Preserved Timber Company of Springfield, O., is seeking a site at Portsmouth, O., for a big tie-treating plant. He already has orders secured for 250,000 ties for the coming year and he wants a twenty-five-acre site.

J. N. Woollett, president of the Aberdeen Lumber Company, last week secured an order for 2,000,000 feet of railroad stock to be delivered in the eastern market. The price he received was good and Mr. Woollett feels greatly encouraged over the prospects of securing another similar order soon.

Probably double the number of locust trees are now being cultivated in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio that were to be seen two years ago. Farmers are realizing more and more the profits to be taken from this culture and are allowing their fence rows and locust groves to stand in order to produce posts for their own use and also for sale.

The sawmill and power plant of Alva Rigbee at Brooman, near Titusville, Pa., was burned September 30, with a loss of \$3,000. Fire also consumed about 20,000 feet of hardwood lumber belonging to Ambrose Alcorn.

H. C. Bemis of Bemis & Vosburgh has completed his purchase of 8,800 acres of land near Norlina, N. C., having just closed the deal for the last 1,000 acres. About one-third of this land is covered with a desirable growth of timber which Mr. Bemis estimates will yield about 5,000,000 feet of lumber. The balance of the tract is leased out to southern planters to raise peanuts, cotton and tobacco.

The American Window Chair Company of Pittsburg, capital \$10,000, has received its charter, its president being H. J. Frey.

E. H. Shreiner, manager of the Goodwin Lumber Company, has been getting in some good business lately. The company reports the market unsteady and hard to estimate, but the total of orders much better than two months ago.

The Linehan Lumber Company notices that things are coming up slowly and that demand with the vehicle and implement people is not what it should be at this season. Old dry stocks are pretty well shipped out, they say.

Sales Manager I. F. Balsley of the Palmer & Semans Lumber Company says that concern had a good business in September and has no accumulation of good dry hardwood at its mills. The latter are running full and the company is able to get stiff prices in all the better grades.

H. T. Newell of the Newell Brothers Lumber Company is making another trip this week through Pennsylvania territory and, if he has his usual success, will bring back some very good orders. J. A. Newell of the same firm is at the company's plant at Braucher, W. Va.

Pittsburg common councils have passed finally the ten submission ordinances necessary for submitting a \$10,305,000 bond issue to the people for another vote. Select councils have also passed these on first reading, and it is expected that the bond issue will be brought to a popular vote very soon. It is further expected that it will carry this time, as many of the objectionable features, especially the hump removal, have been removed.

BOSTON

The Palmer & Parker Company, importer of fancy hardwoods and manufacturers of veneers, met with a loss by fire at its yard and plant on Medford street, Charlestown, September 27. The fire started in the mill early in the morning. This building was a total loss. The flames were confined to the mill, and the other property of the company, including the large stock of expensive hardwoods piled throughout the yard, escaped without damage. The only veneers lost were those that had been manufactured the day of the fire. Mr. Sawyer of the company says that the mill will be rebuilt at once and that arrangements have been made with other mills to manufacture its product until the new structure is completed. The fire will in no way hinder the company from filling its orders and in taking care of new business. The loss is placed between \$40,000 and \$50,000, fully covered by insurance.

Judge Clarence Hale of the United States District Court has been selected as arbitrator in the case of the estate of the late George Vandyke against the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. The case grew out of destruction of growing timber by fire which it is claimed was started by a spark from a locomotive of the defendant company. The case involves \$150,000, and indirectly, as a test case, \$1,000,000. The outcome will be watched with a great deal of interest by timber land owners and railroad companies whose tracks pass through timber growing sections.

The Chamberlain Lake Lumber Company of Bangor, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, for the purpose of dealing in and operating timber lands. Nathan C. Ayer is president and Fred R. Ayer is treasurer. Both gentlemen are of Bangor.

Among the recent Maine corporations was the Mohawk-Mexico Lumber Company, with a capital stock of \$250,000. The promoters are W. J. Brown, Louis A. Young, S. A. Jones, O. A. Curry, George D. Winter, W. W. Young, M. D. Young and W. H. Jones of Chicago; C. H. Backus of Hampshire, Ill.; E. M. Leavitt, Winthrop, Me.; Lewis A. Eurligh, M. F. Sheehan, Ernest L. McLean, R. S. Buzzell and Joseph Williamson of Augusta, Me.

Walter C. Brown of the Novelty Turning Company died recently at Norway, Me. Until 1905 he carried on a general woodturning and wood-working business in Fitchburg, Mass., but removed the business to Norway, Me., in that year.

H. R. Black of the Warren Ross Lumber

Company, Jamestown, N. Y., was a recent visitor in the Boston market.

John T. Judd of Boston has recently returned from a trip to Mexico. It is reported that he secured control of 200,000 acres of valuable mahogany timber lands while there. He is the president of the Esperance Timber Company.

W. I. Todd of Springfield, Mass., has opened an office in the Hitchcock building in that city as representative in New England of the Good-year Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. Raymond Robinson, a partner in the firm of Patterson, Carlyle & Co., Boston, has sold his interest to Mr. Patterson and retired from the firm. No change will be made in the firm name.

BALTIMORE

The sawmill of King Brothers, near Grantsville, Garrett county, Maryland, was burned to the ground on September 29 by fire of unknown origin. The loss amounts to several thousand dollars, with no insurance.

Some of the West Virginia representatives of John L. Alcock & Co. of this city were in Baltimore for several days this week and had a conference with Mr. Alcock, being also entertained on what was in part a vacation. The visitors were D. E. Healey of Charleston, formerly connected with the home office for years, and James Holland of Clarksburg and C. G. Skidmore of Flatwoods.

The W. Lewis Rowe Company, wholesale dealers in hardwoods and other kinds of lumber at President street and Canton avenue, has undergone a reorganization. At a meeting of stockholders held recently, Mrs. Lucia A. Le Compte was elected president; J. C. Rowe, Sr., secretary and treasurer; and C. R. Diffenderfer, manager. Mr. Rowe is re-elected and J. C. Rowe, Jr., heretofore president and general manager, retires. The new man in the company is Mr. Diffenderfer, who has been connected with the United Surety Company and is regarded as a man of exceptional ability and aptitude and is confidently expected to pick up the threads of the business in short order. Mrs. Le Compte was the widow of W. Lewis Rose, the founder of the firm, which was afterward transformed into a company. Some years ago she married Mr. Le Compte of Maryland, now engaged in business in New York. She has always retained her interest in the company.

Among the out-of-town lumbermen who visited Baltimore in the past week were L. H. Bonham of Chilhowie, Va., and C. E. Snodgrass of the Buck & Snodgrass Lumber Company, Johnson City, Tenn. Both are millmen and well known in this city, having made a number of visits here.

The managing committee of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange at its monthly meeting held recently had before it a letter from New Orleans asking for the endorsement of that city as the place for the Panama Exposition in 1915. No formal action was taken, but the members were inclined to favor the Crescent City as against San Francisco. The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco sent a similar request several weeks ago, which was laid over without action.

Mr. Parker of Mann & Parker, hardwood wholesalers at South and Water streets, recently left for a trip north to New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to be gone about a week or ten days. He stated before his departure that his firm was getting many more inquiries and that orders were also coming in with some freedom, but that prices were practically unchanged.

Charles I. James of the Pigeon River Lumber Company, who operates a mill in North Carolina, has returned from a stay of several weeks at Hot Springs, Va.

A. Howard McCay, in charge of the Baltimore office of William Whitmer & Sons, on Lexington street, has returned from a short trip taken north on business and for recreation. Charles H. Buchanan, in the office with him, has also been

on a brief vacation. Mr. Buchanan stated that September showed a marked increase in business over August, and that October is expected to go still higher.

CLEVELAND

Lumber dealers are particularly well pleased with the building situation in Cleveland this fall and attribute to it much of their present run of business. The month of September in Cleveland was the largest in the number of building permits, and their aggregate value of any September in the city's history. During the month 784 permits, aggregating in value \$1,618,817, were taken out, as against 592 permits, valued at \$814,405 a year ago. The past month's business exceeds any previous September by over \$600,000.

W. B. Martin of the Martin-Barriss Company says that business with his firm is very fair this month, there being a good demand for fancy hardwood interior trim and for cabinet woods of different kinds. The company has not been importing as much hardwood from Europe and Africa this year as usual, as prices are high over there, the demand from Europe being brisk. Some Circassian and Italian walnut, however, are being received, a cargo of logs of Italian walnut now being on the way to Cleveland.

Robert H. Jenks is back from a trip to Escanaba, Grand Rapids and other Michigan points where he reports business to be in an exceedingly flourishing condition.

George Meyers of the Interstate Lumber Company was away for a few days during the past fortnight, visiting the plant of the Cleveland Oconee Lumber Company in Georgia.

Cleveland lumber dealers are looking forward to an enjoyable time at a clam bake to be held at the Valley Inn, on the Ohio canal a short distance south of Cleveland on the afternoon of Oct. 15. A committee consisting of F. T. Peitch, George S. Gynn, W. W. Rathbun and George T. Earner is in charge of the event. A baseball game and other sports will be played in the afternoon.

COLUMBUS

Building operations in Columbus this year will be as extensive as in any former year, if the ratio of increase shown by the city building inspector's report is carried out. During the first nine months of the present year 323 more permits were issued than during the corresponding period in 1909. The value of the buildings projected in 1910 exceeds that of 1909 by \$936,482. For the nine months 1763 permits were issued, having a valuation of \$3,885,478 as compared with 1440 permits in the nine months of 1909 having a valuation of \$2,948,996.

President John L. Vance, Sr., of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association is to make a trip along the entire Ohio river in the interests of new wharves and landings to be built on the banks. It is expected to have the nine foot stage at all seasons of the year soon and the new landings will then be necessary.

The Cleveland Novelty Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$10,000, to manufacture and sell wooden novelties. The incorporators are Ernest O. Floyd, Victor Moore, Harry O. Wells, W. S. Brunham and Solomon P. Schmuck.

The Carroll Vehicle Company of Portsmouth, Ohio, was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$10,000, to manufacture and repair buggies, automobiles and all kinds of vehicles. Those interested are E. G. Millar, William J. Ginns, J. E. Carroll, John A. Dennison and Wells A. Hutchins.

R. W. Horton, sales manager for the central division of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, says that market conditions are about the same

as the previous fortnight with the exception of some falling off in demand for the lower grades of poplar and chestnut. Prices are rather firm and the volume of business is fair, the yard trade showing the greatest improvement.

J. W. Mayhew of the Ritter company is making an inspection trip of the company's mills in West Virginia.

John R. Gobey of the concern bearing his name says the market has improved to a small extent. Orders are coming in better from the yard trade and there is also an improvement in business from factories.

At Madisonville, Ohio, the Madisonville Lumber Company has been placed in the hands of a receiver, with assets of \$30,000 and liabilities of \$22,000.

The planing mill owned and operated by E. C. Gleason in Roscoe, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire recently, the cause of which is believed to have been cigarettes. The loss is estimated at \$5,000, a part of which was covered by insurance.

A. C. Davis of the lumber company bearing his name reports a slow trade in this section. Prices are holding their own and there is a tendency to increase orders. F. F. Leyman, former inspector at the yard of the company, will take the place of George B. Jobson on the road.

CINCINNATI

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Carriage Builders' Association was held in the Armory in this city last week. Over 1,000 members and visitors were in attendance, while 84 manufacturing concerns made exhibits of their products. A banquet was held at the Sinton Hotel, at which 450 guests were seated. C. J. Richter of New York, a retired carriage manufacturer, formerly of Brewster & Co., was named as president of the association, and H. J. McLearn of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., who has served as secretary-treasurer for over a quarter of a century, was re-elected to that office.

September 22 was a great day at the Ohio Valley Exposition, as on that day President Taft paid a visit and delivered a speech on waterways in honor of the completion of the great dam at Fern Bank on the Ohio river. The Ohio River Improvement Association also held a convention in the Sinton on the same date. Congressman Longworth and Douglass and a number of prominent Ohio river people made addresses. Col. John P. Vance was re-elected president for the sixteenth consecutive time, while Secretary Capt. J. F. Ellison was alike honored. Cairo, Ill., was selected as the place of holding the 1911 convention.

Ed N. Roth, president and manager of the Sinton Hotel, died in his apartments at the hotel Monday morning, Oct. 3, at 11 o'clock, from an attack of pneumonia. He was well known to a large number of the lumbermen of the country, and was a general favorite. The funeral services were held at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral Thursday at 4 p. m.

The West Side lumber dealers are evidently imbued with the confidence of an early revival of trade, as every yard along the line of the Southern is actively piling up stock.

Glenn S. Hill of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, Charleston, Miss., was a visitor in Cincinnati last week.

The building season continues fairly active and the local retail yards still enjoy a fair degree of business activity. Planing mills are not overcrowded with work as during the summer months, though they are still running full capacity.

A. H. Card, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., is now the active manager of the yards of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company at this point, E. H. Bradley having departed for another field.

Harry Grunder of the Chautauqua Planing

Mill Company, Jamestown, N. Y., was a visitor at the Lumbermen's Club meeting, as the guest of Maley, Thompson & Moffett.

John Buchanan, a mahogany merchant of Laguna, Mexico, is spending a few days in this city, the guest of the Frieberg Lumber Company.

R. E. Gilbert of the S. C. Major Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., and J. J. Linehan of the Linehan Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa., visited with Cincinnati lumbermen last week.

H. E. Millies of the Clarksdale Manufacturing Company of Clarksdale, Miss., was a guest at the meeting of the Lumbermen's Club. He spent several days in the city looking over the conditions.

J. F. Crimm, president of the Crimm Brothers Lumber Company, Gordo, Ala., recently spent two weeks visiting the trade in this vicinity, but was not greatly impressed with the volume of business transacted.

Ralph Gravely, representing Illingworth, Ingham & Co., Ltd., Leeds, England, buyers of American lumber and logs, is in the city making a protracted visit to study up the American lumbering trade. He was a guest at the Lumbermen's Club.

INDIANAPOLIS

C. D. M. Houghton of the Greer-Houghton Lumber Company is home from a three weeks' eastern trip.

Eaglesfield & Shepard are erecting a new office building at their plant at Thirtieth street and the Monon railroad tracks.

The Vencer Package Company has ordered considerable new machinery, expecting to increase the capacity of its plant.

A new factory building is being erected at Martinsville for the Greencastle Cabinet Company, now located at Greencastle.

The Indianapolis Trade Association will be host to all merchants and retail dealers in the state Oct. 18-19-20. There will be an industrial parade five miles long and local hardwood concerns will participate with their wagons and teams. There will also be a smoker and a theater party.

Plans for a permanent organization for reforestation of the forests of Indiana were made at a meeting held in the office of Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice-president of the United States, on Oct. 5. The new organization will be known as the Indiana Forestry Association and will be incorporated by the following in addition to Mr. Fairbanks: Governor Thomas R. Marshall; Addison C. Harris, former minister to Austria; Dr. William L. Bryan, president of Indiana University; Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health; John B. Connor, editor of the Indiana Farmer; Prof. Mason B. Thomas of Wabash College; Edgar A. Perkins, president of the Indiana Federation of Labor; George B. Lockwood, editor, Marion; Hugh J. McGowan, president of the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company, and Oscar C. Hadley, treasurer of state.

MEMPHIS

Weather conditions in this section during the past fortnight have continued favorable for the production of hardwood lumber, though within the past day or two it has begun to rain and the weather is becoming somewhat unsettled. Figuring on the law of averages a great deal of rain in this section would not be at all surprising, as the precipitation since spring has been small. Hardwood manufacturers are doing everything in their power to secure a fair timber supply before winter sets in. The river mills are still handicapped in bringing in logs because of the low stage of the Mississippi and its tributaries. However, this difficulty would

also be overcome by increased rainfall. These river mills have considerable logs on the banks of the streams and these will be brought down at the first favorable opportunity.

There has been no change in the attitude of manufacturers unless it has been that there has been an increased disposition to operate. There are only one or two cases that the correspondent of the HARDWOOD RECORD can recall where there is voluntary curtailment. On the other hand reports are received from various portions of the Memphis territory suggesting that lumber is being produced just as rapidly as it can be turned out. It is conceded that the demand is not quite as active as was expected, but general business conditions are considered good and there is a note of optimism in the views expressed by lumber interests here. It is noteworthy that the fall elections have been set as the limit of the present comparative quiet. After these are over the feeling prevails that there will be a large increase in business and that values will be more satisfactory than at present. Bank clearings here are quite full and, while money is tight, there has been no special trouble about financial operations. However, it may be noted in passing that there has been rather poor success recently attending collections.

General satisfaction is expressed among members of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association here over the appointment of J. L. Brannon, for some years connected with John B. Ransom & Co. of Nashville, as official inspector for that body in Tennessee. Mr. Brannon will have headquarters at Nashville, but he will spend a good portion of his time in Memphis where the association has a number of members.

Building operations during September reached a total of \$324,840 as compared with \$304,504 for September, 1909. This is a comparatively small gain over last year, but it keeps up the chain of unbroken increases since January 1, and the total to October 1 is, therefore, heavily in excess of the first nine months of last year. There are a number of large building prospects under way at present and indications are the winter will see as much activity as weather conditions will allow.

A. G. Fritchey of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company is authority for the statement that this firm is running all of its plants at Charleston on full time and that it proposes to continue this policy. Mr. Fritchey calls particular attention to the fact that there is no large supply of low-grade lumber on the yards and that no uneasiness is felt over the higher grades.

E. T. Bennett, president of the Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company, has recently returned from a vacation and reports that his plant here is working on full time. He says business is very good and that it is proposed to continue in steady operation.

All efforts to secure another baseball game for the season of 1910 by the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis have failed. Nashville could not come, then the offer was made to Indianapolis. That city turned it down and an appeal was made to Cincinnati to fill the date of Oct. 1. It was found that that club had disbanded for the season and there will, therefore, be no further games between the lumbermen here and those of other cities until next season. Memphis did not do quite as well this year as last, breaking even with Nashville and losing to both Cincinnati and Indianapolis. However, next season may bring forth an altogether different story.

The Favorite Washer Company and the International Furniture Company, which are under the same management, have started the plant formerly owned by the New Albany Furniture Manufacturing Company of New Albany, Miss. There will be two departments, one looking after the manufacture of washing machines, ironing

boards, baby jumpers and carts, while the other will manufacture all kinds of standard furniture. The management estimates that the total output will reach 500 carloads annually. L. E. Minot is president and general manager, L. N. Brown is vice-president and general counsel, H. Reynolds is treasurer and office manager and H. A. Minot is secretary. The company will inject a rather new feature in its sale of furniture by offering direct to the consumer. It is estimated that the plant within a year will give employment to about 200 persons. All products will be finished at the plant without having to be sent away.

James S. Davant, commissioner of the Memphis Freight Bureau, says that there is, in his opinion, little prospect that the Interstate Commerce Commission will allow the advance of 10 cents per hundred pounds in freight rates to Pacific Coast terminals. He argues that the final determination of this matter is before the same body that ordered the rate reduced 10 cents per hundred pounds two years ago and that it is up to the railroads to show why an advance, which was not justified at that time, is now reasonable. He is one of the best informed traffic men in this section.

J. S. Warren, J. S. Wellingham and J. H. Doughty are now in Grand Rapids, Mich., whither they have gone as a committee to interest woodworking industries in Memphis, as representatives of the Bureau of Publicity and Development of the Business Men's Club of Memphis. The daily papers at Grand Rapids are reported to have refused to sell these gentlemen space in which to advertise their presence and purpose in that city, but at the latest accounts they were making favorable progress. A strenuous effort is being made by the bureau in the direction of securing furniture and other woodworking enterprises.

NASHVILLE

John E. Fountain of Chicago, chief inspector of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, has been in Nashville for the past few days giving J. Lee Brannon, the recently appointed inspector for Tennessee, some valuable pointers about the work of the position.

J. D. Dies & Son, prominent cedar people of Lebanon, Tenn., have opened up a yard in Nashville for red cedar post and piling timber. They leased a yard from the J. P. Meredith Cedar Company.

E. B. Norman of E. B. Norman & Co., Louisville, was in the city recently in search of quartered oak.

John W. Love has well nigh taken up his abode in New York and Nashville seldom sees his genial face. He is in the Metropolis now and will remain there all winter. It is not known yet whether he will remove to New York, but it is being rumored that he may open an office in that city and make it his home.

In a pamphlet recently gotten out by the Nashville Lumbermen's Club, entitled "Nashville Sets the Pace," it is shown that Nashville manufacturers make more oak flooring than any city in the world; that the output of her flooring factories exceeds that of all the other southern factories together; that a total of 150,000,000 feet of lumber is carried by 39 yards in the Nashville district on an average, divided as follows: Quartered white oak, 10,000,000 feet; quartered red oak, 10,000,000 feet; plain white oak, 15,000,000 feet; plain red oak, 20,000,000 feet; poplar, 50,000,000 feet; chestnut, 12,000,000 feet; white ash, 10,000,000 feet; hickory, 3,000,000 feet; walnut, 1,000,000 feet; basswood, 1,500,000 feet; Tennessee red cedar, 1,500,000 feet; miscellaneous, 16,000,000 feet. The little pamphlet claims the absolute supremacy of the Nashville district in the hardwood market of the world. It is shown

that Nashville industries consume more than 100,000,000 feet of hardwoods annually, and an equal amount of soft woods, making this city also the largest hardwood consuming point south of the Ohio.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nashville Lumbermen's Club A. B. Ransom was elected president to succeed John W. Love, resigned; Charles M. Morford succeeded A. H. Card as vice-president, and Cecil Ewing was made secretary in place of Frank G. Fetzer. Charles E. Hunt was elected a member of the Board of Directors and F. M. Hamilton made chairman of the Transportation Committee.

Lewis Doster of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, of Cincinnati, was a recent visitor to Nashville.

BRISTOL

J. A. Wilkinson, the Bristol hardwood manufacturer and exporter, left last week with Mrs. Wilkinson for New York, from which point they sailed on Oct. 8 for London. Mr. Wilkinson goes as a representative of the American Wagon Oak Plank Association to meet and confer with committees of the Timber Trade Association of Europe, with reference to the matter of uniform inspection rules for wagon oak plank. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson will remain abroad until about December 1. Ellis H. Wilkinson, son of J. A. Wilkinson, will be in charge of his father's business during his absence.

The White Lumber Company, which is putting up a new band mill at Elk Park, N. C., where it has a large tract of timber, will probably not get it into operation before next spring. W. L. Hampton of the company was here this week and reports that the mill at Butler, Johnson county, Tenn., is running full time.

Benjamin H. Cox, Jr. of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, well-known machinery manufacturer of Cincinnati, was in Bristol last week. Mr. Cox, who is a well-known southern representative of the big Cincinnati concern, has moved his headquarters from Atlanta to Chattanooga.

LOUISVILLE

The litigation of Louisville hardwood companies, which was instituted several months ago before the Interstate Commerce Commission, will have important developments Oct. 25, that date having been announced by the commission as the time for hearing evidence. Special Examiner Rayner has been named for the purpose of hearing the testimony, and he will sit at the custom house and listen to both sides of the argument. The local men believe that they will be able to make out a strong case. They are asking for lower rates from this territory to many points in the North and East, and they also ask that the reconsignment privilege, which is in effect in a good many places, be instituted here. In case the commission finds for the hardwood men in regard to lower rates, the petition asks that the railroads concerned, of whom there are about 20, be made to refund the overcharges which they have been collecting.

In connection with the reconsignment proposition, the lumbermen are interested in the work of the railroads on the reshipping rules for grain products at Ohio river crossings, the regulations having been gotten in shape for promulgation next month. Since then the traffic men have been going over the situation with respect to other commodities, such as lumber, cotton oil, etc. As reported some time ago, the railroads will probably offer to put reconsignment privileges into effect here, provided the rules which they submit are found to be agreeable to the lumbermen.

The logging situation has been occupying a good deal of prominence of late for various reasons. For one thing, there is a shortage of logs

at a good many sawmills located on the rivers, and unless a rise comes shortly, enabling logs to be floated down to the mills, a great many of them will have to close. The October rains have begun, however, and so a logging tide should develop shortly. Another point has come up in connection with the handling of logs at rail points. Some of the lumbermen are objecting to paying 50 per cent of the cost price of logs as soon as they are branded, holding that the payment should be held back until they are loaded on the cars. It seems, however, that custom has approved the former method, and therefore it will be hard to effect a change. Red oak logs, it is reported, are commanding higher prices than they should, comparing prices of red oak lumber with white oak. However, nobody has any suggestions for remedying this, as the logger is in a position to dictate terms to the buyer.

The Hardwood Club had the pleasure of entertaining a distinguished visitor recently in the person of M. M. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, who was in the city as one of the delegates to the International Prison Congress, which visited Louisville among other points of interest. Mr. Wall is connected with the state board which has charge of the reformatories in New York and came in that capacity. The prison experts were here on the night of the Hardwood Club's meeting, and Mr. Wall received an urgent invitation to attend. He did so, and added to the interest of the meeting by describing the work of the Buffalo club, and gave several suggestions which the hardwood men here may carry into effect. His early departure, which was made necessary on account of the special train of the delegates leaving the same evening, was regretted.

A feature of the business situation which is receiving a good deal of comment is the fact that poplar is not moving in as large volume as formerly, especially the grades which are in demand on the part of the automobile factories. This seems to indicate that reports which have been current of shut-downs of motor car factories and a generally difficult financial situation among them may be true. Lumbermen who have sold to the Buick Motor Company, which is reported to be hard pressed financially, were encouraged by the announcement that the General Motors Company, of which the Buick concern is a part, intends to float a loan of fifteen millions for the purpose of clearing away its own and the indebtedness of its subsidiaries.

A good many tobacco sticks have been sold by the hardwood firms here. These are in demand just now, as the tobacco crop is about ready to be cut. The business offers a chance to clean up a lot of low-grade stuff, and is generally welcomed.

The Norman Lumber Company is now located at its new quarters at Ninth and Magnolia streets. A. E. Norman, head of the company, is much pleased with the change, as he has more room and better railroad facilities. He has sent out handsomely engraved cards to the trade announcing the move.

T. M. Brown of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company, is making a trip through the East, including New York and Boston. He expects to reach Philadelphia in time to witness the opening of the world's series between the Cubs and the Tigers. In company with his brother, Graham, he will see some of the games in Chicago.

Mahogany imports into the United States are keeping up well, according to figures given out by C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company, showing that for the first seven months of this year 28,665,000 feet of mahogany logs were brought into the States. This is a better record than since 1907. The company will shortly receive big cargoes of African mahogany being brought over by the Elgin and the Totenham, and one from British Honduras on the Kyleakin.

D. E. Kline of the Louisville Veneer Mills, reported the demand for stock picking up, but

prices unsatisfactory. He said that the piano trade is much improved.

Ed Shippen of the Louisville Point Lumber Company has been in southern Indiana and up the Kentucky river buying logs, which he finds are as hard to get and prices as high as ever.

Barry Norman of E. B. Norman & Co. has returned from a trip to Nashville, where he met some of the southern representatives of the company. Samuel Burkholder of the S. Burkholder Lumber Company of Crawfordsville, Ind., recently called on the Norman company.

Charles E. Davis, manager of the lumber department of the Mengel Box Company, has returned from a trip to the company's mill at Mengelwood, Tenn. He is now in the consuming markets. The Richland Parish mill at Rayville, La., which is a Mengel institution, is now operating, with W. L. Norwell in charge of that part of the business.

F. M. Platter of the North Vernon Lumber Company was in the city last week. He is getting things in shape at Dyersburg, Tenn., to begin operations at the mill which was recently set up there.

H. A. McCowen of the Ohio River Saw Mill Company dropped in on the Hardwood Club a few weeks ago. Mr. McCowen, whose headquarters are in Salem, Ind., is much interested in the work of the club and attends at every opportunity. R. F. Smith, local manager, usually represents the company.

The Swift Coal & Timber Company, which was recently incorporated, has purchased a considerable amount of timber in eastern Kentucky and will probably dispose of it on a stumpage basis.

Louisville handle companies are finding a good demand for their products in Australia and South Africa, seeming to indicate that the timber resources of those countries are being developed.

W. A. McLean of the Wood-Mosaic Company is finding business good. He is getting a lot of logs in at both his Louisville and New Albany mills.

The Ohio Valley Tie Company, with headquarters in Breckenridge county, has filed amended articles of incorporation increasing its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$200,000. It has offices here.

The Tennessee River Lumber Company, recently organized in Louisville, will operate a mill at Rockport, Ill. Officers of the company are J. T. Morgan of Louisville, president; O. H. Margrave of Rockport, vice-president, and J. A. Morgan of Louisville, secretary.

The Mengel Box Company has subscribed \$6,000 for the construction of a levee at Hickman, Ky., which is subject to the overflow of the Mississippi river. The company has several big mills there.

Gamble Brothers, dimension stock manufacturers of this city, are preparing to install an automatic sprinkler system in their Highland park plant. It will reduce the insurance rate from \$3.50 to \$1.

ASHLAND

The feeling now prevailing in business circles is more optimistic than it has been for several months past. The political situation is still causing a harmful influence in the market, according to the views expressed by a majority of the wholesalers and manufacturers. However, there is quite an improvement shown, September having been an exceptionally good month.

Vansant, Kitchen & Co. report business improving. They are encouraged over the outlook and predict a good business in the late fall and winter months. Low-grades are moving out well and collections are showing an improvement.

J. A. Holmes of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, Chicago, and S. M. Bradley of the S. M. Bradley Lumber Company, Morehead, Ky., were visitors here last week. Mr. Bradley reports a decided increase in business.

The W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company states that, considering the political situation, together with other causes which have had a depressing effect, business is very good for this time of the year. A material improvement is noted over August business.

W. A. Berger of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company has returned from a business trip through Ohio and Indiana.

E. G. Brown of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo., was here last week in the firm's interest.

The Whisler & Searcy Company of Ironton, O., says it is doing a good business. Some excellent orders for low-grades are going out all the time and it is also doing a fine export business. The Ironton mill is shut down on account of no timber, but the Farmers' mill has a good supply on hand.

J. W. McCausey, Jr., representing J. W. McCausey & Co., Detroit, Mich., was in the city last week calling on the dealers.

J. W. Kitchen and S. N. Fannin of the J. W. Kitchen Lumber Company were at their Herndon, W. Va., mills the past week. They report that business is increasing, and more Eastern buyers visit the market than for months past.

The Wright-Kitchen Lumber Company is very optimistic, September having been a banner month. Its mill is running on an eleven-hour turn, in order to take care of the orders, which are plentiful now. Car stock is in good demand and switch ties are moving out freely.

It is reported that a big land deal was recently closed by John C. C. Mayo of Paintsville, Ky., and Gen. Percy Haly of Frankfort, Ky., whereby they have purchased 30,000 acres of rich timber and coal lands in eastern Kentucky for \$400,000. The firm is a West Virginia corporation and will be known as the Haly Coal Company, and was formed for the purpose of developing the rich coal and timber fields.

R. M. Stephenson, representing the W. R. Vansant Lumber Company, has returned from a successful two weeks' trip in the firm's interest. This company reports a marked increase in business, the month of September being especially good.

ST. LOUIS

The total number of permits issued during the month was 841, which was a slight falling off from the corresponding month last year, when 853 permits were taken out at a total cost of \$1,784,059.

The following is the report of the number of feet of lumber inspected and measured by the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis during September, as compiled by the secretary of the association, A. H. Bush:

	FEET.
Plain oak.....	266,008
Quartered oak.....	51,473
Yellow pine.....	22,420
Gum.....	84,126
Elm.....	72,142
Cypress.....	86,366
Ash.....	45,324
Maple.....	71,623
Cottonwood.....	18,387
Poplar.....	12,877
Magnolia.....	475
Basswood.....	3,275
Hackberry.....	771
Spruce.....	17,914
Hickory.....	6,989
Total.....	760,470

The Lumbermen's Club will hold its next monthly meeting on Oct. 11. Secretary Kessler cannot state at the present time who will be the speaker. It is expected that Fred A. Diggins, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, will be a guest of the club at either the October or November meeting.

The dedication of the new offices and yards of the Henry O'Neil Lumber & Land Company took place Sept. 24. The new yards of the com-

pany are located on Old Manchester road and Wittenberg avenue. The company is a new one, having been incorporated last June. The officers of the company are: Henry O'Neil, president; William Somerville, secretary, and Fred A. Goebel, general manager. The piling capacity of the yard is 5,000,000 feet.

W. A. Clay, who has recently been appointed sales representative of the Bluff City Lumber Company of Pine Bluff, Ark., is out on the road covering his territory, which includes portions of Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska.

George E. Watson, secretary of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, at New Orleans, was a recent visitor to the city.

"Mont" Borgess, secretary of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company, is out on a selling trip through the North. He writes that there is a fair demand for hardwood and that he is getting a satisfactory number of orders.

R. F. Krebs of the Krebs-Scheve Lumber Company is back from a selling trip through the northern hardwood consuming territory.

The Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company is having a fair demand for red gum. Red and white oak, as well as ash, is also having a fair call this season. Prices are about what they have been for some time.

MILWAUKEE

At a meeting of the creditors of the defunct Milwaukee Seating Company, held recently, a final dividend of 9.27 per cent was declared and paid.

J. H. Thickens of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., will have charge of the pulp wood experiment station now being erected at Wausau, Wis. Rapid progress is being made in the work on construction and it is expected to have the station completed by Nov. 1.

It has been announced that F. A. Dennet, president of the Wisconsin Chair Company of Port Washington, Wis., will erect a large novelty goods factory at Sheboygan, Wis. A site has already been secured.

The Wisconsin Railroad Rate Commission has rendered a decision in the case of the Brown Lumber Company of Rhinelander, ordering that the rate on shipment from Ladysmith and Weyerhaeuser to points in the southern part of the state be reduced about 20 per cent. The Soo line, St. Paul and North-Western roads were instructed to refund about \$100 to the company, representing the difference between the old and new rates. The Omaha railroad has also been ordered to refund to the W. H. Sprague Lumber Company of Washburn the sum of \$143.12, as overcharges on eight carloads of logs shipped from Richard's spur to Washburn. A reduction of the regular rate was also ordered.

The Rib Lake Lumber Company has commenced the erection of a building to measure 40 by 80 feet in dimension. It will be of wood on a concrete foundation and will be fully equipped with drills, lathes, presses, forges and planers.

Building operations have been commenced by the Anson-Gilkey-Hurd Company of Merrill, Wis., upon the erection of a new addition to its wood-working plant. The new part will be 32 by 122 feet in dimension and will be used for the planer, re-sawing and dovetailing departments. John Heib, whose box and veneer plant was recently burned at Merrill, is now connected with the Anson-Gilkey-Hurd Company.

The Antigo (Wis.) Lumber Company will rebuild its sawmill at Antigo, which was destroyed by fire two years ago. The new plant will have a capacity of more than 50,000 feet each day and building operations will be commenced at once. It is planned to have the mill completed so that the present season's cut can be sawed.

An unsuccessful incendiary attempt was made recently to destroy the plant of the Northern Casket Company at Fond du Lac, Wis. The blaze was discovered by the night watchman, but

was soon extinguished with the aid of the city fire department. It was later found that a portion of the shipping platform had been soaked with oil and it is believed that the work was done by a discharged employe.

Thompson Brothers Boat Company of Peshtigo, Wis., is planning the erection of a large warehouse. This building is made necessary by the increasing business of the company which necessitates a larger stock of completed models being carried in stock.

A company has been formed at Iola, Wis., for the purpose of manufacturing a clothes reel, which has been patented by S. O. Bestul of Iola. The company has commenced the erection of a factory building and will start manufacturing the reels as soon as the building can be equipped.

Operations have been resumed at the plant of the Gurney Refrigerator Company at Fond du Lac, Wis. The plant was closed down as is usual for a time during the summer, but this year the time was used in the erection of a large addition. It is estimated that the capacity of the factory can be increased 25 per cent as a result of the enlargement.

United States Senator Isaac Stephenson and H. J. Brown recently inspected the drive conditions along the Menominee river. An automobile trip was taken along both the Wisconsin and Michigan sides of the stream and upon his return Senator Stephenson said that he was sure the log shortage at Marinette and Menominee would be over within the next week. Two of the mills of the N. Ludington Company and of the Stephenson Company were closed, owing to the shortage.

Through the prompt work of a number of the employes, the plant of the Winnebago Furniture Company at Fond du Lac, Wis., was saved from destruction by fire recently. A spark from a fan on one of the machines set fire to a pile of shavings. While an alarm was being turned in the blaze was put out without serious damage.

Contracts have been awarded by the A. Streich & Bro. Company of Oshkosh, Wis., manufacturer of wagons, for the erection of a new four-story brick warehouse building. The building will be 46 by 137 feet in dimensions, and besides the four stories will include a seven-foot basement.

Operations have been commenced by the Eau Claire (Wis.) Trunk Company in its new factory, recently completed. The new plant will have a capacity four times as large as the old one. To complete the work the capital stock of the concern was increased from \$30,000 to \$60,000. The officers are: President, W. E. Wahl; vice-president, F. Hoepfner; secretary, William H. Hoepfner; treasurer, George Hoepfner.

The J. W. Wells Company of Menominee, Mich., which recently completed the erection of a large flooring mill, has commenced the erection of a new sawmill 90 by 206 feet in dimensions. The building will be constructed of reinforced concrete and will be strictly fireproof. The plant of the Bird & Wells Company at Wausaukee, Wis., will be abandoned and the company's interests will be centered at Menominee.

The Mandt Wagon Company of Stoughton, Wis., has commenced to install a new high horsepower Corliss engine in its power plant. This will be the second of these engines to be installed during the past few months. Both will be used to operate the dynamos which generate the electricity used for operating the individual motors of the different machines throughout the plant.

The Muentner Manufacturing Company, maker and jobber of furniture at Fond du Lac, Wis., has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The company is capitalized at \$15,000, with Otto R. Muentner, E. H. Cameron and Hugh Cameron as incorporators.

The Wollager Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee has secured the contract for furnishing all of the wooden furniture to be used in

second and third floors of the east and west wings of the new Wisconsin state capitol building in course of erection at Madison. The building will cost approximately \$6,000,000. The present contract of the Wollager company, which was secured on the unit basis, is estimated at about \$35,000, but it is believed that the total contract price for all of the wooden furniture for the entire building will cost at least \$200,000. The wood which will be used in the construction of the many pieces of furniture include Cuban mahogany, quarter-sawn white oak and Circassian walnut.

WAUSAU

F. S. Robbins of Rhinelander has purchased a tract of hardwood near Three Lakes, on which it is estimated there is 20,000,000 feet of timber.

The Zetterholm Manufacturing Company of Ashland recently shipped fifty pairs of skis, or Norwegian wooden snow shoes, to Alaska, the longest shipment the company has ever made.

F. W. Obhoff and Carl Ball of the city of Merrill are building a sawmill which will have a capacity of 30,000 feet per day. The company has made contracts for sawing which will take several years to fill. The latter is the inventor of a log floater, for taking "dead-heads" out of the river.

A question involving nearly \$50,000 in tolls for the use of booms and river driving improvements will be settled by a suit brought by the Menominee River Boom Company, Marinette, against the A. Spies Lumber and Cedar Company of Marinette for \$7,000. The alleged uncollected tolls from other companies amount to more than \$40,000. During the years the boom company has been operating several million dollars have been collected from lumber interests on the Menominee river for tolls, under a charter held by the company.

The John R. Davis Lumber Company of Phillips intends to log heavily this coming winter. The company will employ at least 1,000 men in the woods and about 500 in its saw and planing mill. The company has 25,000,000 feet of timber to cut.

Six miles of logging railway is being constructed by the R. Connor Lumber Company of Laona. When completed this will give the company twenty-five miles of railroad. The company has three locomotives and sixty cars. It is not the intention to log as heavily this winter as last. At present about 400 men are employed.

Hamilton Roddis, secretary-treasurer of the Roddis Lumber and Veneer Company of Marshfield, was operated on a short time ago for appendicitis. He is fast recovering his health.

A building is being erected in Wausau to be used by the United States government as an experimental mill in determining what woods are adapted to pulp and papermaking. It will be put in operation Dec. 1, and will be the only plant of its kind in the United States. Experiments will be made with several of the hardwoods, notably white birch. In addition to native wood, other species will be brought from Canada. The cost of the building and equipment will be in the neighborhood of \$40,000.

John Dietz of Cameron dam fame is again in the spotlight. His latest escapade is the shooting of a man and barricading himself in his log shanty and defying arrest. Dietz came before the public eye about six years ago when he refused to let several million feet of logs belonging to the Chippewa Falls Log & Boom Company pass through the Cameron dam, which was located on his property. He demanded a toll of 10 cents per thousand, but this the company would not pay. Whenever log drivers attempted to open the gates of the dam, or officers tried to serve injunctions on him, he drove them off at the point of a rifle. Even-

tually, after the logs had become badly worm-eaten, the company was forced to drag them out of the river, haul them overland and dump them into another stream. In that fight Dietz had the sympathy of a large majority of the people of the state, but by defying the state of Wisconsin in the present fight, he has lost the sympathy of most people.

MINNEAPOLIS

Hardwood timber in the vicinity of Hill City, Minn., will be used in the new plant of the National Woodenware Company, and auxiliary of the Armour Packing Company, which is being constructed. The new plant takes the place of one formerly operated in Michigan, where the timber was cut out. The company has a small railroad which connects with the Great Northern, and a large tract of timber. The plant, which will represent an investment of about \$100,000, will turn out lard pails and other packages on a big scale, with a force of 150 to 200 men constantly employed. It will include a sawmill, heading mill, power house, fuel sheds, varnishing house, finishing rooms, dry kilns, warehouses and a main factory building, spread over an area of five acres. The consumption of timber is figured at about 10,000,000 feet a year, and the plant will consume everything from bolts 2½ feet long up to the largest saw logs.

Hardwood men interested in Wisconsin mills say that the prospects do not indicate any increase in logging operations this winter. Owing to the curtailed season last year there was a prospect of shortage, and it was thought that there might be occasion to increase the output next season. It may run somewhat heavier as to birch and maple, but the dullness in basswood seems to call for retrenchment in that line, rather than the other thing.

D. F. Clark and C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, Minneapolis, have returned from a business visit to their properties in Wisconsin. Mr. Osborne is now in Illinois looking after his retail lumber and farming interests in the vicinity of Erie.

A. F. Krebs of the Krebs-Shefve Lumber Company of St. Louis spent a week here calling on the trade and getting in touch with the hardwood market conditions and prospects in the Northwest.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company, Minneapolis, has returned from a business trip to Chicago and other cities.

GRAND RAPIDS

"We have no complaints to make about business," says O. A. Felger of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company. "Our trade has been normal

and we are looking forward to a good fall business in hardwoods."

Reports from the office of the Nichols & Cox Lumber Company state that it is very busy, and has been right along.

W. A. Hall of the Gibbs, Hall & Allen Company is making short business trips in the state. He visited Holland and towns in the western part of the state last week.

John Griffen, general manager of the Elk Rapids Iron Company, was in the city Oct. 5, on his way home from a business trip to Chicago.

Arthur M. Manning of the Stearns Company, who came here recently from Cadillac, is the proud father of a little daughter, born Oct. 4. He received a number of congratulatory telegrams from his friends in Cadillac.

Among recent callers on the local trade were the following: Philo E. Hall of Detroit, dealer in South American timber; J. I. Boldman, representing the Faust Bros. Lumber Company of Paducah, Ky., quartered oak and poplar; E. P. Morden of O. P. Hurd Jr. & Co., dealers in hardwood lumber at Cairo, Ill.; C. O. West of the Roy Lumber Company, Cincinnati; Ramsey Applewhite of the Kimball Lumber Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, with mills at Laark, La. Mr. Boldman of the Faust company formerly represented the Big Four Lumber Company of Toledo, the change being made Sept. 1.

N. J. G. VanKeulen of the VanKeulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company is in the South on a short business trip.

The P. C. Fuller Company, organized to handle timber lands, largely in the upper peninsula, will open a suite of offices soon in the Michigan Trust building. William C. Anderson, former secretary of the Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Company, is associated with Mr. Fuller.

The Couple-Gear Company, manufacturer of heavy auto trucks on Buchanan street, is a busy plant, having upwards of \$150,000 worth of unfilled orders on its books.

President Charles W. Garfield of the Michigan Forestry Association is arranging details of the annual meeting, to be held in Kalamazoo Nov. 8 and 9. If possible he will secure Walter C. Winchester of this city and some of the Cadillac lumbermen for talks on forestry.

The Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association met for dinner and a short business session at the Morton house Sept. 30. Traffic Manager Ewing was present and gave the members an interesting talk on freight rates.

James S. Warren, industrial commissioner of the Business Men's Club of Memphis, was at the head of a Memphis delegation which attended the national convention of Board of Trade men held in this city Oct. 6 and 7. Mr. Warren was one of the speakers on the topic, "Methods of Securing New Industries."

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

A canvass of the Chicago trade seems to indicate that local lumbermen have been spoiled by phenomenal business and unusual prices prevailing a few years ago. They are more than apt to compare business conditions as they exist at present and have existed for some time back with those of the old days and are not satisfied with a state of affairs which requires an unusual amount of hustle to meet the increasing and already sharp competition for orders.

When first approached the usual answer from the average lumberman is that business is extremely discouraging, but when further questioned he usually admits that this month has been an improvement over the same month of last year and that there has been a slight but

nevertheless apparent improvement over August conditions, just as August was an improvement over July. Nothing startling in the way of business acceleration is promised, but there is absolutely no reason to believe it will get any worse. In fact, a steady normal advance towards fair business conditions is a practical certainty.

While the general tendency of the buyer is still to make purchases only in small lots (many concerns usually buying by the carload now being satisfied with wagon load shipments) there are many bright spots on the horizon. For instance, one large furniture concern in town reports that its entire year's output is already sold, and that it will require considerable quantities of lumber during the year. While the hand-to-mouth buying is discouraging in some aspects, still it seems that this condition of

affairs should insure the local lumber trade better prices, as the buyers are almost everywhere short of stock and when they do need anything they need it in a hurry and are willing to pay unusual prices in many cases.

The condition of the various woods remains about the same as it was two weeks ago. First and seconds oak of good dimensions is always a safe investment, though southern buyers are reporting less difficulty in getting hold of good stock. There is, however, no difficulty in disposing of the same, when well dried, in Chicago territory. On the other hand quarter-sawn oak has shown a decrease of from two to three dollars in the last thirty days. Another item which is not as good as might be desired is cypress, some of the big companies reporting a drop of about one dollar on the general run of cypress lumber. While this condition exists in a majority of cases, it is not true in every instance, one large dealer in town stating that he is getting just as much as he ever did for good cypress. Stocks as a rule are good, though tank is at present in considerable demand and shows a consequent shortage.

Nothing noteworthy is apparent in the conditions of marketing either northern or southern hardwood. Maple is still in good demand and promises a shortage of dry stock in first hands. The slight depression in the birch market evident a short time ago has been again supplanted by favorable sales conditions and prices. Travelers in the South report that southern stocks are more plentiful than they have been for some time, while news from northern points indicate more or less of a shortage.

The total lumber receipts in the local market for the past week were 49,692,000 feet, an increase over the previous week's figures of 48,948,000 feet, but considerably lower than for the same week in 1909, when there were received 55,532,000 feet.

NEW YORK

The hardwood market at New York shows a fair run of trade, although the market is not what might be termed active. Good grade lumber continues to hold its own, with prices commensurately steady, but low-grade stock is still more plentiful in supply than the actual market can take care of, and prices are naturally in sympathy with such conditions. Poplar, oak and ash are in good call, and maple and birch show some strengthening of late. The hardwood flooring market is firm and there seems to be a fair amount of business doing. From present indications it is not believed that there will be a heavy fall trade, but, on the other hand, there is every indication that there will be sufficient business doing to keep the market steady. Of course, the falling off in automobile manufacture is cutting off considerable demand in that particular, and the piano and furniture and manufacturing trades do not seem to be planning for anything but almost a hand-to-mouth business. Of course good grade hardwood is largely in strong hands, and the real problem of the future market is in relation to low-grade stock. However, if the general business situation improves, as there are some indications, any weakness in the market will be readily corrected, by reason of the fact that while perhaps there is at present some excess of supply in low-grade stock over demand, it would not take much of an increase in the demand to quickly equalize the market.

BUFFALO

Lumber remains quiet. Dealers say that September is the only month they have had this year that was not decidedly more active than the year before. It takes hard work to sell lumber, the encouraging feature being it is going into consumption about as fast as ever, and there

is no sign of a falling off. It would be hard for the people who refuse to buy lumber ahead to say why they are holding off, but they have a notion that they should not buy, so they have taken a course that keeps the seller wondering what they are going to do next. The fact is that the sawmill owner and the jobber will never be satisfied with a hand-to-mouth trade, even if it is large. They want to sell in blocks.

There is not much difference in the condition of any one wood as compared with the rest. Stocks are pretty good, assortments are rather better than they were, and prices are not off, even if buyers are. The prospect is that things will go on in this way until people wonder what they have been afraid of, and then it will be easy again.

Oak leads, quartered being not so much scarcer than plain as it used to be. Birch is not plentiful, but with chestnut it manages to keep the oak trade in shape. People seldom try to distinguish white oak from red oak in the way that they used to and it appears that the real difference is not as great as it once was. Prices on about all lumber are about stationary. It takes an extra effort, either by way of work or of price, to get a supply of basswood or elm, and maple is not in any surplus. The demand for cherry and walnut is light. Dealers who are pushing gum say that it is being handled more in the North every year.

PHILADELPHIA

There has been an obvious improvement in trade conditions during the last fortnight, and reports coming in from the eastern states indicate an advance all along the line. A fair progression has been noticeable for some time in the nearby territory, but in the large cities containing the extensive consuming industries things have been at comparative standstill, and although beginning to show more life, there still remains a diminished snap in buying. Evidently a waiting game is being played for lower prices, which, judging from the depleted pile in first hands, will not materialize. The remanufacturing plants in the East are getting busy in all lines, and stock heaps are diminishing; consequently buying has become compulsory, which state of things the least optimistic can but interpret as the forerunner of a general resuscitation of business. All hardwood prices in standard grades are well sustained. Railroads, although strictly conservative in the buying of supplies, have shown a decided increase in volume of business during the last fiscal year, and there is reason to believe they will soon be in the market for the requirements for repairs of the rolling stock. All empty cars are employed and complaints are being heard of an inconvenient car shortage. Taking the eastern section all together, things are considerably more promising than a month ago and signs are not wanting to show that a fair prosperity is a near eventuality.

PITTSBURG

Quite a little improvement is manifest in certain lines of hardwood dealing. The lower grades are moving much better. This is due in part to the resumption of activities in some mining districts and the large purchases by these mining concerns of low-grade hardwoods for mine timbers, ties, etc. Some hardwood is also being sold for river operations, such as piling and general contracting work. The sales to implement and vehicle people remain about the same, a little improvement being the general rule. Prices are stiffer, however, in these lines, and the best grades of hardwoods are selling at list freely. The trade with the automobile people has fallen off and as a result wide poplar is showing itself more plentifully at the West

Virginia plants. These, however, have not curtailed production and do not anticipate any serious effect from the present conditions. Maple, dry and good lumber, is almost out of market. Prices are going up and the demand is rather above the average for this season, as much is being used for finishing high-class office buildings, etc. The hardwood mills of western Pennsylvania and West Virginia are busy, some of them running overtime and very few of them having more than a bare average stock of the better grades of lumber. It is likely that at least ten per cent less low-grade hardwood is in their yards than two months ago. Shipments are being made pretty promptly, and, with the exception of some car shortage on the short southern lines, mills as a rule are not complaining. The situation in Pittsburgh has changed but little, outside trade being enough better to justify wholesalers in looking for a good late fall and winter business. Pittsburgh building operations are slow and, aside from a few big structures which are well advanced, there is nothing to suggest a boom market locally this year.

BOSTON

Nothing has developed in the hardwood market here to bring about a more cheerful report. There are some dealers who are in receipt of a fair volume of new business, but reports from these are offset by others who state that the fall business has not yet started up with any snap. The demand is not keen enough to give all dealers a chance with the entire consuming trade. Interior house finish manufacturers are fairly busy, but little activity is reported among manufacturers of chairs and general furniture. The wholesale merchants, who are fairly busy, do not report any real large sales, but state they are receiving a rather satisfactory amount of orders only by hard work.

Maple is in fair demand and prices are well held. Birch is in larger call. Prices are firm, with offerings moderate. The demand for cypress has fallen off somewhat and lower prices are noted in some instances. Whitewood of good width is reported as easier in some cases. The call for quartered oak has not been large of late. Prices are still held on a high level, which accounts in part for a smaller demand than formerly. Substitutes are being used in place of the more expensive woods that are in common use. Walnut is attracting a little attention and some export demand has been received of late. Offerings are not large. The call for ash, elm, cherry and chestnut is not large at present. Plain oak has been in fair call; in fact, some dealers state they have been doing a larger business than for some time past.

BALTIMORE

The feeling among hardwood men is distinctly better than it has been for some time. While the higher grades of lumber are being called for with as much freedom as before, the low-grade stocks in some divisions of the business are in better request and accumulations are prevented, though it cannot be said just yet that prices have moved upward to any marked extent. Common oak, for instance, has entered into distribution in such volume that the large holdings in the hands of millmen of the past months have wellnigh disappeared and manufacturers are now in a position to take advantage of any further increase in the inquiry to mark up the quotations. Common chestnut is not so strong as it might be, the demand for this grade being slack and the offerings decidedly free. Prices remain at figures that will not enable the producers to come out, but even here some evidences of improvement are manifesting themselves, and the indications are that common chestnut will be favorably influenced by the stronger tone in

woods. The better grades of chestnut are moving with a moderate degree of freedom and bring returns that while they cannot be regarded as high, nevertheless show an upward trend and great absorptive capacity of the market. Ash is in good shape, the demand being of moderately large proportions. Poplar shows no marked changes. The wide stocks of good quality, which were for a time in such active request as to send prices up to almost any figure, have let down somewhat, and at present the range of values is easier. The principal demand for this lumber coming from the automobile manufacturers, it follows either that the demand for such vehicles has fallen off, or that the manufacturers have caught up with the buying ability of the public and will be able to meet the needs of the market without pushing operations.

The exporters take the view that there are encouraging features in the situation. Stocks abroad, while still large in some directions, have been reduced in others to a point where the buyers are no longer in a position to insist upon arbitrary conditions. As yet the market is by no means a seller's market, but the shipper has a much better chance of being heard and permitted some say as to the terms at which his forwardings shall be disposed of. Prices have stiffened and insistence upon arbitrary terms is weakened. The most experienced exporters continue to insist upon conservatism in the matter of making shipments. They warn against rushing stocks over on the other side, and point out that a few ill-advised shipments would go far to restore the former demoralization. The feeling is decidedly better, however, and the outlook is for a return to profitable business in the near future.

CLEVELAND

The tone of the hardwood lumber business is steadily improving in this territory, according to the reports of prominent lumber dealers here. In addition to the stimulus given by the fall building rush, there is a good demand from the furniture and other factories where hardwoods are used exclusively. The lull in the automobile business is still apparent, but the feeling in that industry is much better than a month ago and it is believed that the call for wide poplar will soon make itself felt again.

Plain oak seems to be about as strong as any of the hardwoods just now, although the call for quarter-sawn stock is also brisk. Poplar for building work is also in good demand and the call for general stock in interior trim and for maple flooring is heavier than it has been for some months. Dealers look for the busy season to continue well into the winter.

COLUMBUS

The hardwood trade in central Ohio has been rather active, under the circumstances. With a continued street car strike on, and with general business conditions rather bad, manufacturers and jobbers of hardwoods report a fair run of orders and inquiries, and in most cases a satisfactory volume of business. Prices are fairly strong, especially for the higher grades. The demand from yards is better than the factory trade, although the latter is improving as the fall approaches.

There is a tendency on the part of furniture factories to place orders, and sample cars are now being shipped. Other factories, especially those making automobiles and vehicles, are in the market for a larger stock. The consensus of opinion is that the yards will be large purchasers soon, as their stocks are generally smaller than usual for this time of the year, and since building operations are more active, it will be absolutely necessary to purchase soon.

Stocks in the hands of manufacturers are be-

lieved to be generally small. There is no trouble as yet from a shortage of cars, but later on some inconvenience might result from that cause. Collections are becoming better as the season advances.

Quartered oak is strong in every section. Plain oak is also in good demand at firm quotations. Chestnut is strong, especially for the better grades. Poplar is one of the strong points in the market, although some weakness has developed recently in the lower grades. Ash is weak and the demand is short. Basswood is in better call and prices are firm. There is a fair demand for hickory and walnut.

CINCINNATI

Heavy rains the past few days and still prevailing in this section, have put a stop to outside operations. For the past fortnight business conditions have not proved satisfactory, there being a general apathy prevailing in the buying end of the market. Every effort is being made to stir up conditions and on all sides sales representatives are busy looking for orders, but the general consensus of opinion is that "things are slow and unsatisfactory."

High-grade poplar, which was cutting a wide swath in the early portion of the summer, is notably quiet, the demand being scarcely notable, though dealers profess the belief that it will again be on top before many months have passed. Medium grades are meeting with but a slow market, while low-grade still accumulates in the stocks. Silence on another "big noise" of the past is that which greets the demand for high-grade, clear white quarter-sawn oak of fine figure. There is a little movement in oak, both quarter-sawn and plain, with the demand strongly in favor of the red oak, or mixed white and red. Heavy car stock and bridge timber are receiving fair attention. Chestnut is very quiet, especially for the top grades, and the stocks are growing larger, the eastern demand for long one's and two's for the interior building trade is very weak. Ash for carriage and wagon-makers' stock is receiving some attention. Heavy white clear ash for wagon-makers is moving steadily, with the stock fully equal to the wants of the market. Hickory has been meeting with a regular demand from the wagon and wheel and pole makers, the stocks at this point are not very heavy, but are said to be sufficient to meet the demand. Red gum has been selling as well as any other wood on the market, with a better inquiry from furniture manufacturers. Walnut and cherry in the hands of the exporters still increases in the volume of the stocks, while there is said to be a better inquiry from the foreign trade. Birch is receiving some attention from the furniture men for white, with a little demand for red birch. Cottonwood, basswood, buckeye, etc., are quiet.

INDIANAPOLIS

The hardwood market has been quiet during the last week owing to inclement weather. Few sales have been made and it has been difficult to make deliveries. However, inquiries have come in which indicate a better business soon. All grades of hardwood remain firm, prices being unchanged from quotations of a fortnight ago.

It is generally believed the present depression is only temporary and due wholly to weather conditions. Activities in the automobile, carriage, furniture and building lines apparently indicates a good business may be expected during the fall and winter.

LOUISVILLE

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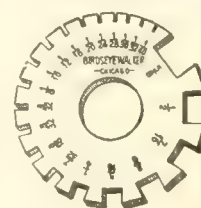
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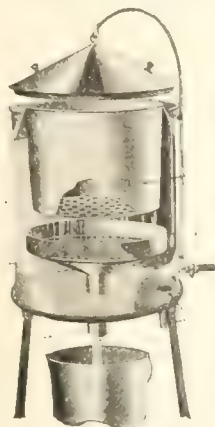
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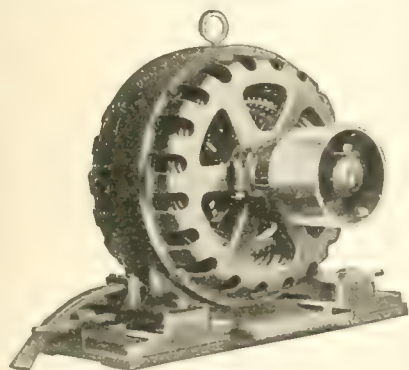
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shipments continue to be made on a basis which shows an increase over the corresponding period of last year. Practically all orders being received are for immediate shipment, however, and the fact that little business is on the books for future delivery naturally causes lumbermen to feel that the market is not firm enough. In spite of this, however, prices are as good as could be asked, and the business that is being done is handled on the same price basis that has been in effect all year. Probably the only real exception to this rule is quartered oak, which is conceded to be weaker. Provided that politics does not interfere seriously, it is believed that the lumbermen will have a fine final quarter. Plain oak and poplar are in good demand, and mahogany is in much better shape. Veneers are selling well, though at unsatisfactory prices. Dimension stock is in good demand.

NASHVILLE

A much better tone is noted in the local market. More and better orders are reported and lumbermen say it is a return of regular fall business.

White oak, plain, is the leading seller in the market, and it is higher than it has ever been. Nashville is a big consuming market for the lower grades, and as it is never any trouble to sell the better grades this variety is moving quite briskly. Poplar is in good demand. Red oak is not showing anything like the activity displayed by white oak. Chestnut is in big demand. Much of it is used for the interior finishing of medium-priced houses. Hickory is moving well. Ash is quoted as a bit slow.

ST. LOUIS

No material change is noted in the hardwood situation. There is a fair demand, but it is not up to expectations. The demand is mainly for plain oak in the better grades, red gum in first and second No. 1 common grades and quartered oak. Considerable quartered stock is being purchased by the furniture people. There is also a fair call for thick ash and poplar in the better grades. The wide poplar demand has fallen off somewhat. The cypress situation is irregular. There are spurts of good business and then trade is quiet. The amount of business done, however, is seasonable and satisfactory to an extent. Prices are steady.

MILWAUKEE

Considerable improvement has taken place in the local hardwood trade during the past two weeks, although lumbermen are hardly satisfied with present conditions. Several well-known hardwood dealers believe that the unsettled condition of the automobile industry is doing much to depress conditions in the hardwood market. Automobile concerns which have been purchasing four and five cars each month are now buying only one. One large local plant, manufacturer of automobile parts, which has been placing orders for \$400 and \$500 worth of hardwood each month, is now out of the market entirely.

While the sash and door plants are demanding slightly more lumber, they are inclined to buy in small lots. Concerns which have been in the habit of buying several carloads at a time are now buying by the wagon-load in many instances. Dealers are looking for plenty of improvement from this source, however.

One of the brightest features of the situation is the fact that retail dealers about the state are placing larger orders. Considerable fall building is going on in the smaller cities and towns of the state. Local building operations are showing some improvement. Prices are holding fairly firm, especially in the northern hardwoods. Upper stocks, basswood, birch and maple are holding strong. The oaks are in good demand.

MINNEAPOLIS

There is very little change in the situation here and the demand is not much better than it was in the summer. The usual increased movement at this season has not materialized to any extent. Wholesalers say, when it comes right down to discussing the actual situation, that buyers everywhere are too conservative. They attribute much of the feeling to the caution that develops in business circles during a campaign. However it may be, the movement is light and without any special feature. The conservatism of the railroads is responsible to a large extent for the conditions. The railroad purchasing agents all say that the opposition to increased rates is compelling their companies to retrench and avoid new expense.

Wholesalers here say that southern dealers are asking more for plain oak than it can be sold for in this market, allowing for freight. Quotations that have been received are on a basis of \$54 to \$55 delivered here, while the northern market ranges from \$50 to \$52 for the same stock. As the southern men seem to be getting the price somewhere, it is thought that prices here will have to come up. Birch and maple continue very strong here as to the upper grades. The low grades are no better in price, but some increase is reported in demand. Basswood is slow and weak in all the grades. Plans are on foot for the coming winter's cut, and owing to the market condition now it is unlikely that any increased production will be planned by Wisconsin and Minnesota operators.

LIVERPOOL

Trade conditions here are poor, but prices keep wonderfully firm. The various labor troubles are very upsetting to trade and everybody is grumbling. Mahogany is now coming in freely and five large cargoes were on the quay for the sales on Oct. 5 and 6. Lower prices are considered tolerably certain, as no one will pay these enhanced values, everyone fearing a big drop. The position is undoubtedly much weaker than has been the case for many months and everyone is anxious to sell as soon as possible. The high prices are quite obviously artificial and are not on such a basis as could inspire confidence in their being maintained. In fact, only a few interested persons at this port could be led to argue that these high prices were likely to be the ruling basis for long. It is anticipated that values will return to a more natural position, which will be much appreciated by the trade generally because high prices denote a healthy condition to the vast majority. Those who followed our advice of a few weeks back and held off buying will now have some reward for following our advice.

Hickory logs continue a big feature and prices are ruling high. Prime stock is badly wanted and high prices will be paid for really choice shipments. Ash logs are also a good point. Offerings of second growth wood are being snapped up quickly, though too much confidence should not be placed in the future. Shippers would be wiser to turn their attention to first growth shipments, and good prices here will be obtained for good textured wood. Birch and maple stocks are both firm and higher prices have to be noted, for the latter particularly. Ash lumber is in great demand, especially for the thicker stocks, and both prime and No. 1 common grades in all thicknesses are being sold as fast as they come in. Ash logs are good though not quite so firm as previously this year. Ash lumber 1½-inch thick and upwards is finding a ready sale, but the thinnest lines are not in favor. Canary whitewood (poplar) lumber is going well, particularly in the wider lines, but all the various sizes are scarce and are moving quickly as soon as they arrive.

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Ohio River Saw Mill Co.

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Coac, Thomas F. Lumber Co.	23
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Cochran, J. J., Inc.	4
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Coppes, Zook & Mutschler Co.	22
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Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Co.	5
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Flanner-Steger Land & Lumber Co.	5
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Willson Bros. Lumber Company	80
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Young & Cutsinger	82

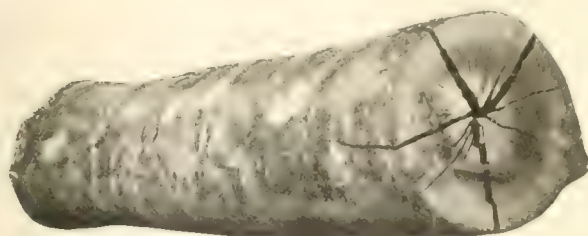
Anderson-Tully Company	10
Atlantic Lumber Company	12
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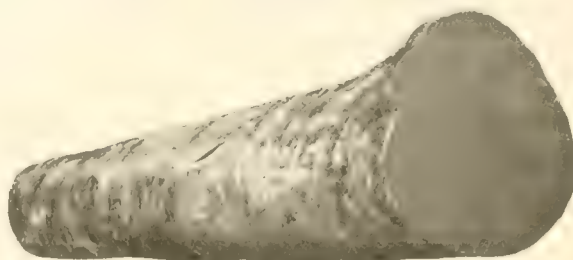
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Checking, Splitting and Rotting Positively Prevented by **LORAC**

A thick liquid to be applied with a brush to Logs or Lumber at a trifling cost. A boy can do the work. **LORAC** has been favorably known for a number of years in Europe, where it is extensively used. It is highly recommended by Germany's foremost Schools of Forestry (Bismarck Forestry, Friedrichsruh; Royal Forestry, Eberswalde; Royal Forestry, Tharandt, and others).



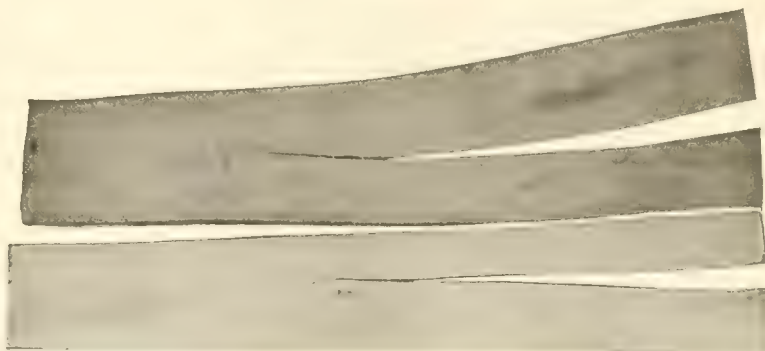
NOT COATED



END COATED WITH LORAC



NOT COATED



ENDS COATED WITH LORAC

ENDS NOT COATED

LORAC keeps your logs from *checking* and *splitting*, thereby increasing the percentage of your better grades of lumber. It also prevents *souring*, *staining* and *rotting* of your logs.

LORAC protects your lumber against checking and splitting, saving you not only the expense of trimming off the split ends, but also the value of the ends which now are a loss to you.

LORAC prevents your lumber or dimension Stock from checking or splitting in the dry kiln.

This is no theory. Our claims are backed up by the many unsolicited testimonials and frequent repeat orders from prominent lumbermen whom you know. Here are the names of a few of them:

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

RYAN-STIMSON LUMBER CO., Memphis, Tenn.
FLORENCE PUMP AND LUMBER CO., Memphis, Tenn.
MAY BROTHERS, Memphis, Tenn.
WILLIAMS & VORIS LUMBER CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.
LEAVITT LAND AND LUMBER CO., Dermott, Ark.
BAKER LUMBER COMPANY, Turrell, Ark.
B. S. SACKSONIE, Dunn, La. (Export logs).
PENROD WALNUT AND VENEER CO., Kansas City, Mo.
C. C. MENGEL & BRO. CO., Louisville, Ky.
CHICAGO VENEER CO., Burnside, Ky.
DIECKMANN HARDWOOD CO., San Francisco, Cal.
JACKSON & TINDLE, Pellston, Mich.
KERRY & HANSON FLOORING CO., Grayling, Mich.

OTHER MANUFACTURERS

CRANDALL PANEL COMPANY, Brocton, N. Y.
CENTRAL CLOSET MFG. CO., Holland, Mich.
OHIO VALLEY PULLEY WORKS, Maysville, Ky.
PARKERSBURG RIG AND REEL CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
OHIO VALLEY BENDING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Meriden, Conn.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Providence, R. I.
SCOTT-ULLMAN CO., Cleveland, O.
SCHWARZ WHEEL CO., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
BALTIMORE HUB, WHEEL & MFG. CO., Baltimore, Md.
THREE STATES MFG. CO., Kenova, W. Va.
BIMEL-ASHCROFT MFG. CO., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

If additional proof is desired as to the merits of **LORAC** we offer it in our guarantee, without a string: If you are not satisfied with the result, we will cancel our charge against you. Your verdict to be final.

Write us for full particulars, we will gladly send them.

THE GEORGE HENKE COMPANY, 62 Beekman St., New York

Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines.

No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYES WANTED

COMMISSION MEN WANTED

by manufacturer to sell northern hardwoods, hemlock, lath, white pine, shingles and posts in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and the city of Chicago. Address, "BOX 100," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

A combination buyer and salesman, competent to inspect hardwoods, car oak, etc.; well acquainted with Indiana mills. A good opportunity is open for a level-headed man of good habits and ability. Address in confidence, stating age, experience and references, "BOX 101," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

Thoroughly competent, high-class hardwood salesman, particularly familiar with quartered and plain oak; New Jersey and metropolitan district, New York, with established trade. Give full particulars, experience, references, salary wanted. Address "SEABOARD," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

One No. 57 Fay & Egan Band Mill, complete, with power and electric light plant; capacity, 30,000 ft. Will trade for lumber. O'NEIL LUMBER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,

on account of closing Mill Department. 8x30 New Hall & Brown doubler service, 8x15 Goodall & Waters matcher, Fay & Egan Band Resaw, 60" wheel, 6" face, three new blades and filing-room outfit. 36" circular resaw (Blower system & fans). The above machines are in first-class condition. WESTERN REFRIGERATOR & MFG. CO., foot of Geyer Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

ENGINES AND GENERATORS.

2—30x48 Cooper Corliss Engines.
1—22x32 Buckeye Engine.
1—24x48 Corliss Engine.

Also other sizes and large stock of generators, both direct connected and belted. Locomotives and cars.

THE DORNER RAILWAY EQUIPMENT CO.,
193 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 75 tons rebuilt ready for use; 140 locomotives in stock.

SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—SELF-FEED RIP SAWS,

Bolting Saws, Quick acting Saw Gauges and special machinery. Prices right. Write for particulars.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER
AND DIMENSION STOCK,

P. O. BOX 345. Muncie, Ind.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TIMBER AND LOGS

We have for sale a quantity of ash, oak, hickory, cedar, persimmon, dogwood and poplar logs. Send specifications with best prices, stating where to be delivered.

ALABAMA LUMBER & EXPORT CO.,
Opelika, Ala.

GOOD HARDWOOD TIMBER

1,200 acres; 5 million feet, near railroad; \$7.50 an acre. W. M. PRATT, Marion, N. C.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

Standard and narrow gauge locomotives and cars of all sorts for logging and railroad use.

HICKS LOCOMOTIVE & CAR WORKS,

Chicago, Ill.

NEW STEEL RAILS, QUICK SHIPMENT.

From 8-pound to 45-pound sections, with joints and spikes. Also standard sections, relaying rail. CHARLES A. RIDGELY & CO.,

1200 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE

We wish to move the following thoroughly dry stock, on sticks 12 months.

BAY POPLAR

17 M ft. 1x13 to 17" 1sts and 2nds.
190 M ft. 1x6 to 12" 1st and 2nds.
88 M ft. 1x4 and wider, No. 1 common.
465 M ft. 1x4 and wider, long run.

SAP GUM

53 M ft. 1x13 to 17, 1sts and 2nds.
486 M ft. 1x6 to 12, 1sts and 2nds.
325 M ft. 1x4 and wider, No. 1 common.
420 M ft. 1x3 and wider, No. 2 common.
300 M ft. 1x3 and wider, No. 3 common.

Send us your inquiries and we will be glad to name you very attractive prices.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,
Pittsburg, Pa.

MAPLE FOR SALE.

1 carload dry, 2 inch Maple.
ROYER WHEEL CO.,
Aurora, Ind.

FOR SALE.

A few cars of very fine No. 1 common cherry.
EAST ST. LOUIS WALNUT COMPANY,
East St. Louis, Illinois.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED FOR CASH.

All grades and thicknesses, oak, chestnut, hickory, birch, basswood and poplar.

J. JACOBSON, Elizabethport, N. J.

WANTED.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Red and White Oak.

4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Basswood.

Delivery New York city, lighterage limits.

HERBERT C. TURNER & CO.,

1 Madison Ave., New York.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 2558 S. Robey St., Chicago.

WANTED.

A car maple or birch edgings suitable for 3/4x 60" handles. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—OAK TIMBER AND PILING.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL PILING & LUMBER CO.,
1205 Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

SOMETHING TO KNOW.

If you have hardwood to sell in Chicago, sell through one who knows the trade.
GENIO WALLACE, Storage Yards,
1436 Cherry Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DIMENSION STOCK WANTED

WANTED—SMALL DIMENSION

In quartered red and white oak 14" to 26" long, 3/4 to 6/4 thick; plain oak from 18" to 48" long. Also clear oak and birch squares 15" to 48" long, 1 1/2x1 1/2" to 3x3".

PENN FURN. & CHAIR STOCK CO.,
308 Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

DIMENSION STOCK FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Red and white oak chair stock, 2x2x26, 30 and 32-inch.
A. D. CRITTENDEN, Indianola, Miss.

DIMENSION OAK

We want to furnish to order in Tennessee stock, oak, hickory, ash or linn. What can you offer? Address,
C. N. BROWN,
215 Oneida St., Syracuse, N. Y.

DISPOSAL REJECTED CARS IN CHICAGO

We are the largest Chicago Teaming firm making a business of LUMBER HAULING, and can give your interests better attention than jobbers or dealers. We inspect and dispose of carloads left in hands of factory trade.

REFERENCES:—Monroe National Bank, Western Trust and Savings Co., and Lumber Users in Chicago

TOWNES EMERGENCY EXPRESS, Inc.,

First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

"that's
our
business"

"that's
our
business"

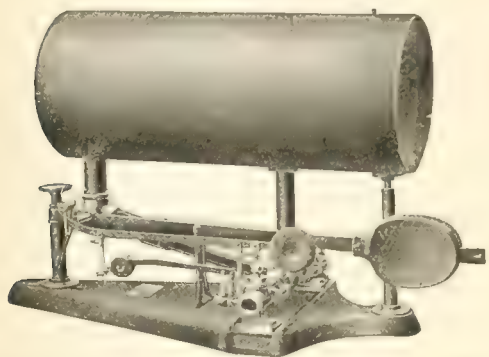
Hook Up Your Steam Plant—

to a **MOREHEAD TRAP** and do away with the trouble, care, and expense of having to look after a dozen or more ordinary traps.

☐ The "Morehead Way" enables you to drain your heating systems, dryers, and other steam heated machinery by means of one trap—the old way of using an ordinary trap on each machine is expensive and unsatisfactory.

☐ Furthermore, you can return condensation direct to your boiler without the use of a steam pump or injector. In performing this service the Morehead Trap consumes but 1-10 the amount of steam required by a steam pump for doing the same work.

☐ Write for the rest of this interesting story on "Economy in the Use of Steam." Ask for "Trap Book."



MOREHEAD MFG. CO., DEPT. 8
Detroit, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED

Man with outfit to haul hardwood logs. Good contract. For particulars, address

ALABAMA LUMBER & EXPORT CO.,
Opelika, Ala.

FOR SALE.

A large circular mill in South with over twenty million feet Oak, Gum and Cottonwood available. It's a big bargain for the right man. Address "BOX 93," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

BUYERS OF HARDWOODS.

Do you want to get in touch with the best buyers of hardwood lumber? We have a list, showing the annual requirements in lumber, dimension stock and veneers and panels of consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. The service is free to advertisers in the RECORD. It will interest you. Write us for further information about our "Selling Lumber by Mail System."

Hardwood Record, Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

An up-to-date Bending Factory, located on trunk line railroad close to New York. Have established a good business in the manufacture of Rims, Shafts, Poles, Whiffletrees and other wagon and automobile stock. Can get plenty of Oak and Hickory to keep the plant in operation, and no trouble to sell the output. Factory is in good running order and can be seen in daily operation.

Also 1,000 acres of good Oak and Hickory timber. Will sell separate or together.

If interested, address

"BENDING," care HARDWOOD RECORD.



Looking into the Upper Runway of a Jeffrey Wire Rope Conveyor Equipment.

We insure satisfaction in handling Saw Mill materials and our equipments are rapidly replacing old methods of handling Lumber, Logs, Refuse, Etc.

Drop us a card for catalog HF 57.

THE JEFFREY MFG. CO.
COLUMBUS OHIO

WANTED—HARDWOOD LUMBERMEN—

to try the Gibson Tally Book. The three-throw aluminum tally ticket cover accommodates any form of ticket desired. The use of the special triplicate tally ticket supplied, printed on waterproof paper with carbon backs makes tallies unalterable. For durability, convenience, accuracy and for systematizing the inspection of lumber the Gibson tally method can't be beat.

Special forms of tally tickets mailed on application. Covers sold on approval to responsible concerns.

HARDWOOD RECORD,
335 Dearborn St., Chicago.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM 30 TO 75%

1 9x16 Baldwin 36 in. Gauge Locomotive
1 70 H. P. Economic Boiler 90 pound
1 40 H. P. Atlas Int. Fired Boiler 90 pound
1 14-in. McDonough Band Res-Saw
1 Chicago No. 2 Double Iron Saw Table
1 No. 2 American Saw Mill
1 No. 3 American Saw Mill
60 miles relaying rails
5000 Boilers, Engines and other Machinery

Complete stock
of Structural
Steel and Iron.
Shafting, Belt-
ing and Pulleys

Send for list, also our new 1000-Page Catalog No. 940

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

are frequent
except where
our

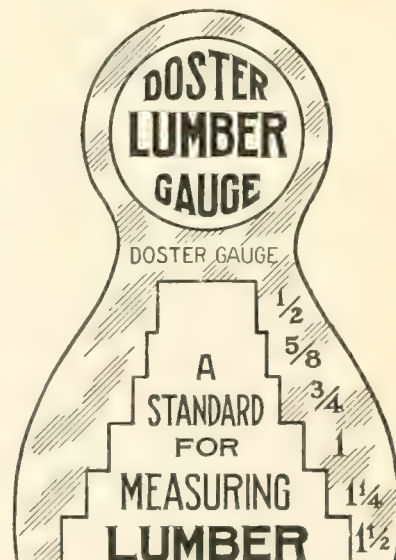
Two Piece
Geometrical
Barter Coin
is in use, then
imitation isn't
possible.
Sample if you
ask for it.

**S. D. CHILDS
& CO.**
Chicago

We also make
Time Checks,
Stencils and
Log Hammers.



TO HARDWOOD RECORD SUBSCRIBERS



Lightest, smallest, most accurate gauge ever produced. Made of best quality steel, heavily nicked. Can be conveniently carried either in the hand or pocket of the inspector. As it weighs less than a half ounce it makes an attractive watch fob.

PRICE 50 CENTS

One of these gauges given with every New Subscriber to HARDWOOD RECORD, when accompanied by remittance of \$2.00. Old subscribers can secure one by remitting \$2.00, thus extending their subscription one year.

RECORD RUN

by the Licking River Lumber Company, manufacturers of Colonial Brand Oak Flooring



THE MANAGER AND HIS BUNCH OF HITTERS

On August 23d, Mr. Page of the above company wrote:

"In regard to making a record on running lineal feet of oak flooring, we are sorry there is no one with whom we can compete, so we will just run against our own record.

Our former record was 57,010 lineal feet in ten hours, and on the 19th of August we run 57,075 lineal feet in ten hours of 13/16 x 2 1/4" face oak flooring finished from the rough strips."

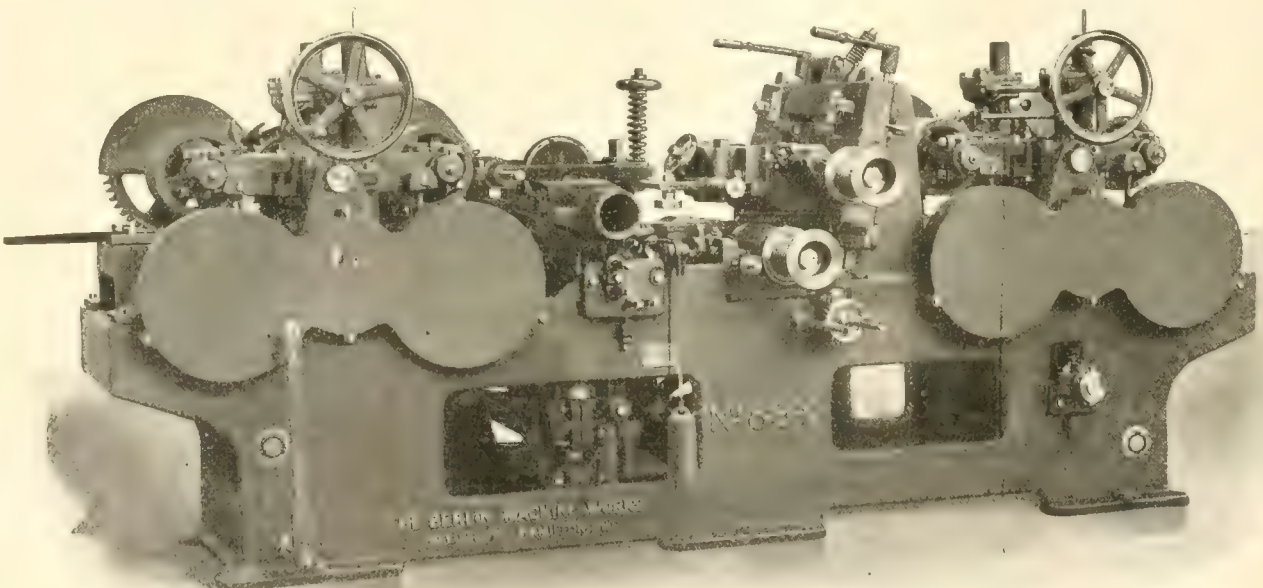
90 per cent of the new hardwood plants put in during the past year, and there have been a great many, have specified

BERLIN HARDWOOD MATCHERS

We can give you a long list of plants put in, and you can investigate for yourself. Ask some of the users what their capacity is. Here's a few machine reasons:

1. 6-bitted cylinder heads with self-hardening steel knives. Most perfect head on the market.
2. 12-bitted side-heads, only 12-bitted side-heads in the world. Self-hardening steel bits. Practically 24 edges cutting. Side-head "jointer" trues each bit.
3. Grinders and Jointers for cylinder head knives in perfect condition. Enables the operator to keep the knives to a perfect cutting edge without removal from the head.

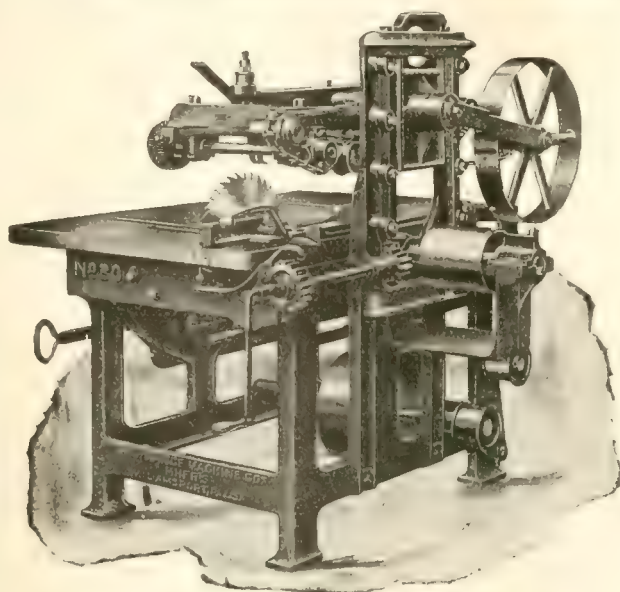
4. Only successful Roller-Hold-Down between side heads. Powerful and a thorough success.
5. Automobile chain drive. No train of gears. Silent running, accessible — never gives trouble.
6. Fast-feed matcher legs, with special step bearing. Vertical adjustment.
7. Reverse Feed Device. If stock splinters, the operator by a lever can instantly reverse the direction of feed.
8. Eight powerful 10 inch feed rolls. Plenty of power and all transmitted through the chain drive.
9. Stationary bottom jointing attachment.



The Berlin Machine Works

Beloit, Wisconsin — Manufacturing Plants — Hamilton, Canada

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON NEW ORLEANS SAN FRANCISCO SPOKANE SEATTLE MONTREAL, QUE. COLUMBIA, S. C. VANCOUVER, B. C.



A Different Rip Saw

No. 30 Power Feed with Adjustable Feed Rolls

A Machine of Exceptional Range and Capacity

Will Rip Stock as short as 10 in.

One piece frame. Four bearings for arbor, one of them outside driving pulley, as shown, and one a removable outside bearing at opposite end of arbor. Exceptionally positive and strong feed works. The rolls are 6 inches in diameter, and are adjustable to and from the saw, so that from 10 to 20 in. saws may be used, ripping up to 6½ in. thick. Feed roll adjustment is entirely new. The sliding head stock controlling feed is raised to any point with one motion of crank, and controlled with ratchet. Tension of feed chains is the same at all distances **without adjustment**. It has many other good features, but we've no more room to describe them.

WRITE FOR FULL DESCRIPTION

This is only one of the many superior machines we are building. If in need of anything in the woodworking machinery line, it will pay you to investigate our tools before placing an order. Catalogue sent on request.

HERMANC MACHINE COMPANY

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

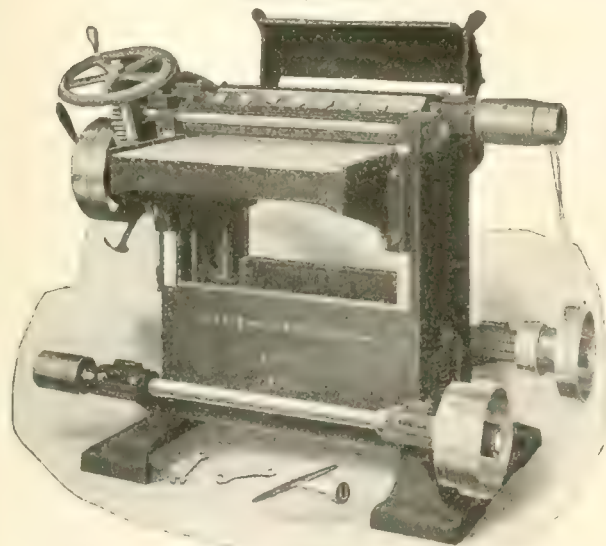
CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVES:

Chicago Machinery Exchange, 159-161 N. Canal Street, Chicago

Chicago Machinery Exchange,

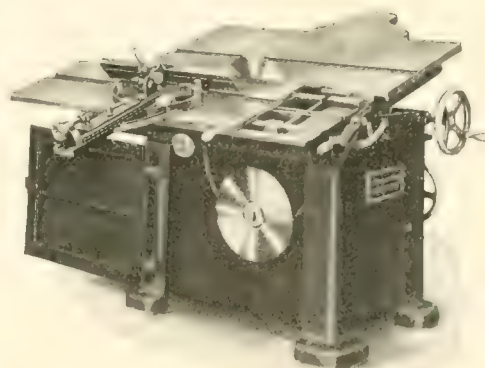
(Incorporated)

WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



No. 35 SINGLE SURFACE PONY PLANNER

Planes 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick. Table slides on outside of frame so it is steady and the work will not be wavy or have clipped off ends. Two rates of feed driven from cylinder, one regulating the other.



THE TANNEWITZ TYPE "B" DOUBLE REVOLVING ARBOR SAW BENCH

Possesses an original design and exclusive conveniences. It is a labor-saving machine

WRITE FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

The
Tannewitz
WORKS.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CHICAGO MACHINERY EXCHANGE, INC.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY MERCHANTS

159-161 N. Canal St.

REPRESENTING EXCLUSIVELY

Chicago, Ill.

BAXTER D. WHITNEY & SON.
HERMANC MACHINE CO.,

GREAVES, KLUSMAN & CO.,
McDONOUGH MFG. CO.,

PORTER MACHINERY CO.,
BEACH MFG. CO.,

THE TANNEWITZ WORKS,
of Grand Rapids,

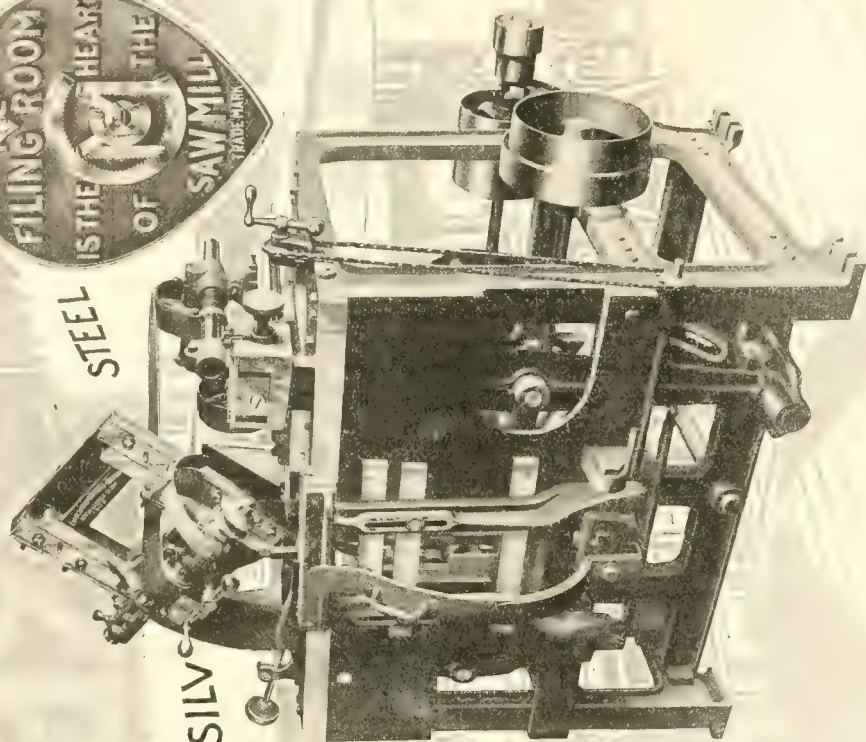
WEST SIDE IRON WORKS
New Chicago Line.

COVEL FILING ROOM MACHINERY

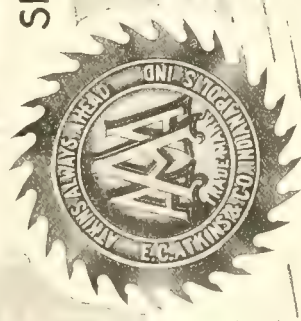
ATKINS

ATKINS SILV

STEEL



SILVER STEEL SAWS



We are General Sales Agents for the Famous Covel Filing Room Machinery

This means that you may now place your orders through us at Indianapolis or any Branch House and secure the benefits of the lowest prices and most favorable shipping facilities.

Let us have your specifications for further information.
Let us know your needs and difficulties.
Let us send a special man to talk it over.

Just a Line

to the nearest address below will bring a prompt response—without obligating you in any way. We'll put our time against yours and our suggestions may be valuable. We may be able to reduce your expenses. An investigation will cost you nothing.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

--:-

The Silver Steel Saw People

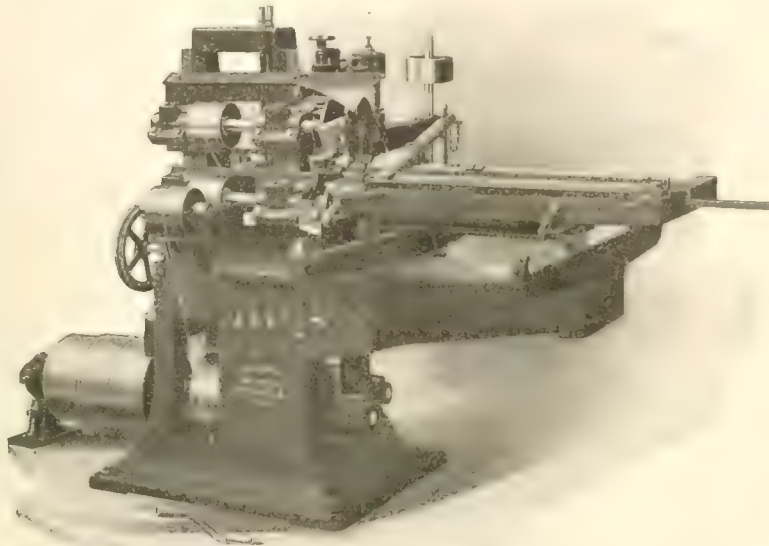
Makers of all Kinds of Saws, such as Band, Circular, Cross-cut, Etc.
HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY, INDIANAPOLIS

BRANCHES: ATLANTA, CHICAGO, MEMPHIS, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK CITY, PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE.

CANADIAN FACTORY, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Do You Need a Tenoning Machine? If So, Get The Best

SMITH'S original Single-end Tenoning Machines were patented in 1852, since which time many improvements have been made, the annexed engraving representing the latest and best type.



No. 225 Ce TENONER (Single End)

Construction

Frame cast whole, therefore very rigid.

Table is mounted on Roller Bearings, hence will move very easily, and perfectly square at all times.

Cutter Spindles are all made of high carbon steel, ground accurately to size and perfect roundness.

For further particulars and prices,
address

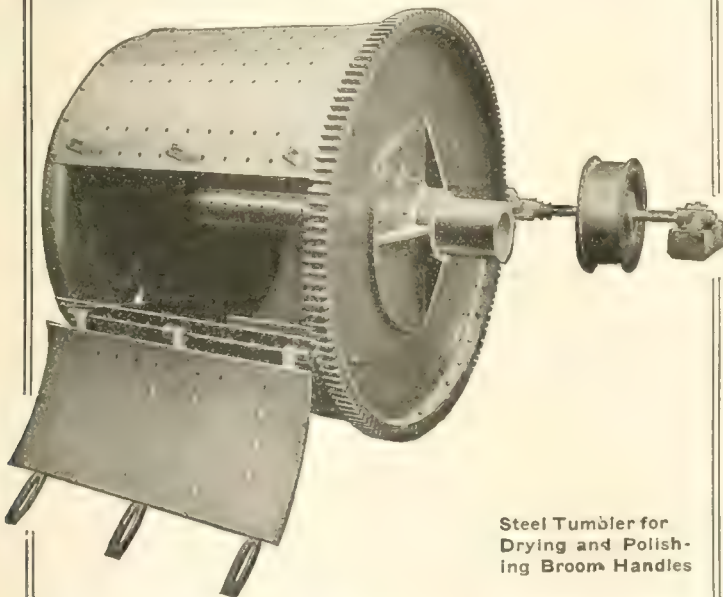
H. B. Smith Machine Company

SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

New York Chicago Atlanta Memphis

Broom Handle Machinery

Let us tell you about our STEEL TUMBLERS FOR DRYING AND POLISHING BROOM HANDLES. This system is rapidly supplanting all others. More economical; less time required for drying; no polishing afterwards; greater per cent of straight handles turned out.



Steel Tumbler for
Drying and Polish-
ing Broom Handles

CADILLAC MACHINE COMPANY

Complete Line of Broom Handle Machinery

CADILLAC, MICH.

WE CAN
DOUBLE
THE CAPACITY
OF YOUR
DRY KILN.

PORT NORFOLK, VA., March 19, 1910
GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:-

Answering your letter relative to the merits of your dry kiln process, in comparison with that of the present kilns.

Your process installed by us in an old rattle-trap of a kiln was successful. We were much pleased with the results.

In early part of 1909 our entire plant was destroyed by fire. We wrote you for plans for a new kiln. You were dilatory in getting plans to us. We were persuaded by other kiln people to install their process.

Results:

Present system with us is not a success. This system installed in an entirely new, air-tight brick building, under what should be very favorable conditions, does not give us results that we secured with your system in the old rattle-trap kiln.

In our judgment, resulting from our experience with the two systems, they should not be mentioned in the same breath.

Unless we can find some way of getting better than present results from this system, we will be after you in a short time to install your process in top of the same.

Yours very truly,

AIR LINE MFG. CO.,

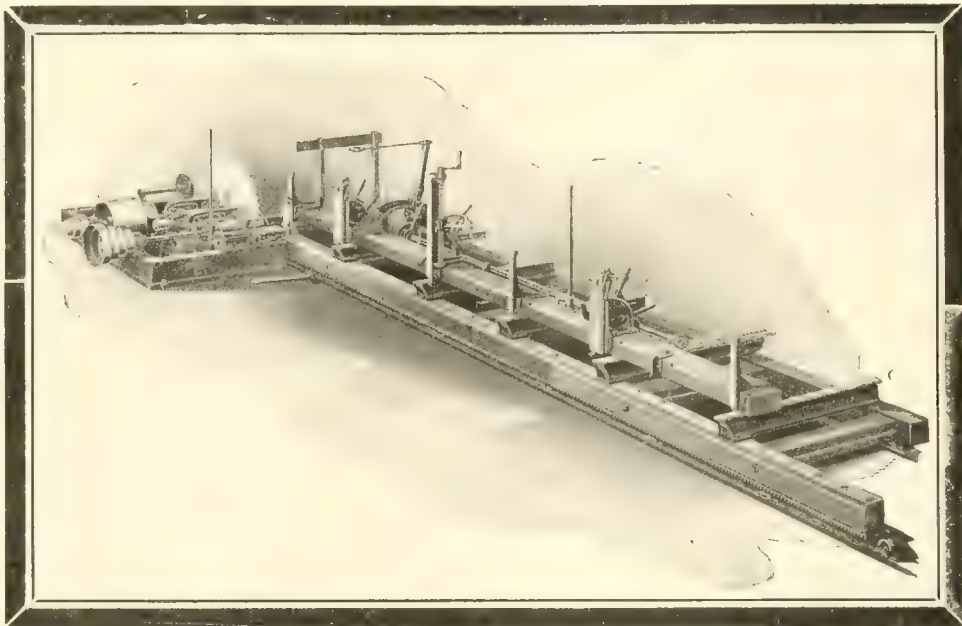
C. W. STEELE, Sec'y and Treas.

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

LANE MILLS

**DO THE BEST WORK
AND THE MOST WORK**



Our very smallest mills will do just as accurate and perfect work within their capacity as the largest mills made

OUR GUARANTEE IS BACK OF THEM ALL

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGS

LANE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MONTPELIER, VT.

The Oldham Saws

Acknowledged Leaders in Saws for Sawmills

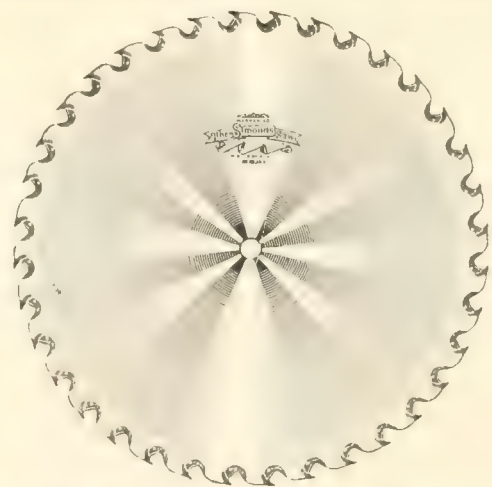
Joshua Oldham & Sons

NEW YORK SAW WORKS

Works and Executive Offices: Pacific Coast Branch:

BROOKLYN WHITE-HENRY BLDG.
NEW YORK CITY SEATTLE, WASH.

New Orleans Branch: **633 Baronne Street,** New Orleans, La



SIMONDS INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

MADE OF SIMONDS STEEL

Simonds Inserted Teeth, because they are on two separate circles, are machine milled, and have a good support well into the blade of the saw, make the most reliable Inserted Tooth Saw on the market. Prices very reasonable. Deliveries prompt. Write for special booklet free.

SIMONDS MFG. COMPANY

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

MONTREAL, QUE.

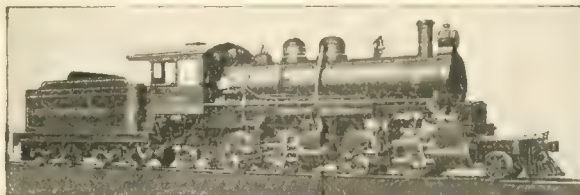
BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

Principal Offices and Works:

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MALLET ARTICULATED LOCOMOTIVE

The above type is particularly adapted to LOGGING service. A large proportion of the weight can be utilized for tractive power and curves of short radius can be readily traversed.

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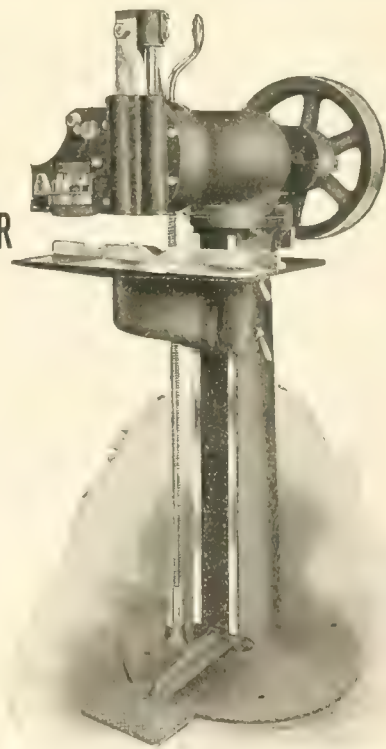
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Made in Different
Types to Meet
All Conditions

Specially suitable for
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The Clyde Self-propelling Steam Skidder is absolutely independent of loading and is never held back nor its full capacity interfered with by any loading conditions that may exist. Full capacity is therefore possible when conditions are favorable and the hauls are short thus insuring a surplus of logs to compensate for those days when conditions are unfavorable and the hauls are long.

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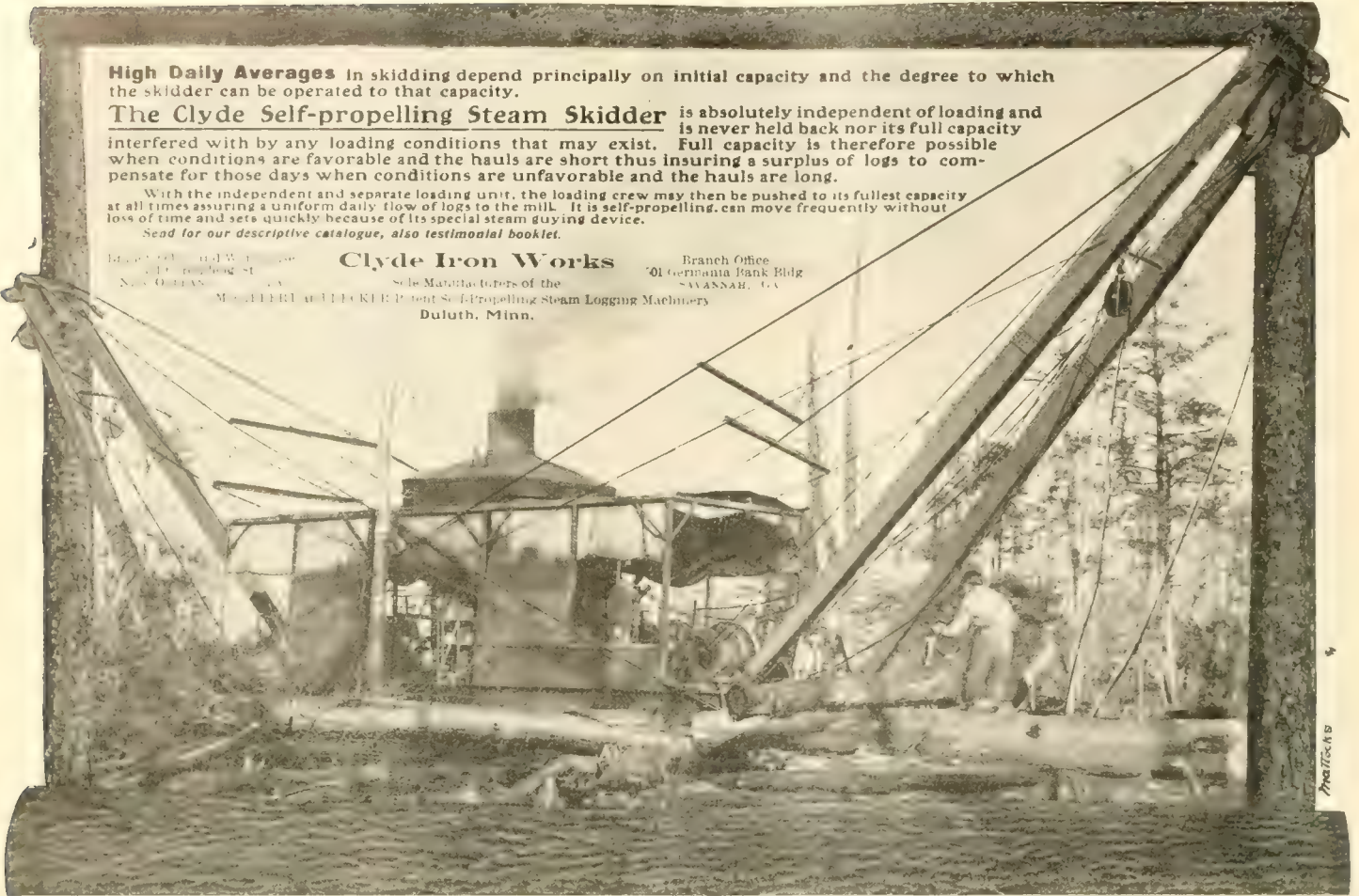
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A combined skidding and loading machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up ready for business in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel Machine has some distinct improvements that save time, trouble and money.

The skidding sheaves are hung from a vertically hinged jib the outer end is gauged by two power tightened lines.

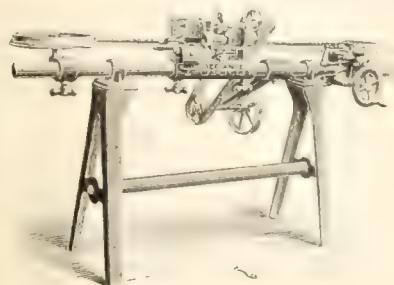
An all-steel machine which has special features that absorb all shocks and strains. Rapid in operation and setting. Swinging boom easily controlled by one lever. The machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented geared jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines. A machine that will interest you; because it is the fastest and strongest of the day.

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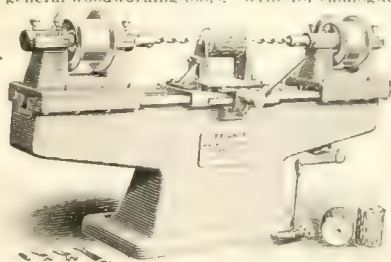
The delight in "seeing the wheels go round" is intensified when the wheels are made on "DEFIANCE PATENT WOOD-WORKING MACHINES," for then the wheels are bound to run true and smoothly.

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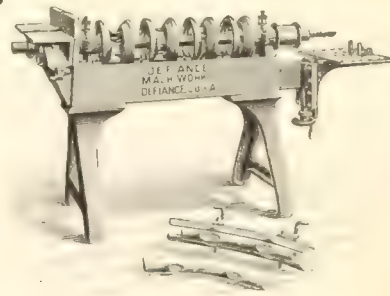
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We especially invite inquiries for Flooring, Oak and Poplar lumber and other Hardwoods in mixed cars.

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We have—

60,000 feet 5/4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak

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Very Choice, Good Widths and Lengths.

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We have one million feet of Dry Hickory 4/4 to 16/4, 1s and 2s and No. 1 Common.

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- 5 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Hard Maple
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All the stocks are band sawn and dry.

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No Better Hardwood Floors made than our 13-16 inch
and 3-8 inch.STEEL SCRAPED, END MATCHED,
KILN DRIED MAPLE FLOORING.

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Crating Lumber in Pine, Basswood, Elm, Beech and
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Write us full particulars of your needs and we will name inviting prices.

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We offer for prompt shipment

From Johnson City, Tenn.,	From Poplar Bluff, Mo.,
50,000 feet 4-4 S. W. Chestnut	1 C-L 2½ to 5 in. Pl. R. & W. Oak Strips
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75,000 feet 8-4 S. W. Chestnut	
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100,000 feet 4-4 to 8-4 No. 3 Com. Oak	100,000 feet 4-4 Sound No. 3 Com. Oak
	1 C-L 6-4 C-B Qt. White Oak in 30
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Thoroughly dry stock—High Grades—Fine Lengths—Band sawn and equalized

"Chief Brand" Maple and Beech Flooring

in ¾, 1 and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple
in all standard widths and grades, will
commend itself to you and your trade
on its merits alone

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Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Co.

We are now in position to supply single ply veneers of native woods, from our Birchwood mill.

Twenty-two years' experience in high-grade built up work assures our familiarity with all its special requirements. We produce stock THAT IS IN SHAPE TO GLUE.

OUR ALGOMA FACTORY, for the past seventeen years, has made a specialty of high-grade glued up work only. We manufacture panels of all sizes, either flat or bent to shape in all woods. Mahogany and Quarter-Sawn Oak a specialty.

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Our prices ARE NOT the lowest, but our product is guaranteed THE BEST.

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We offer some attractive bargains in 1/8 inch Red Oak
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Write for prices on the following:

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All thicknesses White Ash.

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WE ESPECIALLY WANT TO MOVE

2 Cars 4-4 1s and 2s Oak

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5 Cars 4-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

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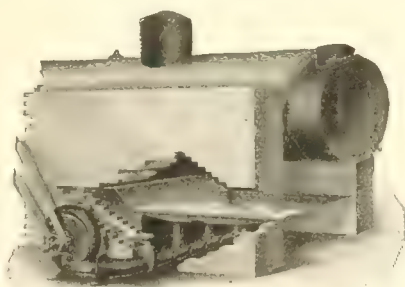
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The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate adds from 25 to 50% to the efficiency of your boilers; burns sawdust, chips, bark, shavings, edgings, trimmings, slabs, etc., the fact that they are wet or green, or even that they are covered with snow and ice being immaterial; saves labor in firing; is to all intents and purposes indestructible; necessitates no change in furnace construction; is easy to install; can be fired on without running the blower, which is sometimes necessary at night; throws no sparks and is handled just like an ordinary grate.

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The heaviest, most durable and most efficient blast grate made.

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Will make your saws last longer, make better lumber and please your filer - it's a money saving proposition for you. Better consider it. They don't cost much and last a long time.

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The Tegge Lumber Co.

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BIRCH BASSWOOD ELM
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BUTTERNUT

4-4 to 12-4 thickness for shipment after June 1st, or
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Rock, Maple and Birch Flooring

Is air and kiln-dried, end matched,
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loads a specialty.

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Our stock comprises all the different kinds of timber
grown in Wisconsin and we are well prepared to
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especially to stock in *Plain* and *Red Birch* in all
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400,000 ft. 1	in. No. 2 and No. 3 Common Basswood
175,000 ft. 1	in. No. 1 Common and Better Soft Elm
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Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Bass-
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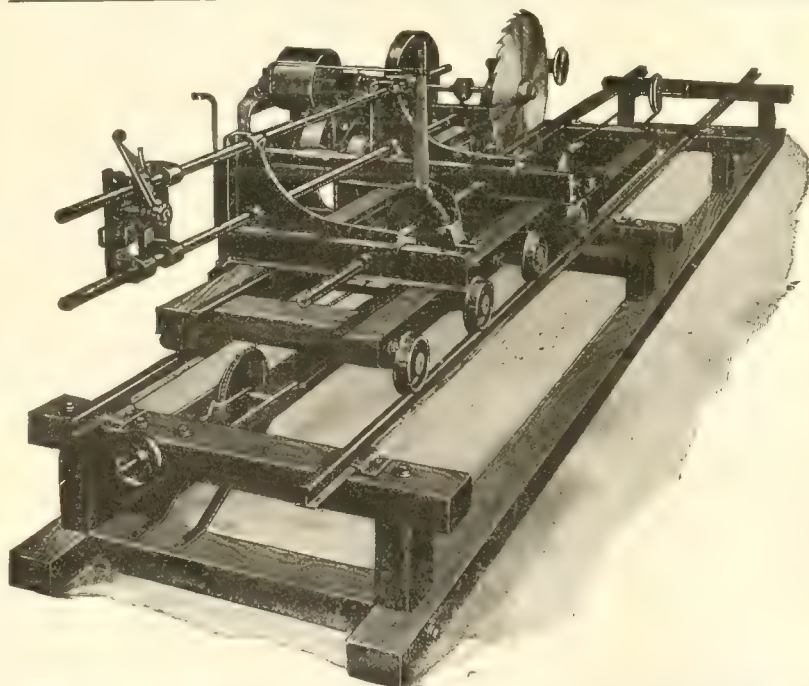
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New Hoosier Improved Short Log Sawing Machine



Made especially for sawing veneer cores and small logs, up to 20 inches diameter and from 2 to 12 feet long.

The machine is built with a heavy cast iron husk frame that carries the feed works and mandrel which runs in self-oiling boxes. It is equipped with a variable friction feed, with cable attachment to carriage. Feed is strong and rapid.

The dogs are of an entirely new style, and dog the log, or piece to be sawed, in the end instead of top and bottom, and can be instantly changed to grip any length log that the carriage will accommodate.

The machine consists of but three pieces, the husk frame, track frame and carriage. It can be quickly and easily moved, and can be operated with a 10 H.P. engine. The machine will saw from 3,000 to 6,000 feet per day and weighs 3,500 lbs.

The largest saw that can be used is a 48-in. diameter.

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NOW, IS****SYCAMORE—**

Plain and Quartered

ALL GRADES RED GUMYOUR INQUIRIES WILL RECEIVE
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FORT WAYNE AND LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - INDIANA

THE WALNUT LUMBER CO.

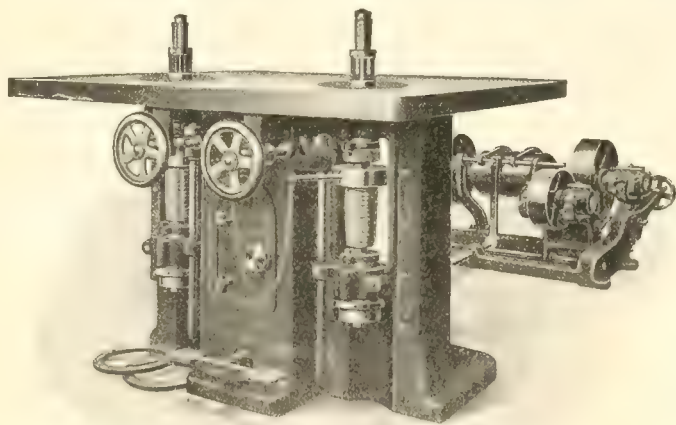
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2 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better Elm
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1 Car 4-4 1s and 2s Red Gum
2 Cars 12-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
2 Cars 12-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak
½ Car 16-4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
3 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Ash
1 Car 5-4 No. 1 Common Ash
1 Car 6-4 No. 1 Common Ash
1 Car 8-4 No. 1 Common Ash
1 Car 5, 6, 8-4 No. 2 Common Walnut
1 Car 4-4 No. 1 Common Cherry
1 Car 4-4 No. 2 Common Cherry
1 Car 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better Plain Sycamore
1 Car 4-4 1s and 2s and No. 1 Common Chestnut

With the Spindles Running 7,000 Revolutions Per Minute in Phosphor Bronze Bearings with Continuous Oil Flow, the Best Results on Our No. 265 Double Spindle Shaper are Attainable.

It takes high speed to make a good shaper and it takes a good machine—good material, good workmanship and good principles of construction to stand a speed of 7000 revolutions per minute



No. 265 Double Spindle Shaper.

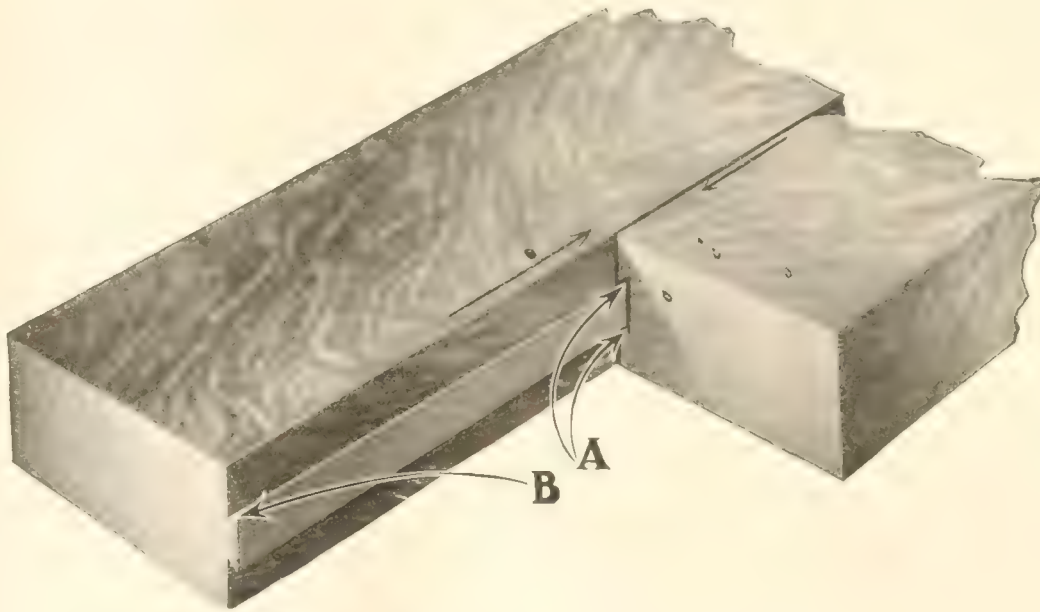
We have a book called "Section L" which shows our machine in detail. Copy sent free to you gladly.

An item of great value in the construction of our shaper is the countershaft. It's made like the machine, itself—heavy, universally adjustable and with double pulleys to insure perfect tracking of belts—very necessary on a high speed machine.

Referring to our book again—get it please—it only costs a postal to bring it. State where you saw the ad., so we will make no mistake by sending you the wrong book. "Section L" is the one.

... Write Today ...

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The reason why ***Tapering Wedge Dovetail Glue Joints*** will not show a sink in the varnish, is because it is practically welding lumber together. The glue in the wedge dovetailed stock cannot escape; it is forced into every pore and crevice, making a perfect joint, which has been thoroughly tested for over a year in several factories who make furniture and chairs requiring a perfect varnish finish by automatically jointing, gluing, joining their lumber together and sizing the panel to width at one operation on the ***Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer***.

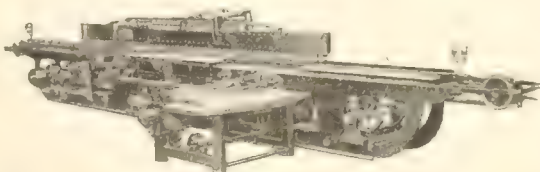
You can reduce your jointing costs about two-thirds and still be assured that your product will be as good or better than by the method you now use.

Write today for a wedge sample without glue and give it a critical inspection.

Linderman Machine Company

Muskegon, Michigan

Eastern Representative, J. M. Gilmour, 90 West St., New York City



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5-8 and 4-4
in Wide Stock,
Specialty

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Soft
Yellow
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Company

F L O O R I N G

4-16' long
Mostly 6-16'

OAK - MAPLE - BEECH

Hollow Backed and
Thoroughly Kiln-Dried

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and thus avoid the annoyance of disposing of a lot of flooring 1'—4' LONG

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OLD FASHIONED
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YELLOW POPLAR

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

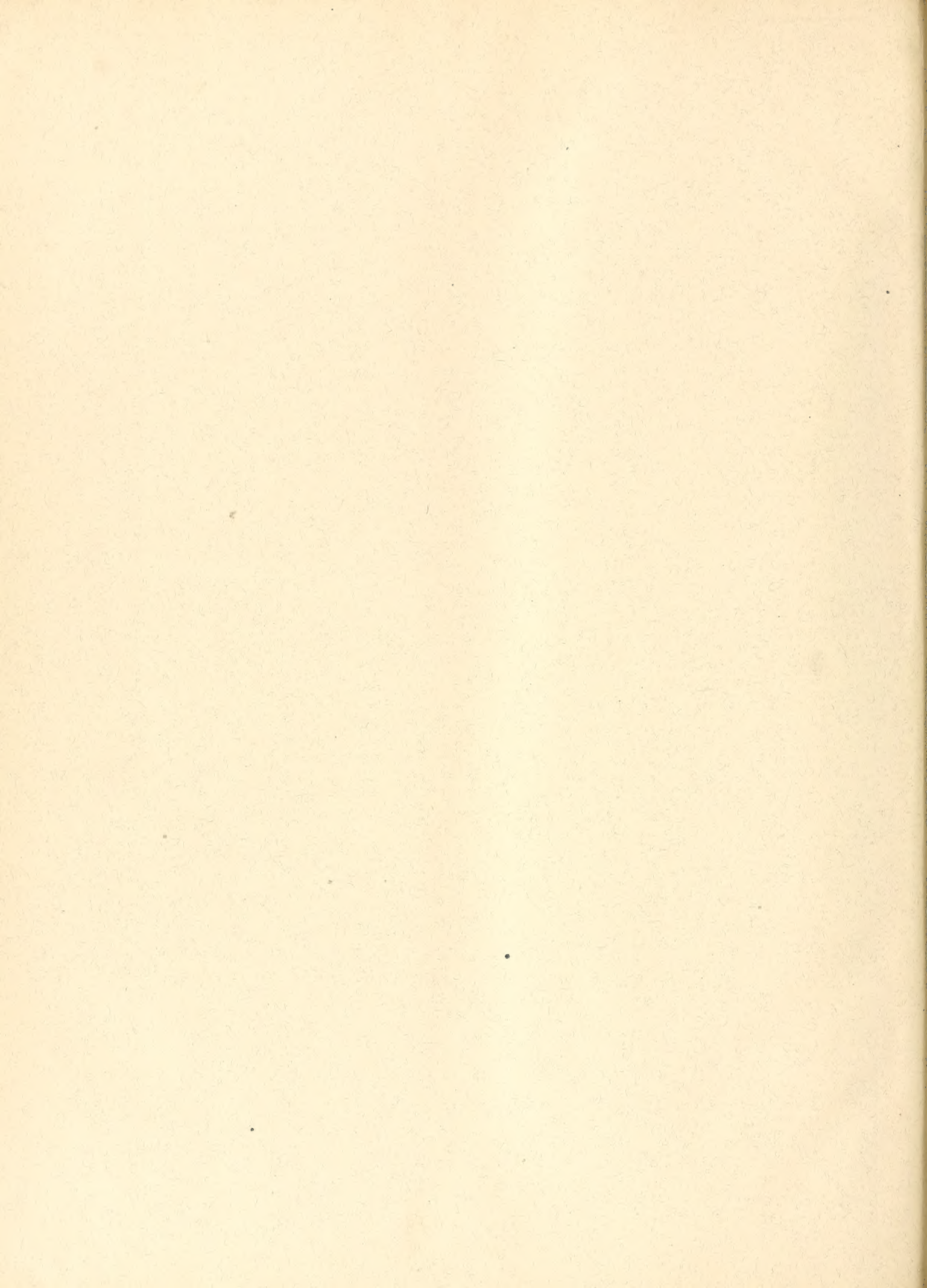
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